
Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition

MARCH 31, 2010

unaudited

RAYMOND JAMES & ASSOCIATES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
(a wholly-owned subsidiary of Raymond James Financial, Inc.)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION (UNAUDITED)

March 31, 2010

(in thousands, except share and par value amounts)

Assets

Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 158,292
Assets Segregated Pursuant to Federal Regulations:	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,872,317
Securities Purchased Under Agreements to Resell	123,976
Receivables:	
Brokerage Clients, Net	1,376,054
Securities Borrowed	736,286
Brokers, Dealers and Clearing Organizations	46,460
Other	301,547
Deposits with Clearing Organizations	74,333
Securities Owned:	
Marketable, at Fair Value (\$82,087 Pledged)	500,670
Not Readily Marketable, at Fair Value	6,367
Deferred Income Taxes, Net	38,332
Property and Equipment, Net	148,220
Prepaid Expenses and Other Assets	<u>19,369</u>
 Total Assets	 <u><u>\$ 5,402,223</u></u>

Liabilities and Stockholder's Equity

Payables:

Brokerage Clients	\$ 2,405,278
Securities Loaned	1,341,889
Brokers, Dealers and Clearing Organizations	166,600
Payables to Affiliates	91,357
Income Taxes Payable	47,703
Securities Sold, Not Yet Purchased, at Fair Value	122,226
Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase	73,650
Accrued Compensation, Commissions and Benefits	126,915
Accrued Expenses and Other Liabilities	86,831
Loans Payable	<u>57,568</u>
 Total Liabilities	 <u><u>4,520,017</u></u>

Stockholder's Equity:

5% Non-Voting Cumulative Preferred Stock - Convertible into One Share of Common Stock; \$2 Par Value; Authorized 200,000 Shares; Issued and Outstanding 100,000 Shares	200
Common Stock - \$.10 Par Value; Authorized 4,000,000 Shares; Issued and Outstanding 1,083,500 Shares	108
Additional Paid-in Capital	233,709
Retained Earnings	648,349
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	<u>(160)</u>
 Total Stockholder's Equity	 <u><u>882,206</u></u>

Total Liabilities and Stockholder's Equity	<u><u>\$ 5,402,223</u></u>
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See Accompanying Notes to Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition (Unaudited).

RAYMOND JAMES & ASSOCIATES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
(a wholly-owned subsidiary of Raymond James Financial, Inc.)

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION (UNAUDITED)

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF BUSINESS:

Raymond James & Associates, Inc. (the “Company”) is a Florida corporation and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Raymond James Financial, Inc. (“RJF” or the “Parent”). The Company is a full service broker-dealer registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) engaged in most aspects of securities distribution and investment banking. The Company also offers financial planning services for individuals and provides clearing services for Raymond James Financial Services, Inc. (“RJFS”, a wholly-owned subsidiary of RJF), Raymond James Financial Services Advisors, Inc. (“RJFSA”, a wholly-owned subsidiary of RJF), other affiliated entities and unaffiliated broker-dealers. The Company is a member of the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”), National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations, American Stock Exchange, Philadelphia Stock Exchange, Chicago Board Options Exchange and Chicago Stock Exchange. It is also a member of the Securities Industry Association, Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”), National Futures Association and Securities Investor Protection Corporation.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

Basis of Presentation

The Company conforms to its Parent’s fiscal year end of September 30th. The accompanying unaudited Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition includes the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Planning Corporation of America (“PCA”), a general insurance agency representing a number of insurance companies, and Raymond James Geneva S.A. (“RJG”), a financial services firm based in Geneva, Switzerland. All material intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. This unaudited Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition reflects, in the opinion of management, all adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of the consolidated financial position for the interim period presented.

The Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition is prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (“GAAP”), the more significant of which are summarized below.

Management Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition. Actual results could differ from those estimates and could have a material impact on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition.

Securities Transactions

Securities transactions are recorded on a trade date basis.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments, with original maturities of 90 days or less.

Assets Segregated Pursuant to Federal Regulations

In accordance with Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Company, as a broker-dealer carrying client accounts, is subject to requirements related to maintaining cash or qualified securities in a segregated reserve account for the exclusive benefit of its clients.

Securities Purchased Under Agreements to Resell

The Company invests in short-term securities purchased under agreements to resell (“reverse repurchase agreements”). Transactions involving reverse repurchase agreements are accounted for as collateralized financings. These transactions are carried at contractual amounts plus accrued interest. Reverse repurchase agreements generally require the Company to deposit cash with the counterparty. The Company monitors the market value of securities bought and sold on a daily basis, with additional collateral obtained or refunded as necessary. It is the Company's policy to obtain possession and control of securities purchased under resale agreements. The net fair value of securities purchased under resale agreements approximates their carrying value; as such, financial instruments are predominantly short-term in nature. The Company monitors the risk of loss by assessing the market value of the underlying securities as compared to the related receivable or payable, including accrued interest, and requests additional collateral where deemed appropriate. At March 31, 2010, there were no agreements with any individual counterparties where the risk of loss exceeded 10% of the Company's stockholder's equity, based on consideration of collateral value.

Receivables and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Brokerage client receivables from broker-dealer clients are principally for amounts due on cash and margin transactions and are generally collateralized by securities owned by the clients. Receivables from broker-dealer clients are reported at their outstanding principal balance, adjusted for any allowance for doubtful accounts. When a broker-dealer receivable is considered to be impaired, the amount of the impairment is generally measured based on the fair value of the securities acting as collateral, which is measured based on current prices from independent sources such as listed market prices or broker-dealer price quotations. Securities owned by customers, including those that collateralize margin or other similar transactions, are not reflected in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition.

The Company also makes loans or pays advances to employees, primarily financial advisors, mainly for recruiting and retention purposes. The Company provides for an allowance for doubtful accounts based on an evaluation of the Company's ability to collect such receivables. The Company's ongoing evaluation includes the review of specific accounts of financial advisors no longer associated with the Company and the Company's historical collection experience. When the review of these accounts indicates that any further collection activity is highly unlikely, the loans are written off and the corresponding allowance for doubtful accounts is reversed.

Securities Borrowed and Securities Loaned

Securities borrowed and securities loaned transactions are reported as collateralized financings and recorded at the amount of collateral advanced or received. Securities borrowed transactions generally require the Company to deposit cash with the lender. With respect to securities loaned, the Company generally receives collateral in the form of cash in an amount in excess of the market value of securities loaned. The Company monitors the market value of securities borrowed and loaned on a daily basis, with additional collateral obtained or refunded, as necessary.

Deposits with Clearing Organizations

Deposits with Clearing Organizations consist of deposits of cash and cash equivalents or other short-term securities held by other clearing organizations or exchanges.

Securities Owned, Securities Sold Not Yet Purchased and Fair Value

Financial Instruments Owned and Financial Instruments Sold, Not Yet Purchased are recorded at fair value. Fair value is defined by GAAP as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between willing market participants on the measurement date.

In determining the fair value of the financial instruments in accordance with GAAP, the Company uses various valuation approaches, including market, income and/or cost approaches. Fair value is a market-based measure considered from the perspective of a market participant. As such, even when market assumptions are not readily available, the Company's assumptions reflect those that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. GAAP provides for the following three levels to be used to classify fair value measurements:

Level 1 – Financial instruments included in Level 1 are highly liquid instruments with quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. These include equity securities listed in active markets and certain U. S. Treasury securities, other governmental obligations, or publicly traded corporate debt securities.

Level 2 – Financial instruments reported in Level 2 include those that have pricing inputs that are other than quoted prices in active markets, but which are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reporting date. Instruments that are generally included in this category are equity securities that are not actively traded, corporate obligations infrequently traded, certain government and municipal obligations, certain asset-backed securities consisting of collateral loan obligation securities, and certain mortgage-backed securities.

Level 3 – Financial instruments reported in Level 3 do not have two-way markets and are measured using the Company’s best estimate of fair value, where the inputs into the determination of fair value are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable. These valuations require significant judgment or estimation. Instruments in this category generally include equity securities with unobservable inputs, certain non-agency backed collateral loan obligation securities, certain non-agency backed asset-backed securities and certain municipal and corporate obligations.

GAAP requires the Company to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when performing fair value measurements. The availability of observable inputs can vary from instrument to instrument and in certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, an instrument’s level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The Company’s assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement of an instrument requires judgment and consideration of factors specific to the instrument.

Effective January 1, 2010, we adopted new FASB accounting guidance which mandates the following disclosures that we had not previously included amongst our fair value disclosures: 1) the amount of significant transfers between levels 1 and 2 of the fair value hierarchy and the reasons for any such transfers; 2) the reason for any significant transfers into and out of Level 3; and 3) our policy for determining when transfers between levels within the fair value hierarchy are recognized. We had no significant transfers of financial instruments between Level 1 and Level 2 or into and out of Level 3 during the six months ended March 31, 2010. Our policy is to use the end of each respective quarterly reporting period to determine when transfers of financial instruments between levels are recognized.

Valuation Techniques

The fair value for certain financial instruments is derived using pricing models and other valuation techniques that involve significant management judgment. The price transparency of financial instruments is a key determinant of the degree of judgment involved in determining the fair value of the Company’s financial instruments. Financial instruments for which actively quoted prices or pricing parameters are available will generally have a higher degree of price transparency than financial instruments that are thinly traded or not quoted. In accordance with GAAP, the criteria used to determine whether the market for a financial instrument is active or inactive is based on the particular asset or liability. For equity securities, the Company’s definition of actively traded is based on average daily volume and other market trading statistics. The Company has determined the market for certain other types of financial instruments, including certain collateralized mortgage obligations (“CMOs”), asset backed securities (“ABS”) and certain collateralized debt obligations, to be inactive as of March 31, 2010. As a result, the valuation of these financial instruments included significant management judgment in determining the relevance and reliability of market information available. The Company considered the inactivity of the market to be evidenced by several factors, including decreased price transparency caused by decreased volume of trades relative to historical levels, stale transaction prices and transaction prices that varied significantly either over time or among market makers.

The specific valuation techniques utilized for the categorization of each type of financial instrument reflected in the Company’s Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition are described below.

When available, quoted prices in active markets are used to determine the fair value of the Company’s trading securities. Such instruments are classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. Examples include exchange traded equity securities and liquid government debt securities.

When instruments are traded in secondary markets and quoted market prices do not exist for such securities, the Company utilizes valuation techniques including matrix pricing to estimate fair value. Matrix pricing generally utilizes spread-based models periodically re-calibrated to observable inputs such as market trades or to dealer price bids in similar securities in order to derive the fair value of the instruments. Valuation techniques may also rely on other observable inputs such as yield curves, interest rates and expected principal repayments and default probabilities. Instruments valued using these inputs are typically classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. Examples include certain municipal debt securities, corporate debt securities, agency mortgage backed securities (“MBS”), and restricted equity securities in public companies. The Company utilizes prices from independent services to corroborate the estimate of fair value. Depending upon the type of security, the pricing service may provide a listed price, a matrix price or use other methods including broker-dealer price quotations.

Positions in illiquid securities that do not have readily determinable fair values require significant judgment or estimation. For these securities the Company uses pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies or similar techniques. Assumptions utilized by these techniques include estimates of future delinquencies, loss severities, defaults and prepayments. Securities valued using these techniques are classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. For certain CMOs, where there has been limited activity or less transparency around significant inputs to the valuation, such as assumptions regarding performance of the underlying mortgages, these securities are currently classified as Level 3 even though the Company believes that Level 2 inputs could likely be obtainable should markets for these securities become more active in the future.

Property and Equipment

Property, equipment and leasehold improvements are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation of assets is provided using the straight-line method for financial reporting purposes over the estimated useful lives of the assets, which range from two to seven years for software; two to five years for furniture, fixtures and equipment; and 10 to 31 years for buildings, building components, building improvements and land improvements. Leasehold improvements are amortized using the straight-line method over the shorter of the remaining lease term or the estimated useful life of the asset.

Additions, improvements and expenditures for repairs and maintenance that extend the useful life of an asset are capitalized.

Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase

The Company has sold securities which it is under agreements to repurchase ("repurchase agreements") at a future date. Transactions involving repurchase agreements are accounted for as collateralized financings and carried at contractual amounts plus accrued interest. There are no Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase at March 31, 2010 that are used to finance trading securities as part of an economic hedging strategy.

Leases

The Company leases office space and equipment under operating leases. The lease term commences on the earlier of the date when the Company becomes legally obligated for the rent payments or the date on which the Company takes possession of the property. For tenant improvement allowances and rent holidays, the Company records a deferred rent liability in Accrued Expenses and Other Liabilities in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition and amortizes the deferred rent over the lease term.

Income Taxes

The results of operations of the Company are included in the consolidated federal and certain state income tax returns of RJF. The Company utilizes the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes in accordance with GAAP. The objectives are to recognize the amount of taxes payable or refundable for the current year and deferred tax liabilities and assets for the future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in the Company's financial statements or tax returns. Judgment is required in assessing the future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in the Company's financial statements or tax returns. Variations in the actual outcome of these future tax consequences could materially impact the Company's financial position.

The six months ended March 31, 2010 income tax liability was calculated on a pro rata basis where the Company's tax liability is determined using the blended federal and state income tax rates as determined by RJF and by applying consolidated return limitations on all appropriate items including, but not limited to, capital gains, tax credits and charitable contributions.

The company recognizes liabilities for uncertain income tax positions based on a two-step process. First, income tax benefits can be recognized in financial statements for a tax position if it is considered "more likely than not" of being sustained on audit based solely on the technical merits of the income tax position. Second, if the recognition criteria are met, the amount of income tax benefits to be recognized is measured based on the largest income tax benefit that is more than 50 percent likely to be realized on ultimate resolution of the tax position. See Note 12 of the Notes to the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition for further information on the Company's income taxes.

Stock Compensation

Select employees participate in various RJF incentive stock options and restricted stock plans which provide for the issuance of RJF common stock. The Company accounts for share-based awards based on estimated fair values over the vesting term of the awards.

Foreign Currency Translation

The Company consolidates its foreign subsidiaries. The statement of financial condition of the subsidiaries are translated at exchange rates as of the period end. The gains or losses resulting from translating the foreign currency statement of financial condition into U.S. dollars are included in stockholder's equity as a component of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss.

Legal Reserves

The Company recognizes liabilities for contingencies when there is an exposure that, when fully analyzed, indicates it is both probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. When a range of probable loss can be estimated, the Company accrues the most likely amount; if the most likely amount is not determinable, the Company accrues at least the minimum of the range of probable loss.

The Company records reserves related to legal proceedings in Accrued Expenses and Other Liabilities. The determination of these reserve amounts requires significant judgment on the part of management. Management considers many factors including, but not limited to: the amount of the claim; the amount of the loss in the client's account; the basis and validity of the claim; the possibility of wrongdoing on the part of an employee of the Company; previous results in similar cases; and legal precedents and case law. Each legal proceeding is reviewed with counsel in each accounting period and the reserve is adjusted as deemed appropriate by management. Lastly, each case is reviewed to determine if it is probable that insurance coverage will apply, in which case the reserve is reduced accordingly.

NOTE 3 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, ASSETS SEGREGATED PURSUANT TO FEDERAL REGULATIONS AND DEPOSITS WITH CLEARING ORGANIZATIONS:

The following are financial instruments that are cash and cash equivalents or other investment balances which are readily convertible into cash as of March 31, 2010:

	<u>March 31,</u> <u>2010</u>
	(in thousands)
Cash and Cash Equivalents:	
Cash in Banks	\$ 158,275
Money Market Investments	<u>17</u>
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	158,292
Cash and Securities Segregated Pursuant to Federal Regulations	1,872,317
Deposits with Clearing Organizations	<u>74,333</u>
Total	<u>\$ 2,104,942</u>

NOTE 4 - RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES:

Receivables from Brokerage Clients:

Receivables from brokerage clients include amounts arising from normal cash and margin transactions as well as fees receivable. Margin receivables are collateralized by securities owned by brokerage clients. Such collateral is not reflected in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition. The amount receivable from clients at March 31, 2010 is as follows:

	<u>March 31,</u> <u>2010</u>
	(in thousands)
Brokerage Client Receivables	\$ 1,379,281
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	<u>(3,227)</u>
Brokerage Client Receivables, Net	<u>\$ 1,376,054</u>

Payables to Brokerage Clients:

Payables to brokerage clients include brokerage client funds on deposit awaiting reinvestment. The Company pays interest at varying rates for qualifying client funds on deposit. The amount payable to clients at March 31, 2010 is as follows:

	<u>March 31,</u> <u>2010</u>
	(in thousands)
Interest Bearing	\$ 2,151,966
Non-Interest Bearing	<u>253,312</u>
Total Brokerage Client Payables	<u>\$ 2,405,278</u>

Receivables from and Payables to Brokers, Dealers and Clearing Organizations:

	<u>March 31, 2010</u>	
	(in thousands)	
	<u>Receivables from</u> <u>Brokers, Dealers</u> <u>and Clearing</u> <u>Organizations</u>	<u>Payables to</u> <u>Brokers, Dealers</u> <u>and Clearing</u> <u>Organizations</u>
Securities Failed to Deliver/Receive	\$ 24,631	\$ 68,311
Open Transactions	16,991	92,966
Dividends and Interest	<u>4,838</u>	<u>5,323</u>
Total Receivables from and Payables to Brokers, Dealers and Clearing Organizations	<u>\$ 46,460</u>	<u>\$ 166,600</u>

Fails to deliver represent receivables for securities sold that have not been delivered by the Company for which settlement date has passed. Fails to receive represent payables for securities purchased that have not been received by the Company for which settlement date has passed. Open transactions are amounts receivable and payable for securities that have not reached the contractual settlement dates.

Receivables from Employees:

The Company makes loans or pays advances to employees, primarily financial advisors, mainly for recruiting and retention purposes. The amounts receivable from employees at March 31, 2010 is included in Other Receivables as follows:

	<u>March 31,</u> <u>2010</u>
	(in thousands)
Employee Receivables	\$ 170,802
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	<u>(2,533)</u>
Employee Receivables, Net	<u>\$ 168,269</u>

NOTE 5 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS:

Pursuant to formal clearing agreements, the Company clears trades for RJFS, RJFSA and other affiliated entities. The Company confirms securities trades, processes securities movements, records transactions with clients in its accounts and collects commissions and fees on behalf of such affiliates.

The Company participates with its Parent and affiliates in certain expense sharing agreements. Receivable from Affiliates of \$4,963,000 at March 31, 2010, which is included in Other Receivables, and Payable to Affiliates of \$91,357,000 at March 31, 2010, reflect amounts receivable and payable for these related party transactions. Included in Payables to Affiliates at March 31, 2010, is \$86,090,000 in loans made to the Company by RJF for purposes of facilitating the Company's management of excess cash of its Parent. RJF loans money to the Company where it is invested on behalf of RJF in conjunction with the Company's normal proprietary cash investing activities.

NOTE 6 - FAIR VALUE:

Recurring Fair Value Measurements

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of March 31, 2010 are presented below:

	March 31, 2010			
	(in thousands)			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Marketable Securities:				
Municipal Obligations	\$ -	\$ 145,542	\$ -	\$ 145,542
Corporate Obligations	-	37,541	-	37,541
U.S. Government and Agency Obligations	382	56,309	-	56,691
Agency MBS & CMOs	478	234,110	-	234,588
Non-Agency CMOs & ABS	-	5,405	-	5,405
Total Debt Securities	860	478,907	-	479,767
Equity Securities	12,894	6,316	-	19,210
Other Securities	25	1,668	-	1,693
Total Marketable Securities	13,779	486,891	-	500,670
Not Readily Marketable Securities:				
Non-Agency CMOs & ABS	-	-	6,145	6,145
Equity Securities	-	-	222	222
Total Not Readily Marketable Securities	-	-	6,367	6,367
Total	\$ 13,779	\$ 486,891	\$ 6,367	\$ 507,037
Liabilities:				
Securities Sold, Not Yet Purchased:				
Municipal Obligations	\$ -	\$ 794	\$ -	\$ 794
Corporate Obligations	-	414	-	414
U.S. Government and Agency Obligations	113,696	-	-	113,696
Agency MBS & CMOs	37	-	-	37
Non-Agency CMOs & ABS	-	-	-	-
Total Debt Securities	113,733	1,208	-	114,941
Equity Securities	7,285	-	-	7,285
Other Securities	-	-	-	-
Total Securities Sold, Not Yet Purchased	\$ 121,018	\$ 1,208	\$ -	\$ 122,226

Fair Value Option

The fair value option is an accounting election that allows the reporting entity to apply fair value accounting for certain financial assets and liabilities on an instrument by instrument basis. As of March 31, 2010, the Company elected not to choose the fair value option for any financial assets and liabilities not already required to be recorded at fair value.

Other Fair Value Disclosures

Many, but not all of the financial instruments held by the Company are recorded at fair value on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition.

The following represent financial instruments in which the ending balances at March 31, 2010 are not carried at fair value on the Company's Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition:

Short-term Financial Instruments: The carrying value of short-term financial instruments, including cash and cash equivalents, assets segregated pursuant to federal regulations and other segregated assets, securities either purchased or sold under agreements to resell and other collateralized financings are recorded at amounts that approximate the fair value of these instruments. These financial instruments generally expose the Company to limited credit risk and have no stated maturities or have short-term maturities and carry interest rates that approximate market rates.

Receivables and Other Assets: Brokerage client receivables, receivables from broker-dealers and clearing organizations, securities borrowed receivables, other receivables, and certain other assets are recorded at amounts that approximate fair value.

Loans Payable: The fair value of the mortgage note payable associated with the financing of the Company's home office complex is based upon an estimate of the current market rates for similar loans.

Payables: Brokerage client payables, payables due to broker-dealers and clearing organizations, securities loaned payables, and certain other liabilities are recorded at amounts that approximate fair value.

For those financial instruments which the fair value is not reflected on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition, the Company has estimated their fair value in part, based upon assumptions, the estimated amount and timing of future cash flows and estimated discount rates. Different assumptions could significantly affect these estimated fair values. Accordingly, the net realizable values could be materially different from the estimates presented below. In addition, the estimates are only indicative of the value of individual financial instruments and should not be considered an indication of the Company's overall fair value. The Company is not required to disclose the fair value of non-financial instruments including property, equipment and leasehold improvements.

The carrying amounts and estimated fair values of the Company's financial instruments that are not carried at fair value at March 31, 2010 are as follows:

	<u>March 31, 2010</u>	
	(in thousands)	
	<u>Carrying Amount</u>	<u>Estimated Fair Value</u>
Financial Liabilities:		
Loans Payable	<u>\$ 57,568</u>	<u>\$ 55,877</u>

NOTE 7 - SECURITIES OWNED AND SECURITIES SOLD, NOT YET PURCHASED:

Marketable Securities Owned and Securities Sold, Not Yet Purchased consist of trading and investment securities at fair value as follows:

	<u>March 31, 2010</u>	
	(in thousands)	
	<u>Securities Owned, at Fair Value</u>	<u>Securities Sold, Not Yet Purchased, at Fair Value</u>
Marketable Securities:		
Municipal Obligations	\$ 145,542	\$ 794
Corporate Obligations	37,541	414
U.S. Government and Agency Obligations	56,691	113,696
Agency MBS & CMOs	234,588	37
Non-Agency CMOs & ABS	5,405	-
Equity Securities	19,210	7,285
Other Securities	<u>1,693</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Marketable Securities	<u>\$ 500,670</u>	<u>\$ 122,226</u>

Securities not readily marketable include investment securities (a) for which there is no market on a securities exchange or no independent publicly quoted market, (b) that cannot be publicly offered or sold unless registration has been effected under the Securities Act of 1933, or (c) that cannot be offered or sold because of other arrangements, restrictions, or conditions applicable to the securities or to the Company.

Not Readily Marketable Securities Owned consists of securities at fair value as follows:

	<u>March 31, 2010</u>
	(in thousands)
Not Readily Marketable Securities:	
Non-Agency CMOs & ABS	\$ 6,145
Equity Securities	<u>222</u>
Total Not Readily Marketable Securities	<u>\$ 6,367</u>

See Note 6 for information regarding the fair value of Securities Owned and Securities Sold, Not Yet Purchased.

NOTE 8 - PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT:

	<u>March 31,</u> <u>2010</u>
	(in thousands)
Land	\$ 8,406
Construction in Process	1,848
Buildings, Building Components, Building Improvements, Land Improvements, and Leasehold Improvements	146,941
Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment	119,226
Software	47,831
Software Development	<u>6,934</u>
	331,186
Less:	
Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization	<u>(182,966)</u>
Property and Equipment, Net	<u><u>\$ 148,220</u></u>

NOTE 9 - LOANS PAYABLE:

At March 31, 2010, the Company maintains the following financing arrangements:

	<u>March 31, 2010</u>		
	(in thousands)		
	<u>Secured</u>	<u>Unsecured</u>	<u>Total</u>
Committed	\$ 325,000	\$ -	\$ 325,000
Uncommitted	<u>305,100</u>	<u>250,000</u>	<u>555,100</u>
Total	<u><u>\$ 630,100</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 250,000</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 880,100</u></u>

Committed secured facilities provided by commercial banks in the name of the Company include a \$75,000,000 bilateral repurchase agreement, a \$150,000,000 tri-party repurchase agreement, and a \$100,000,000 line of credit. These facilities are subject to 0.12%, 0.13%, and 0.20% commitment fees, respectively, and the required market value of the collateral ranges from 102% to 133%.

Uncommitted secured facilities in the name of the Company include \$185,100,000 in lines of credit provided by commercial banks and \$120,000,000 in tri-party repurchase agreements with related companies RJFS and Raymond James Bank. Uncommitted unsecured facilities provided by commercial banks in the name of the Company included \$250,000,000 in lines of credit.

At March 31, 2010, there were collateralized financings outstanding in the amount of \$73,650,000. These repurchase agreement financings are included in Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition. Such financings are collateralized by non-customer, Company-owned securities.

The interest rates for all of the Company's financing facilities are variable and are based on the Fed Funds rate or LIBOR. Unlike committed credit facilities, uncommitted lenders are not subject to any formula determining the interest rates that may be charged on a loan. For the six months ended March 31, 2010, interest rates on the utilized financing facilities ranged from (on a 360 days per year basis) 0.75% to 2.75%.

Included in Loans Payable are mortgage loans payable of \$57,568,000 which are for the financing of the Company's home office complex. The mortgage loan bears interest at a fixed rate of 5.7% and is secured by land, buildings, and improvements with a net book value of \$63,442,000 at March 31, 2010. Principal maturities under this mortgage note payable for the succeeding fiscal years are as follows:

	March 31, 2010
	(in thousands)
The Remainder of Fiscal 2010	\$ 1,559
Fiscal 2011	3,255
Fiscal 2012	3,445
Fiscal 2013	3,647
Fiscal 2014	3,860
Thereafter	<u>41,802</u>
Total	<u>\$ 57,568</u>

NOTE 10 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS WITH OFF-BALANCE SHEET RISK:

In the normal course of business the Company purchases and sells securities as either principal or agent on behalf of its clients. If either the client or a counterparty fails to perform, the Company may be required to discharge the obligations of the non-performing party. In such circumstances, the Company may sustain a loss if the market value of the security is different from the contract value of the transaction.

The Company also acts as an intermediary between broker-dealers and other financial institutions whereby the Company borrows securities from one entity and then lends them to another. Securities borrowed and securities loaned are carried at the amounts of cash collateral advanced and received in connection with the transactions. The Company measures the market value of the securities borrowed and loaned against the cash collateral on a daily basis. The market value of securities borrowed and securities loaned was \$693,473,000 at March 31, 2010. The contract value of securities borrowed and securities loaned was \$703,485,000 and \$719,576,000, respectively, at March 31, 2010. Additional cash is obtained as necessary to ensure such transactions are adequately collateralized. If another party to the transaction fails to perform as agreed (for example, failure to deliver a security or failure to pay for a security), the Company may incur a loss if the market value of the security is different from the contract amount of the transaction.

The Company has also loaned, to broker-dealers and other financial institutions, securities owned by clients and others for which it has received cash or other collateral. The market value of securities loaned was \$615,677,000 at March 31, 2010. The contract value of securities loaned was \$622,313,000 at March 31, 2010. If a borrowing institution or broker-dealer does not return a security, the Company may be obligated to purchase the security in order to return it to the owner. In such circumstances, the Company may incur a loss equal to the amount by which the market value of the security on the date of non-performance exceeds the value of the collateral received from the broker-dealer or financial institution.

The Company has sold securities that it does not currently own and will, therefore, be obligated to purchase such securities at a future date. The Company has recorded a liability of \$122,226,000 at March 31, 2010 which represents the market value of such securities. The Company is subject to loss if the market price of those securities not covered by economic hedge positions increases. The Company utilizes short government obligations and equity securities to economically hedge long proprietary inventory positions. At March 31, 2010, the Company had \$113,117,000 in short government and agency securities and \$1,355,000 in short equity securities which represented economically hedged positions.

The Company enters into security transactions on behalf of its clients and other brokers involving forward settlement. Forward contracts provide for the delayed delivery of the underlying instrument. The contractual amounts related to these financial instruments reflect the volume and activity but do not reflect the amounts at risk. The gain or loss on these transactions is recognized on a trade date basis. Transactions involving future settlement give rise to market risk, which represents the potential loss that can be caused by a change in the market value of a particular financial instrument. The Company's exposure to market risk is determined by a number of factors, including the duration, size, composition and diversification of positions held; the absolute and relative levels of interest rates; and market volatility. The credit risk for these transactions is limited to the unrealized market valuation gains recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition.

The majority of the Company's transactions, and consequently, the concentration of its credit exposure are with clients, broker-dealers and other financial institutions in the U.S. These activities primarily involve collateralized arrangements and may result in credit exposure in the event that the counterparty fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's exposure to credit risk can be directly impacted by volatile securities markets which may impair the ability of counterparties to satisfy their contractual obligations. The Company seeks to control its credit risk through a variety of reporting and control procedures, including establishing credit limits based upon a review of the counterparties' financial condition and credit ratings. The Company monitors collateral levels on a daily basis for compliance with regulatory and internal guidelines and requests changes in collateral levels as appropriate.

NOTE 11 - NET CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS:

As a registered broker-dealer, the Company is subject to the requirements of the Uniform Net Capital Rule (Rule 15c3-1) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The Company, a member firm of the NYSE and FINRA, is also subject to the rules of FINRA, whose requirements are substantially the same. Rule 15c3-1 requires aggregate indebtedness, as defined, not exceed 15 times net capital, as defined. Rule 15c3-1 also provides for an "alternate net capital requirement" which the Company has elected. It requires that the minimum net capital, as defined, be equal to the greater of \$250,000 or two percent of aggregate debit items arising from client transactions. FINRA may require a member firm to reduce its business if its net capital is less than four percent of aggregate debit items and may prohibit a member firm from expanding its business and declaring dividends if its net capital is less than five percent of aggregate debit items. The net capital position of the Company is as follows:

	March 31, 2010
	(in thousands)
Net Capital	\$ 374,986
Less: Required Net Capital	<u>(28,173)</u>
Excess Net Capital	<u>\$ 346,813</u>
Net Capital as a Percent of Aggregate Debit Items	<u>26.62%</u>

At March 31, 2010, the Company's deposit requirement for the proprietary accounts of introducing brokers was \$1,584,000.

NOTE 12 - FEDERAL AND STATE INCOME TAXES:

The major deferred tax asset (liability) items are as follows:

	March 31, 2010
	(in thousands)
Deferred Tax Assets:	
Capital Expenditures	\$ 23,643
Accrued Expenses	17,268
Deferred Compensation	12,902
Other	<u>4,348</u>
Total Deferred Tax Assets	<u>58,161</u>
Deferred Tax Liabilities:	
Accelerated Depreciation	<u>(19,829)</u>
Total Deferred Tax Liabilities	<u>(19,829)</u>
Net Deferred Tax Assets	<u>\$ 38,332</u>

The Company has recorded a net deferred tax asset at March 31, 2010. No valuation allowance is required at March 31, 2010 as management believes it is more likely than not that the deferred tax asset is realizable.

The current tax receivable, included in Other Receivables, was \$2,560,000 as of March 31, 2010.

As of March 31, 2010 the liability for unrecognized tax benefits was \$961,000. Interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits accrued as of March 31, 2010 was \$295,000.

The Company is included in the consolidated income tax returns of RJF in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and certain consolidated states. It also files separate income tax returns in certain states and local jurisdictions. With few exceptions, the Company is no longer subject to U.S. federal, state and local income tax examination by tax authorities for years prior to 2009 for federal tax returns and 2005 for state and local tax returns. The 2009 federal income tax return is currently being examined under the IRS Compliance Assurance Program. This program accelerates the examination of key issues in an attempt to resolve them before the tax return is filed. Certain state and local returns are also currently under various stages of audit. The 2009 IRS audit and state audits in process are expected to be completed in the fiscal year ending 2010. It is anticipated that the unrecognized tax benefits may decrease by an estimated \$18,000 over the next 12 months.

NOTE 13 - EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS:

The Company participates in various qualified and non-qualified savings, incentive stock option and restricted stock plans of RJF along with other affiliated companies. RJF allocates the cost of providing these plans to the Company based on the actual cost per employee. The qualified plans include profit sharing, employee stock ownership, 401(k), employee stock purchase and incentive stock options plans. The profit sharing plan and employee stock ownership plan provide certain death, disability or retirement benefits for all employees who meet certain service requirements. The plans are noncontributory. Contributions by RJF, if any, are determined annually by RJF's Board of Directors on a discretionary basis. The profit sharing plan and employee stock ownership plan benefits become fully vested after six years of qualified service. The 401(k) plan provides for the Company to match 100% of the first \$500 and 50% of the next \$500 of compensation deferred by each participant annually. The employee stock purchase plan allows employees to choose each year to have up to 20% of their annual compensation specified to purchase RJF's common stock at a 15% discount from market value, subject to certain limitations. Non-qualified plans, available to only select employees, include deferred long-term incentive compensation ("LTIP"), restricted stock, stock bonus, stock options and employee investment funds.

Select employees participate in various RJF incentive stock options and restricted stock plans which provide for the issuance of RJF common stock. These awards are forfeitable in the event the employee is no longer associated with the Company, other than for death, disability or retirement. RJF measures compensation expense for share-based awards made to the Company's employees based on estimated fair values on the date of grant and allocates the expense to the Company. The compensation cost is recognized over the applicable vesting period of the awards. Options granted before August 21, 2008 are exercisable in the 36th to 72nd months following the date of grant and only in the event that the grantee is an employee of the Company at that time, disabled, deceased or recently retired. Options granted on or after August 21, 2008 are exercisable in the 36th to 72nd months following the date of grant and only in the event that the grantee is an employee of the Company or has terminated within 45 days, disabled, deceased or recently retired.

The fair value of each fixed option grant for these plans is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions used for stock option grants during the six months ended March 31, 2010:

	<u>March 31, 2010</u>
Dividend Yield	1.81%
Expected Volatility	54.43%
Risk-free Interest Rates	2.57%
Expected Lives	5.05 yrs

The dividend yield assumption is based on RJF's current declared dividend as a percentage of the stock price. The expected volatility assumption is based on RJF's historical stock price and is a weighted average combining (1) the volatility of the most recent year, (2) the volatility of the most recent time period equal to the expected lives assumption, and (3) the annualized volatility of the price of RJF stock since the late 1980's. The risk-free interest rate assumption is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant of the options. The expected lives assumption is based on the average of (1) the assumption that all outstanding options will be exercised at the midpoint between their vesting date and full contractual term and (2) the assumption that all outstanding options will be exercised at their full contractual term.

Under certain RJF incentive stock option plans the Company may grant stock options to select employees of the Company. The following activity occurred during the six months ended March 31, 2010:

	<u>Options</u>	<u>Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value (\$)</u>
Granted	930,900	\$ 10.83
Vested	(223,260)	\$ 7.73
Forfeited	(27,000)	\$ 8.61

Under RJF's restricted stock plans the Company may grant restricted shares of RJF common stock to select employees of the Company. The following activity occurred during the six months ended March 31, 2010:

	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value (\$)</u>
Granted	453,637	\$ 24.21
Vested	(362,845)	\$ 28.97
Forfeited	(45,152)	\$ 25.33

NOTE 14 - COLLATERAL:

The Company has accepted collateral with the following approximate market value at March 31, 2010 where the Company is permitted to sell or repledge:

	<u>March 31, 2010</u>
	(in thousands)
Sources of Collateral:	
Securities Purchased Under Agreements to Resell	\$ 122,985
Securities Received in Securities Borrowed vs. Cash Transactions	725,032
Collateral Received for Margin Loans	<u>1,191,093</u>
 Total	 <u>\$ 2,039,110</u>

At March 31, 2010, certain collateral was repledged. The approximate market values of this portion of collateral sold or repledged by the Company were:

	<u>March 31, 2010</u>
	(in thousands)
Uses of Collateral and Trading Securities:	
Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase	\$ 79,744
Securities Delivered in Securities Loaned vs. Cash Transactions	1,309,150
Collateral Used for Cash Loans	<u>115,308</u>
 Total	 <u>\$ 1,504,202</u>

The Company utilizes client marginable securities to satisfy deposits with clearing organizations. At March 31, 2010, the Company had client margin securities valued at \$100,945,000 pledged with a clearing organization to meet the point in time requirement of \$92,751,000.

NOTE 15 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES:

Long-term lease agreements expire at various times from 2010 through 2020. Minimum annual rentals under such agreements for the succeeding fiscal years are approximately:

	March 31, 2010
	(in thousands)
The Remainder of Fiscal 2010	\$ 16,159
Fiscal 2011	29,417
Fiscal 2012	25,229
Fiscal 2013	20,997
Fiscal 2014	15,997
Thereafter	<u>39,033</u>
Total	<u>\$ 146,832</u>

Certain leases contain rent holidays, leasehold improvement incentives, renewal options and escalation clauses.

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into underwriting commitments. The Company had \$11,615,000 in open transactions related to underwriting commitments as of March 31, 2010.

The Company offers loans and transition assistance to its financial advisors mainly for recruiting or retention purposes. These commitments are contingent upon certain events occurring, including but not limited to the financial advisor joining the Company and meeting certain production requirements. In certain circumstances, the Company may make commitments prior to funding them. As of March 31, 2010, the Company estimates that it had made commitments of approximately \$15,478,000 in loans and transition assistance that have not yet been funded.

As a result of the extensive regulation of the financial services industry, the Company is subject to regular reviews and inspections by regulatory authorities and self-regulatory organizations, which can result in the imposition of sanctions for regulatory violations, ranging from non-monetary censure to fines and, in serious cases, temporary or permanent suspension from conducting business. In addition, from time to time, regulatory agencies and self-regulatory organizations institute investigations into industry practices, which can also result in the imposition of such sanctions.

In connection with auction rate securities (“ARS”), the Company has been subject to ongoing examinations, and is cooperating fully, by the SEC, the New York Attorney General’s Office and Florida’s Office of Financial Regulation. The Company is also named in a class action lawsuit, *Defer LP vs. Raymond James Financial, Inc., et al.*, filed in April 2008 in United States District Court for Southern District of New York similar to that filed against a number of brokerage firms alleging various securities law violations relating to the adequacy of disclosure in connection with the marketing and sale of ARS, which it is vigorously defending. A second amended complaint was filed and the Company’s motion to dismiss is pending.

The Company, in conjunction with other industry participants is actively seeking a solution to ARS’ illiquidity. This includes issuers restructuring and refinancing the ARS, which has met with some success. Should these restructurings and refinancings continue, then clients’ holdings could be reduced further, however, there can be no assurance these events will continue and recently Nuveen announced a moratorium on redemptions. If the Company were to consider resolving pending claims, inquiries or investigations by offering to repurchase all or a significant portion of these ARS from certain clients, it would have to have sufficient regulatory capital and cash or borrowing power to do so. Further, if such repurchases were made at par value there could be a market loss if the underlying securities’ value is less than par and any such loss could adversely affect the results of operations.

The Company is a defendant or co-defendant in various lawsuits and arbitrations incidental to its securities business as well as other corporate litigation. The Company is contesting the allegations in these cases and believes that there are meritorious defenses in each of these lawsuits and arbitrations. In view of the number and diversity of claims against the Company, the number of jurisdictions in which litigation is pending and the inherent difficulty of predicting the outcome of litigation and other claims, the Company cannot state with certainty what the eventual outcome of pending litigation or other claims will be. In the opinion of the Company’s management, based on current available information, review with outside legal counsel, and consideration of amounts provided for in the accompanying Statement of Financial Condition with respect to these matters, ultimate resolution of these matters will not result in a material adverse impact on the Company’s financial position or results of

operations. However, resolution of one or more of these matters may have a material effect on the results of operations in any future period, depending upon the ultimate resolution of those matters and upon the level of income for such period.

NOTE 16 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS:

Subsequent events have been evaluated for either recognition in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition, or for disclosure purposes herein as appropriate, through May 6, 2010, the date the Parent's consolidated latest interim financial statements were issued and no events or transactions occurred.

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