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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

ANNUAL AUDITED REPORT
FORM X-17A-5
PART III

OMB APPROVAL	
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FACING PAGE

Information Required of Brokers and Dealers Pursuant to Section 17 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17a-5 Thereunder

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING 01/01/09 (MM/DD/YY) AND ENDING 12/31/09 (MM/DD/YY)

A. REGISTRANT IDENTIFICATION

NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: Forge Financial Group, Inc.

OFFICIAL USE ONLY
FIRM I.D. NO.

ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS: (Do not use P.O. Box No.)

7682 N. Federal Hwy, Suite 1
(No. and Street)

Boca Raton	FL	33431
(City)	(State)	(Zip Code)

NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF PERSON TO CONTACT IN REGARD TO THIS REPORT

Joseph Conti — (561) 416-9880
(Area Code – Telephone Number)

B. ACCOUNTANT IDENTIFICATION

INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT whose opinion is contained in this Report*

Spicer Jeffries LLP
(Name – *if individual, state last, first, middle name*)

5251 S. Quebec Street, Suite 200	Greenwood Village	CO	80111
(Address)	(City)	(State)	(Zip Code)

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
RECEIVED
FEB 25 2010
BRANCH OF REGISTRATIONS AND EXAMINATIONS
04

CHECK ONE:

- [x] Certified Public Accountant
- [ ] Public Accountant
- [ ] Accountant not resident in United States or any of its possessions.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

**Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report be covered by the opinion of an independent public accountant must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the exemption. See Section 240.17a-5(e)(2)*

SEC 1410 (06-02)

Potential persons who are to respond to the collection of information contained in this form are not required to respond unless the form displays a currently valid OMB control number.

OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I, Joseph Conti, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and belief the accompanying financial statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of Forge Financial Group, Inc., as of December 31, 2009, are true and correct. I further swear (or affirm) that neither the company nor any partner, proprietor, principal officer or director has any proprietary interest in any account classified solely as that of a customer, except as follows:

Signature

Principal

Title

Notary Public

Notary Public State of Florida
Andrew C Garbarini
My Commission DD883840
Expires 07/02/2013

This report ** contains (check all applicable boxes):

- [x] (a) Facing Page.
- [x] (b) Statement of Financial Condition.
- [x] (c) Statement of Income (Loss).
- [x] (d) Statement of Changes in Financial Condition.
- [x] (e) Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity of Partners' or Sole Proprietors' Capital.
- [ ] (f) Statement of Changes in Liabilities Subordinated to Claims of Creditors.
- [x] (g) Computation of Net Capital (including reconciliation of X-17A-5 Part II filing with this Rule 17a-5(d) report, if applicable).
- [ ] (h) Computation for Determination of Reserve Requirements Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3.
- [ ] (i) Information Relating to the Possession or Control Requirements Under Rule 15c3-3.
- [ ] (j) A Reconciliation, including appropriate explanation of the Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-3 and the Computation for Determination of the Reserve Requirements Under Exhibit A of Rule 15c3-3.
- [ ] (k) A Reconciliation between the audited and unaudited Statements of Financial Condition with respect to methods of consolidation.
- [x] (l) An Oath or Affirmation.
- [x] (m) A copy of the SIPC Supplemental Report.
- [ ] (n) A report describing any material inadequacies found to exist or found to have existed since the date of the previous audit.
- [x] (o) Independant Auditors' Report on Internal Accounting Control.

***For conditions of confidential treatment of certain portions of this filing, see section 240.17a-5(e)(3).*

FORGE FINANCIAL GROUP, INC.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors of
Forge Financial Group, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of Forge Financial Group, Inc. as of December 31, 2009, and the related statements of operations, changes in shareholder's equity and cash flows for the year then ended that you are filing pursuant to Rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Forge Financial Group, Inc. as of December 31, 2009, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Our audit was made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements taken as a whole. The information contained in the supplemental schedule listed in the accompanying index is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not required for a fair presentation of the financial statements, but is supplementary information required by Rule 17a-5 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our audit of the financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole.

Spicer Jeffries LLP

Greenwood Village, Colorado
February 10, 2010

FORGE FINANCIAL GROUP, INC.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
DECEMBER 31, 2009

ASSETS

Cash	$	378
Receivable from clearing broker		154,913
Securities owned, at fair value		256
Other assets		52,720
	$	**208,267**

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY

LIABILITIES:		
Commissions and salaries payable	$	39,129
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		70,279
Due to clearing broker		73
Total liabilities		109,481
CONTINGENCIES (Note 6)		
SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY (Note 3):		
Common stock, par value $1 per share; 25,000 shares authorized; 100 shares issued and outstanding		100
Additional paid-in capital		951,500
Deficit		(852,814)
Total shareholder's equity		98,786
	$	**208,267**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

FORGE FINANCIAL GROUP, INC.

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

REVENUE:	
Commissions and trading	$ 397,295
Investment banking and other income	181,116
Total revenue	578,411
EXPENSES:	
Commissions	415,480
Clearing costs	50,508
Management fees paid to parent (Note 4)	364,792
General and administrative	160,957
Communications	75,914
Total expenses	1,067,651
NET LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX BENEFIT	(489,240)
Income tax benefit (Note 5)	-
NET LOSS	**$ (489,240)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

FORGE FINANCIAL GROUP, INC.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-In	
	Shares	Amount	Capital	Deficit
BALANCES, December 31, 2008	100	$ 100	$ 951,500	$ (363,574)
Net loss	-	-	-	(489,240)
BALANCES, December 31, 2009	**100**	**$ 100**	**$ 951,500**	**$ (852,814)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

FORGE FINANCIAL GROUP, INC.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:	
Net loss	$ (489,240)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:	
Decrease in receivable from clearing broker	832,621
Decrease in securities owned, at market value	226,595
Increase in commissions payable	13,681
Decrease in securities sold, but not yet purchased	(1,527)
Decrease in due to clearing broker	(631,434)
Increase in accounts payable and accrued expenses	12,837
Net cash flows used in operating activities	(36,467)
CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES:	
Decrease in other assets	25,724
NET DECREASE IN CASH	(10,743)
CASH, at beginning of year	11,121
CASH, at end of year	**$ 378**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Organization and Business

The Company was incorporated by its parent as a wholly-owned subsidiary in Florida on June 18, 1999 and is registered as a broker-dealer in securities with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Company conducts business primarily with other broker-dealers.

Clearing Agreement

The Company, under Rule 15c3-3(k)(2)(ii), is exempt from the reserve and possession or control requirements of Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Company does not carry or clear customer accounts. Accordingly, all customer transactions are executed and cleared on behalf of the Company by its clearing broker on a fully disclosed basis. The Company's agreement with its clearing broker provides that as clearing broker, that firm will make and keep such records of the transactions effected and cleared in the customer accounts as are customarily made and kept by a clearing broker pursuant to the requirements of Rules 17a-3 and 17a-4 of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 (the Act). It also performs all services customarily incident thereon, including the preparation and distribution of customer's confirmations and statements and maintenance margin requirements under the Act and the rules of the Self Regulatory Organizations of which the Company is a member.

Revenue Recognition

The Company records securities transactions and related revenue and expenses on a trade date basis. Securities owned or sold, but not yet purchased by the Company (substantially common stock) are recorded at market value and related changes in market value are reflected in income.

Valuation of Securities

The Company values its securities in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification 820 - Fair Value Measurements ("ASC 820"). Under ASC 820, fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (i.e., the "exit price") in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

In determining fair value, the Company uses various valuation approaches. ASC 820 establishes a fair value hierarchy for inputs used in measuring fair value that maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs by requiring that the most observable inputs be used when available. Observable inputs are those that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability based on market data obtained from sources independent of the Company. Unobservable inputs reflect the Company's assumption about the inputs market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on the best information available in the circumstances. The fair value hierarchy is categorized into three levels based on the inputs as follows:

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Valuation of Securities (concluded)

Level 1 - Valuations based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access. Valuation adjustments and blockage discounts are not applied to Level 1 securities. Since valuations are based on quoted prices that are readily and regularly available in an active market, valuation of these securities does not entail a significant degree of judgment.

Level 2 - Valuations based on quoted prices in markets that are not active or for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 - Valuations based on inputs that are unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement.

The availability of valuation techniques and observable inputs can vary from security to security and is affected by a wide variety of factors, including the type of security, whether the security is new and not yet established in the marketplace, and other characteristics particular to the transaction. To the extent that valuation is based on models or inputs that are less observable or unobservable in the market, the determination of fair value requires more judgment. Those estimated values do not necessarily represent the amounts that may be ultimately realized due to the occurrence of future circumstances that cannot be reasonably determined. Because of the inherent uncertainty of valuation, those estimated values may be materially higher or lower than the values that would have been used had a ready market for the securities existed. Accordingly, the degree of judgment exercised by the Company in determining fair value is greatest for securities categorized in Level 3. In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, for disclosure purposes, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement falls in its entirety is determined by the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

Fair value is a market-based measure considered from the perspective of a market participant rather than an entity-specific measure. Therefore, even when market assumptions are not readily available, the Company's own assumptions are set to reflect those that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. The Company uses prices and inputs that are current as of the measurement date, including during periods of market dislocation. In periods of market dislocation, the observability of prices and inputs may be reduced for many securities. This condition could cause a security to be reclassified to a lower level within the fair value hierarchy.

The Company values investments in securities that are freely tradable and are listed on a national securities exchange or reported on the NASDAQ national market at their last sales price as of the last business day of the year.

Many cash and over-the-counter (OTC) contracts have bid-and-ask prices that can be observed in the marketplace. Bid prices reflect the highest price that the marketplace participants are willing to pay for an asset. Ask prices represent the lowest price that the marketplace participants are willing to accept for an asset. For securities whose inputs are based on bid-ask prices, the Company's valuation policies require that fair value be within the bid-ask range. The Company's policy for securities traded in the

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

OTC markets and listed securities for which no sale was reported on that date are valued at their last reported "bid" price. These securities are included in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

Statement of Cash Flows

For purposes of cash flows, the Company considers money market funds with a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Income Taxes

The Company files a consolidated federal tax return with its parent. For financial statement purposes, the Company presents income tax information as if it filed a separate income tax return. The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with Accounting Standards Classification Topic 740-10, *Accounting for Income Taxes.* Under the asset and liability method of FASB ASC Topic 740-10, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the estimated future tax consequences or benefits attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled.

Effective January 1, 2009, the Company adopted FASB ASC Topic 740-10, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes,* which establishes that a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return is to be recognized in the financial statements when it is more likely than not, based on the technical merits, that the position will be sustained upon examination. The Company's adoption of FASB ASC Topic 740-10 did not have a material effect on its financial position, results of operations or liquidity.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

NOTE 2 - FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The Company's assets and liabilities recorded at fair value have been categorized based upon a fair value hierarchy in accordance with ASC 820. See Note 1 for a discussion of the Company's policies.

NOTE 2 - FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (Continued)

The following table presents information about the Company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value as of December 31, 2009.

	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets Level 1	Significant Other Observable Imputs Level 2	Significant Unobservable Inputs Level 3	Balance as of 12/31/2009
Investments in securities, at fair value	$ -	$ 256	$ -	$ 256

NOTE 3 - NET CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

Pursuant to the net capital provisions of Rule 15c3-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Company is required to maintain a minimum net capital, as defined under such provisions. At December 31, 2009, the Company had net capital and net capital requirements of $45,377 and $7,299, respectively. The Company's net capital ratio (aggregate indebtedness to net capital) was 2.41 to 1. According to Rule 15c3-1, the Company's net capital ratio shall not exceed 15 to 1.

NOTE 4 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company pays management fees to its parent in return for providing office space, support and management services.

NOTE 5 - INCOME TAXES

The Company has approximately $803,000 of net operating loss carry forward expiring at various dates through 2029 which may be used to offset future taxable income. When the Company has taxable income in the future, the effect of the net operating losses will be to eliminate income taxes that would be due. This future income tax benefit of approximately $273,000 is not assured of realization and therefore a valuation allowance has been established for the full amount.

Deferred income tax liabilities or assets arise from the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. The Company has no such significant temporary differences.

NOTE 5 - INCOME TAXES (continued)

Significant components of the Company's deferred tax liabilities and assets as of December 31, 2009 are:

Deferred tax liabilities	$ -
Deferred tax assets:	
Net operating loss carryovers	$ 273,000
Valuation allowance	(273,000)
	$ -

The valuation allowance increased $10,000 for the year ending December 31, 2009.

NOTE 6 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, OFF-BALANCE SHEET RISKS AND CONTINGENCIES

In the normal course of business, the Company's client activities ("clients") through its clearing broker involve the execution, settlement and financing of various client securities transactions. These activities may expose the Company to off-balance sheet risk. In the event the client fails to satisfy its obligations, the Company may be required to purchase or sell financial instruments at prevailing market prices in order to fulfill the client's obligations.

In the Company's trading activities, the Company has purchased securities for its own account and may incur losses if the fair value of the securities changes subsequent to December 31, 2009.

In addition, the Company bears the risk of financial failure by its clearing broker. If the clearing broker should cease doing business, the Company's receivable from this clearing broker could be subject to forfeiture.

The Company's financial instruments, including cash and receivables, are carried at amounts which approximate fair value. Securities owned are valued at market value using quoted market prices. Payables and other liabilities are carried at amounts which approximate fair value.

NOTE 7 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company has performed an evaluation of subsequent events through February 10, 2010, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued. The evaluation did not result in any subsequent events that required disclosures and/or adjustments.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

FORGE FINANCIAL GROUP, INC.

COMPUTATION OF NET CAPITAL
PURSUANT TO NET CAPITAL RULE 15c3-1
DECEMBER 31, 2009

CREDIT:		
Shareholder's equity	$	98,786
DEBITS:		
Nonallowable assets:		
Restricted securities		256
Other assets		52,720
Other charges - unsecured debits		433
Total debits		53,409
NET CAPITAL		45,377
Minimum requirements of 6-2/3% of aggregate indebtedness of $109,481 or $5,000, whichever is greater		7,299
Excess net capital	**$**	**38,078**
AGGREGATE INDEBTEDNESS:		
Commissions payable	$	39,129
Due to clearing broker		73
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		70,279
TOTAL AGGREGATE INDEBTEDNESS	**$**	**109,481**
RATIO OF AGGREGATE INDEBTEDNESS TO NET CAPITAL		**2.41 to 1**

NOTE: There are no material differences between the above computation of net capital and the corresponding computation as submitted by the Company with the unaudited Form X-17a-5 as of December 31, 2009.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON INTERNAL ACCOUNTING CONTROL REQUIRED BY SEC RULE 17a-5

The Board of Directors of
Forge Financial Group, Inc.

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements and supplementary information of Forge Financial Group, Inc. (the "Company") as of and for the year ended December 31, 2009, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, we considered the Company's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

Also, as required by Rule 17a-5(g)(1) of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), we have made a study of the practices and procedures (including tests of compliance with such practices and procedures) followed by Forge Financial Group, Inc. that we considered relevant to the objectives stated in Rule 17a-5(g), (i) in making the periodic computations of aggregate indebtedness and net capital under Rule 17a-3(a)(11) and the procedures for determining compliance with the exemptive provisions of Rule 15c3-3; and (ii) for safeguarding the occasional receipt of securities and cash until promptly transmitted to the Company's clearing brokers. We did not review the practices and procedures followed by the Company in making the quarterly securities examinations, counts, verifications and comparisons, and the recordation of differences required by Rule 17a-13 or complying with the requirements for prompt payment for securities under section 8 of Federal Reserve Regulation T of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, because the Company does not carry security accounts for customers or perform custodial functions relating to customer securities.

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining an internal control structure and the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgments by management are required to assess the expected benefits and related costs of internal control structure policies and procedures and of the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph and to assess whether those practices and procedures can be expected to achieve the SEC's above-mentioned objectives. Two of the objectives of an internal control structure and the practices and procedures are to provide management with reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that assets for which the Company has responsibility are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly to permit the preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Rule 17a-5(g) lists additional objectives of the practices and procedures listed in the preceding paragraph.

Because of inherent limitations in any internal control structure or the practices and procedures referred to above, errors or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projection of any evaluation of them to future periods is subject to the risk that they may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the effectiveness of their design and operation may deteriorate. This report recognizes that it is not practicable in an organization the size of Forge Financial Group, Inc. to achieve all the divisions of duties and cross-checks generally included in a system of internal accounting control and that alternatively greater reliance must be placed on surveillance by management.

A *control deficiency* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the entity's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the entity's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

A *material weakness* is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first and second paragraphs and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control and control activities for safeguarding securities that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.

We understand that practices and procedures that accomplish the objectives referred to in the second paragraph of this report are considered by the SEC to be adequate for its purposes in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and related regulations, and that practices and procedures that do not accomplish such objectives in all material respects indicate a material inadequacy for such purposes. Based on this understanding and on our study, we believe that the Company's practices and procedures were adequate at December 31, 2009, to meet the SEC's objectives.

In addition, our review indicated that Forge Financial Group, Inc. was in compliance with the conditions of exemption from Rule 15c3-3 pursuant to paragraph k(2)(ii) as of December 31, 2009, and no facts came to our attention to indicate that such conditions had not been complied with during the year.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Board of Directors, management, the SEC, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. and other regulatory agencies which rely on Rule 17a-5(g) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in their regulation of registered brokers and dealers, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Spicer Jeffries LLP

Greenwood Village, Colorado
February 10, 2010

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INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT ON APPLYING AGREED-UPON PROCEDURES

The Board of Directors of
Forge Financial Group, Inc.
7682 North Federal Highway, Suite 1
Boca Raton, FL 33431

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In accordance with Rule 17a-5(e)(4) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, we have performed the procedures enumerated below with respect to the accompanying Transitional Assessment Reconciliation (Form SIPC-7T) to the Securities Investor Protection Corporation (SIPC) for the year ended December 31, 2009, which were agreed to by Forge Financial Group, Inc. and the Securities and Exchange Commission, Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. and SIPC, solely to assist you and the other specified parties in evaluating Forge Financial Group, Inc. compliance with the applicable instructions of the Transitional Assessment Reconciliation (Form SIPC-7T). Forge Financial Group, Inc.'s management is responsible for the Forge Financial Group, Inc.'s compliance with those requirements. This agreed-upon procedures engagement was conducted in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. The sufficiency of these procedures is solely the responsibility of those parties specified in this report. Consequently, we make no representation regarding the sufficiency of the procedures described below either for the purpose for which this report has been requested or for any other purpose. The procedures we performed and our findings are as follows:

1. Compared the listed assessment payments in Form SIPC-7T with respective cash disbursement records entries noting no differences;

2. Compared the amounts reported on the audited Form X-17A-5 (FOCUS Report) for the year ended December 31, 2009, with the amounts reported in Form SIPC-7T for the year ended December 31, 2009 noting no differences;

3. Compared any adjustments reported in Form SIPC-7T with supporting schedules and working papers noting no differences;

4. Proved the arithmetical accuracy of the calculations reflected in Form SIPC-7T and in the related schedules and working papers supporting the adjustments noting no differences; and

5. Compared the amount of any overpayment applied to the current assessment with the Form SIPC-7T on which it was originally computed noting no differences.

We were not engaged to, and did not conduct an examination, the objective of which would be the expression of an opinion on compliance. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. Had we performed additional procedures, other matters might have come to our attention that would have been reported to you.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the specified parties listed above and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Spicer Jeffries LLP

Greenwood Village, Colorado
February 23, 2010

FORGE FINANCIAL GROUP, INC.

TRANSITIONAL ASSESSMENT RECONCILIATION
PURSUANT TO FORM SIPC-7T
DECEMBER 31, 2009

General Assessment per Form SIPC-7T, including interest	$ 1,193
Less payments made with Forms SIPC-4 and SIPC-6	303
Amount paid with Form SIPC-7T	**$ 890**

See the independent accountants' report.

LAPORTE SEHRT ROMIG HAND
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

SEC Mail Processing Section

FEB 26 2010

Washington, DC
110

Independent Accountant's Report on Applying Agreed-Upon Procedures

To the Board of Directors
Johnson Rice and Company, LLC

In accordance with Rule 17a-5(e)(4) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, we have performed the procedures enumerated below with respect to the accompanying Transitional Assessment Reconciliation (Form SIPC-7T) to the Securities Investor Protection Corporation (SIPC) for the period from April 1, 2009, to December 31, 2009, which were agreed to by Johnson Rice and Company, LLC, and SIPC, solely to assist you and the other specified parties in evaluating Johnson Rice and Company, LLC's compliance with the applicable instructions of the Transitional Assessment Reconciliation (Form SIPC-7T). Johnson Rice and Company, LLC's management is responsible for Johnson Rice and Company, LLC's compliance with those requirements. This agreed-upon procedures engagement was conducted in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. The sufficiency of these procedures is solely the responsibility of those parties specified in this report. Consequently, we make no representation regarding the sufficiency of the procedures described below either for the purpose for which this report has been requested or for any other purpose. The procedures we performed and our findings are as follows:

1. Compared the listed assessment payments in Form SIPC-7T with respective cash disbursement records entries noting no differences;

2. Compared the Total Revenue amounts of the audited Form X-17A-5 for the year ended December 31, 2009 less revenues reported on the FOCUS reports for the period from January 1, 2009, to March 31, 2009, with the amounts reported in Form SIPC-7T for the period from April 1, 2009, to December 31, 2009, noting no differences;

3. Compared any adjustments reported in Form SIPC-7T with supporting schedules and working papers, noting no differences;

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4. Proved the arithmetical accuracy of the calculations reflected in Form SIPC-7T and in the related schedules and working papers supporting the adjustments noting no differences; and

5. If there was any overpayment applied to the current assessment on Form SIPC-7T, we compared it to the assessment form on which it was originally computed noting no differences.

We were not engaged to, and did not conduct an examination, the objective of which would be the expression of an opinion on compliance. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. Had we performed additional procedures, other matters might have come to our attention that would have been reported to you.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the specified parties listed above and is not intended to be, and should not be, used by anyone other than these specified parties.

LaPorte, Sehrt, Romig & Hand

A Professional Accounting Corporation

Metairie, LA
February 22, 2010