

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

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DIVISION OF MARKET REGULATION

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

SEC FILE NUMBER
8-818001

8-15001

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 01/01/2006 AND ENDING 12/31/2006
MM/DD/YY MM/DD/YY

A. REGISTRANT IDENTIFICATION

NAME OF BROKER-DEALER:
Morgan Keegan & Company, Inc.

OFFICIAL USE ONLY
FIRM I.D. NO.

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

50 Front Street

(No. and Street)

Memphis

Tennessee

38103

(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

PROCESSED

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

MAR 07 2007

Charles D. Maxwell

901-524-4100 THOMSON
 (Area Code - Telephone) FINANCIAL

B. ACCOUNTANT IDENTIFICATION

INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT whose opinion is contained in this Report*

Ernst & Young LLP

(Name - of individual, state last, first, middle name)

6410 Poplar Avenue, Suite 500

Memphis

TN

38119

(Address)

(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

CHECK ONE:

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

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
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BRANCH OF REGISTRATIONS AND EXAMINATIONS
02

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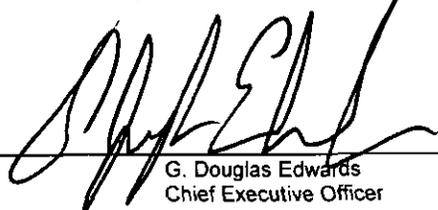
*Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report be covered by the opinion of an independent public accountant must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the exemption. See section 240.17a-5(e)(2).

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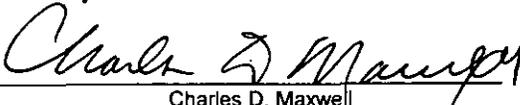
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OATH OR AFFIRMATION

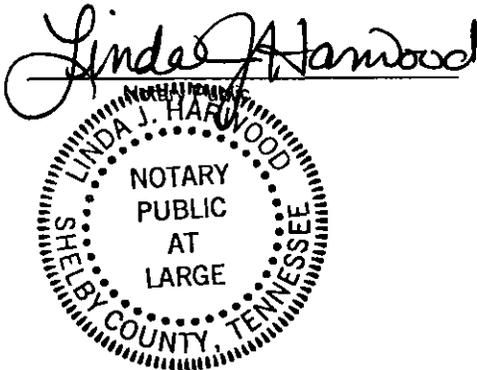
We, G. Douglas Edwards and Charles D. Maxwell, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the accompanying financial statements and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of Morgan Keegan & Company, Inc., as of December 31, 2006, are true and correct. We further swear (or affirm) 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 and that the financial statements and supplementary information of the Company are made available to all Company members and allied members of the New York Stock Exchange, Inc.



G. Douglas Edwards
Chief Executive Officer



Charles D. Maxwell
Chief Financial Officer



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

- (a) Facing Page.
- (b) Statement of Financial Condition.
- (c) Statement of Income (Loss).
- (d) Statement of Cash Flows.
- (e) Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity or Partners' or Sole Proprietor's Capital.
- (f) Statement of Changes in Liabilities Subordinated to Claims of Creditors.
- (g) Computation of Net Capital.
- (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 15c3-1 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.
- (l) An Oath or Affirmation.
- (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.
- (o) Independent auditor's report on internal control.
- (p) Schedule of segregation requirements and funds in segregation – customers' regulated commodity futures account pursuant to Rule 171-5.

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

Morgan Keegan & Company, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Financial Statements
and Supplemental Information

Year Ended December 31, 2006

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors
Morgan Keegan & Company, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statement of financial condition of Morgan Keegan & Company, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2006, and the related consolidated statements of income, changes in stockholder's equity, and cash flows for the year then ended. 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. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. We were not engaged to perform an audit of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included 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, and 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 consolidated financial position of the Company at December 31, 2006, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The information contained in Schedules I, II, and III is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements, but is supplementary information required by Rule 17a-5 of the Securities and Exchange Commission Act of 1934 and Regulation 1.10 of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.



February 26, 2007

Morgan Keegan & Company, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition

December 31, 2006

Assets

Cash	\$ 30,820,891
Securities segregated for regulatory purposes, at market	87,500,000
Deposits with clearing organizations and others	14,140,326
Receivables from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	190,979,536
Receivables from customers	560,235,243
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	736,242,855
Securities owned, at market	1,254,897,873
Memberships in exchanges, at cost (estimated market value \$2,117,700)	120,227
Furniture, equipment, and leasehold improvements, less allowances for depreciation and amortization of \$16,693,870	17,336,268
Other assets	108,793,553
Total assets	<u>\$ 3,001,066,772</u>

Liabilities and stockholder's equity

Liabilities:

Short-term borrowings	\$ 217,000,000
Due to affiliate	47,910,946
Payables to brokers and dealers and clearing organizations	38,754,811
Payables to customers	492,630,653
Customer drafts payable	49,933,490
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	775,335,535
Securities sold, not yet purchased, at market	443,790,891
Other liabilities	267,941,588
Total liabilities	<u>2,333,297,914</u>

Stockholder's equity:

Common stock, par value \$.625 per share: authorized shares 100,000,000; 29,404,235 issued and outstanding shares	18,377,647
Paid-in capital	41,194,072
Retained earnings	608,197,139
Total stockholder's equity	<u>667,768,858</u>
Total liabilities and stockholder's equity	<u>\$ 3,001,066,772</u>

See accompanying notes.

Morgan Keegan & Company, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statement of Income

Year Ended December 31, 2006

Revenues	
Commissions	\$ 224,366,867
Principal transactions	162,909,027
Investment banking	149,901,675
Interest	130,962,806
Investment management fees	97,289,734
Other	45,598,612
	<u>811,028,721</u>
Expenses	
Compensation	431,145,124
Floor brokerage and clearance	11,766,319
Communications	43,783,347
Travel and promotional	18,476,316
Occupancy and equipment cost	28,747,341
Interest	75,540,908
Taxes, other income taxes	22,728,803
Other operating expenses	14,771,355
	<u>646,959,513</u>
Income before income taxes	164,069,208
Income tax expense	59,320,383
Net income	<u>\$ 104,748,825</u>

See accompanying notes.

Morgan Keegan & Company, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Stockholder's Equity

Year Ended December 31, 2006

	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock Amount	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Stockholder's Equity
Balance at January 1, 2006	29,404,235	\$ 18,377,647	\$ 39,114,173	\$ 503,448,314	\$ 560,940,134
Net income	-	-	-	104,748,825	104,748,825
Capital contribution from Parent	-	-	2,079,899	-	2,079,899
Balance at December 31, 2006	<u>29,404,235</u>	<u>\$ 18,377,647</u>	<u>\$ 41,194,072</u>	<u>\$ 608,197,139</u>	<u>\$ 667,768,858</u>

See accompanying notes.

Morgan Keegan & Company, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Year Ended December 31, 2006

Operating activities	
Net income	\$ 104,748,825
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Depreciation and amortization	4,707,680
Gain on sale of exchange seats	(13,110,716)
Deferred income taxes	<u>3,100,000</u>
	99,445,789
(Increase) decrease in operating assets:	
Securities segregated for regulatory purposes, at market	(23,700,000)
Deposits with clearing organizations and others	3,969,070
Receivables from brokers and dealers and clearing organizations	(132,276,183)
Receivables from customers	(32,918,421)
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	(150,356,536)
Securities owned, at market	(295,374,497)
Other assets	(19,727,295)
Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities:	
Payables to brokers and dealers and clearing organizations	21,168,182
Payables to customers	(55,035,856)
Customer drafts payable	6,575,062
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	221,924,830
Securities sold, not yet purchased, at market	170,917,972
Other liabilities	<u>41,119,518</u>
	(243,714,154)
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(144,268,365)</u>
Investing activities	
Proceeds from sale of exchange seats	22,035,016
Purchases of furniture, equipment, and leasehold improvements	<u>(8,134,116)</u>
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>13,900,900</u>
Financing activities	
Capital contribution from Parent	2,079,899
Short-term borrowings	87,300,000
Due to affiliate	<u>38,713,912</u>
Net cash provided by financing activities	128,093,811
Net decrease in cash	(2,273,654)
Cash at beginning of year	<u>33,094,545</u>
Cash at end of year	<u>\$ 30,820,891</u>

Income tax payments totaled \$51,715,979 in 2006. Interest payments totaled \$75,740,908 in 2006.

See accompanying notes.

Morgan Keegan & Company, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2006

1. Description of the Company and Basis of Presentation

Morgan Keegan & Company, Inc. and Subsidiaries (the Company, or Morgan Keegan) is a registered securities broker-dealer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and a wholly owned subsidiary of Regions Financial Corporation, Inc. (the Parent or Regions). The Company is in one principal line of business of providing investment services primarily in the southern United States. These services include the underwriting, distribution, trading and brokerage of equity and debt securities, as well as the sale of mutual funds and other investment products. In addition, the Company provides investment management for retail and institutional clients and trust services for retail clients. The Company is a member of the New York Stock Exchange, Inc., the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. and other principal exchanges.

The Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries after elimination of all material intercompany balances and transactions.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company has defined cash equivalents as highly liquid investments, with original maturities of less than ninety days, which are not held for sale in the ordinary course of business.

Financial Assets and Liabilities

Substantially all of the Company's financial assets and liabilities are carried at fair value or at amounts, which because of the short-term nature of the financial instruments, approximate current fair value. Fair value is generally based on published market prices.

Securities Transactions

Proprietary securities transactions and related commission revenue and expense are recorded on a trade date basis. Customers' securities transactions are recorded on a settlement date basis with related commissions and clearing expenses recorded on a trade date basis.

Securities

Securities owned and securities sold, not yet purchased are carried at fair value and unrealized gains and losses are reflected in revenues.

Morgan Keegan & Company, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Investment Banking

Management fees on investment banking transactions and selling concessions are recorded on the settlement date. Underwriting fees are generally recorded on the date the underwriting syndicate is closed. Investment management fees are recorded when the services to be performed are completed.

Furniture, Equipment, and Leasehold Improvements

Furniture, equipment, and leasehold improvements are carried at cost. Depreciation and amortization are provided on the straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of furniture and equipment and over the shorter of the lease term or useful life of leasehold improvements.

Securities-Lending Activities

Securities-borrowed and securities-loaned transactions are generally reported as collateralized financings except where letters of credit or other securities are used as collateral. Securities-borrowed transactions require the Company to deposit cash, letters of credit, or other collateral with the lender. Securities-loaned transactions require the borrower to deposit cash or other collateral with the Company. Generally, this amount is 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. Interest is accrued on securities-borrowed and securities-loaned transactions and is included in other assets or other liabilities on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition and the respective interest balances on the Consolidated Statement of Income.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements and Repurchase Agreements

Securities purchased under agreements to resell (reverse repurchase agreements) and securities sold under agreements to repurchase (repurchase agreements) generally are collateralized by U.S. Government and agency obligations and are carried at the amounts at which the securities will be subsequently resold or repurchased. Interest is accrued on repurchase or resale contract amounts and is included in other assets or other liabilities on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition and the respective interest balances on the Consolidated Statement of Income.

Morgan Keegan & Company, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Derivatives

The Company records derivative financial instruments at fair value in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition and gains and losses are recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

Income Taxes

The Company utilizes the liability method of accounting for income taxes whereby deferred tax assets and liabilities are recorded by applying federal and state tax to cumulative temporary differences. Temporary differences are differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes.

Receivables from Customers

Receivables from customers include amounts arising from uncompleted transactions and margin balances. Securities, which are owned by customers but held as collateral for receivables from customers, are not included in the consolidated financial statements.

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

Amounts receivable from and payable to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations include amounts due on failed securities transactions, as well as securities loaned or borrowed.

Memberships in Exchanges

The Company maintains memberships on various domestic exchanges. Exchange memberships owned by the Company are carried at cost. Assessments of the potential impairment of carrying value, in accordance with FASB Statement No. 144, *Impairment and Disposal of Long Lived Assets*, are made periodically. There were no exchange membership impairments in 2006.

In March, 2006, subsequent to its merger with Archipelago Holdings, Inc., the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) purchased from Morgan Keegan the 5 seats the Company owned in exchange for 393,005 shares of its newly listed common stock (trading under ticker symbol NYX), and approximately \$2 million in cash. These shares are restricted from sale until certain time periods

Morgan Keegan & Company, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Memberships in Exchanges (continued)

have lapsed. Morgan Keegan recorded a gain on the exchange of approximately \$13 million, which is included in other income on the Consolidated Statement of Income. The shares are held in Securities Owned on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition, and any gains and/or losses are recognized in principal transactions revenue on the Consolidated Statement of Income.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Management believes that the estimates utilized in preparing its financial statements are reasonable and prudent. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

3. Short Term Borrowings

At December 31, 2006, the Company had an unsecured line of credit of \$100,000,000 with Regions Bank, an affiliate, with \$100,000,000 outstanding at December 31, 2006. There were no compensating balances associated with this line of credit, and there is no expiration. This line bears interest at the federal funds rate plus 50 basis points.

At December 31, 2006, the Company had total lines of credit with other financial institutions of \$250,000,000, with expirations prior to December 31, 2007, under which \$75,000,000 could be borrowed on an unsecured basis. There were no compensating balances associated with these lines of credit. There was \$117,000,000 outstanding against these lines of credit at December 31, 2006. Secured amounts are collateralized by securities held in safekeeping at the respective financial institution. The lines bear interest at rates linked to the federal funds rate. Interest rates on outstanding balances of short-term borrowings at December 31, 2006, averaged 5.63%.

Amounts due to affiliate represent payables to another subsidiary of the Parent arising in the normal course of business and was \$47,910,946 at December 31, 2006. The balance bears interest at a rate linked to the federal funds rate.

4. Liabilities Subordinated to Claims of General Creditors

There were no liabilities subordinated to claims of general creditors at December 31, 2006.

Morgan Keegan & Company, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

5. Securities and Deposits With Clearing Organizations and Others

Securities owned for trading and other purposes consist of the following, at fair value:

	December 31 2006
U.S. government obligations	\$ 896,793,523
State and municipal obligations	171,360,720
Corporate bonds	31,600,625
Bankers' acceptances	6,946,225
Stocks	148,196,780
	\$1,254,897,873

State and municipal obligations include an issue with a par value of \$12,700,000, which is recorded at an estimated fair value of \$4,699,000 at December 31, 2006, as determined by management of the Company, which is the amount expected to be recovered from the bonds. No interest income is being recorded on the bonds.

Deposits with clearing organizations and others consist of cash and U.S. Government obligations with a total fair value of \$14,140,326 at December 31, 2006.

Securities segregated for regulatory purposes consist of U.S. Government obligations with a total fair value of \$87,500,000 at December 31, 2006. These securities were on deposit in a special reserve bank account on the dates indicated to satisfy the Company's reserve requirement under Rule 15c 3-3 of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Securities sold, not yet purchased consist of the following, at fair value:

	December 31 2006
U.S. government obligations	\$ 412,079,903
Corporate bonds	13,209,914
Stocks	14,217,704
State and municipal obligations	3,084,675
Banker's acceptances	1,198,695
	\$ 443,790,891

Morgan Keegan & Company, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

5. Securities and Deposits With Clearing Organizations and Others (continued)

Securities sold, not yet purchased represent obligations of the Company to deliver the specified security at the contracted price and thereby create a liability to purchase the security in the market at prevailing prices. Accordingly, these transactions result in off-balance sheet risk, as the Company's ultimate obligation to satisfy the sale of securities sold, not yet purchased may exceed the amount reflected in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition.

6. Receivables from Brokers, Dealers, and Clearing Organizations

Accounts with brokers, dealers and clearing organizations consist of the following:

	<u>December 31</u> <u>2006</u>
Receivable:	
Securities failed to deliver	\$147,142,275
Due from clearing organizations	11,143,406
Securities borrowed	32,627,260
Other	66,595
	<u>\$190,979,536</u>
Payable:	
Securities failed to receive	\$ 27,350,557
Due to clearing organizations	3,827
Securities loaned	11,400,427
	<u>\$ 38,754,811</u>

7. Leases

The Company leases office space, furniture and equipment under noncancelable leases expiring through 2016, with options to renew certain of the leases for up to an additional five years. Some of the office space leases contain escalation provisions. Total rental expense for the year ended December 31, 2006, was \$19,168,517. Included in these totals are payments to related parties of \$1,093,615.

Morgan Keegan & Company, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

7. Leases (continued)

Aggregate future annual minimum rental commitments for the years ending December 31 are as follows:

2007	\$ 18,460,440
2008	16,486,284
2009	14,861,721
2010	13,666,880
2011	11,424,434
Thereafter	40,783,747
	<u>\$115,683,506</u>

Future minimum rental commitments to related parties included in the amounts above total \$11,326,544.

8. Commitments and Contingencies

At December 31, 2006, the Company had pledged approximately \$66,300,000, in customer-owned securities to cover customer margin requirements with a clearing organization.

The Company is involved in litigation arising in the normal course of business. In the opinion of management, after consultation with legal counsel, the ultimate resolution of such litigation will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

9. Income Taxes

The Company is included in the consolidated federal income tax return of the Parent. The Parent allocates federal income taxes on a separate return basis. The Company, generally, files separate state and local income tax returns but, where applicable, is included in a combined state income tax return with the Parent and certain other subsidiaries of the Parent. If included in a combined return, state and local taxes are calculated as if the Company filed a separate state income tax return.

Morgan Keegan & Company, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

9. Income Taxes (continued)

Significant components of the provision for income taxes for the year ended December 31, 2006, are as follows:

Federal:	
Current	\$ 50,477,961
Deferred	<u>3,100,000</u>
State	<u>5,742,422</u>
Income tax expense	<u>\$ 59,320,383</u>

The reconciliation of income tax computed at the U.S. statutory tax rate to income tax expense is:

	Year Ended	
	December 31, 2006	
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Federal statutory rate applied to pretax earnings	\$57,424,222	35.0
State and local taxes, less federal income tax benefit	3,732,574	2.3
Nontaxable interest, less nondeductible interest expense	(541,583)	(.3)
Other – net	<u>(1,294,830)</u>	<u>(.8)</u>
	<u>\$59,320,383</u>	<u>36.2</u>

Morgan Keegan & Company, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

9. Income Taxes (continued)

Significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2006, are as follows:

Deferred tax assets	
Deferred compensation	\$35,781,994
Non-deductible reserves	5,328,656
Insurance and benefits	849,681
Deferred tax asset	<u>41,960,331</u>
Deferred tax liabilities	
Depreciation and related items	3,709,521
Other	447,384
Deferred tax liability	<u>4,156,905</u>
Net deferred tax assets	<u>\$37,803,426</u>

Net deferred tax assets are included in other assets on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition. Management has evaluated the need for a valuation allowance for all or a portion of the deferred tax assets and concluded that no valuation allowance was necessary.

10. Reverse Repurchase and Repurchase Agreements

The Company enters into repurchase agreements with the obligation to repurchase the securities sold reflected as a liability in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition. These agreements carry risks of changes in fair value similar to securities held in the Company's inventory. The Company also enters into reverse repurchase agreements. The amounts advanced under these agreements represent short-term loans and are reflected as a receivable in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition. Securities purchased under agreements to resell are held in safekeeping in the Company's name. Should the market value of the underlying securities decrease below the amount recorded, the counterparty is required to place an equivalent amount of additional securities in safekeeping in the name of the Company. Government securities segregated in a special reserve bank account for the benefit of customers under rule 15c3-3 of the Securities and Exchange Commission represents securities purchased under an agreement to resell of \$87,500,000 at December 31, 2006.

Morgan Keegan & Company, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

10. Reverse Repurchase and Repurchase Agreements (continued)

The Company minimizes credit risk associated with these activities by monitoring credit exposure and collateral values on a daily basis and requiring additional collateral to be deposited or returned when deemed appropriate. Counterparties are principally primary dealers of U.S. government securities and financial institutions.

11. Employee Benefit Plans

The Company makes discretionary contributions to its 401(k) defined contribution plan covering substantially all employees. Total expense related to the 401(k) plan for the year ended December 31, 2006, was \$4,131,637.

The Company also makes discretionary restricted compensation awards, which vest and are amortized over the restriction period, generally five years. Total expense related to these awards for the year ended December 31, 2006, was \$24,112,678.

12. Regulatory Requirements

As a registered broker-dealer and member of the New York Stock Exchange, Inc., the Company is subject to the Securities and Exchange Commission's (SEC) uniform net capital rule (Rule 15c3-1). The Company computes its net capital requirements under the alternate method of the rule, which prohibits a broker-dealer from engaging in any securities transactions when its net capital, as defined, is less than 2% of its aggregate debit balances arising from customer transactions. The SEC may also require a member to reduce its business and restrict withdrawal of capital if its net capital is less than 4% of aggregate debit balances, and may prohibit a member firm from expanding its business and declaring cash dividends if its net capital is less than 5% of aggregate debit balances.

At December 31, 2006, the Company had net capital of \$390,933,348, which was 64% of its aggregate debit balances and \$377,361,040 in excess of the 2% net capital requirement.

Morgan Keegan & Company, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

13. Financial Instruments With Off-Balance Sheet Risk and Credit Risk

Financial instruments recorded at fair value on the Company's Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition include securities owned and sold, not yet purchased. Other financial instruments are recorded by the company at contract amounts and include receivables from and payables to brokers, dealers, and clearing organizations, securities purchased under agreements to resell, securities sold under agreements to repurchase, and receivables from and payables to affiliates and customers. Financial instruments carried at contract amounts which approximate fair value, either have short-term maturities (one year or less), are repriced frequently, or bear market interest rates and, accordingly, are carried at amounts approximating fair value.

The Company's activities involve the execution, settlement and financing of various securities transactions, including customer transactions. Customer activities are transacted on either a cash or margin basis. In margin transactions, the Company extends credit to the customer, subject to various regulatory and internal margin requirements, collateralized by cash and securities in the customer's account. Such transactions may expose the Company to off-balance sheet risk in the event that margin requirements are not sufficient to fully cover losses that customers incur.

The Company, as a part of its normal brokerage activities, assumes short positions on securities. The establishment of short positions exposes the Company to off-balance sheet risk in the event prices increase, as the Company may be obligated to cover such positions at a loss. The Company manages its exposure to these instruments by entering into offsetting or other positions in a variety of financial instruments.

As a securities broker-dealer, a substantial portion of the Company's transactions is collateralized. The Company's exposure to credit risk associated with nonperformance in fulfilling contractual obligations pursuant to securities transactions can be directly impacted by volatile trading markets which may impair the customer's or contra party's ability to satisfy their obligations to the Company. Where considered necessary, the Company requires a deposit of additional collateral, or a reduction of securities positions.

If another party to the transaction fails to perform as agreed (such as 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 maintains its cash deposits in various financial institutions, several of which include amounts in excess of that insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Morgan Keegan & Company, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

13. Financial Instruments With Off-Balance Sheet Risk and Credit Risk (continued)

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into underwriting and forward and future commitments. At December 31, 2006, the contract amount of future contracts to purchase and sell U.S. Government and municipal securities was approximately \$52 million and \$66 million, respectively. The Company typically settles its position by entering into equal but opposite contracts and, as such, the contract amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. Settlement of the transactions relating to such commitments is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's financial position. 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 size, composition and diversification of positions held, the absolute and relative levels of interest rates, and market volatility.

Additionally, in the normal course of business, the Company enters into transactions for delayed delivery, to-be-announced (TBA) securities which are recorded on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition at fair value. Risks arise from the possible inability of counterparties to meet the terms of their contracts and from unfavorable changes in interest rates or the market values of the securities underlying the instruments. The credit risk associated with these contracts is typically limited to the cost of replacing all contracts on which the Company has recorded an unrealized gain. For exchange-traded contracts, the clearing organization acts as the counterparty to specific transactions and, therefore, bears the risk of delivery to and from counterparties.

While the Company regularly participates in the trading of some derivative securities for its customers, this trading is not a significant portion of the Company's business.

Supplemental Information

Schedule I

Morgan Keegan & Company, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-1 of the Securities and Exchange Commission

December 31, 2006

Total stockholder's equity (from Statement of Financial Condition)	\$ 667,768,858
Deductions:	
Nonallowable assets:	
Memberships in exchanges, at cost	120,227
Furniture, equipment, and leasehold improvements, less allowance for depreciation and amortization of \$16,693,870 at December 31, 2006,	17,336,268
Dividends receivable outstanding longer than 30 days from the payable date	26,184
Aged fails to deliver	319,682
Unsecured customer debit balances	1,308,394
Other assets	98,947,738
Other deductions and/or charges	28,614,072
Securities not readily marketable	<u>57,769,360</u>
Net capital before haircuts on securities positions	463,326,933
Haircuts on securities positions:	
Corporate obligations	6,492,199
Contractual securities commitments	2,822,872
U.S. Government and agency obligations	36,678,770
State and municipal government obligations	9,985,406
Stocks	15,902,764
Options and other	<u>511,574</u>
Net capital	<u>\$ 390,933,348</u>
Aggregate debit items as shown in formula for reserve requirement	<u>\$ 612,491,969</u>
Minimum net capital required (greater of \$1,000,000 or 2% of aggregate debit items)	\$ 13,572,308
Excess net capital	<u>377,361,040</u>
Net capital	<u>\$ 390,933,348</u>
Net capital in excess of	
4% of aggregate debit items	<u>\$ 366,433,669</u>
5% of aggregate debit items	<u>\$ 360,308,750</u>
Percentage of net capital to aggregate debit items	<u>64%</u>

No material differences exist between the computation above and the corresponding computation most recently filed in the unaudited Form X-17A-5, Part II, as of December 31, 2006.

Schedule II

Morgan Keegan & Company, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Computation for Determination of the Reserve Requirements Under Exhibit A of Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities and Exchange Commission

December 31, 2006

Credit balance

Free credit balances and other credit balances in customers' security accounts	\$ 552,251,047
Monies borrowed collateralized by securities carried for the accounts of customers	31,749,519
Monies payable against customers' securities loaned	11,400,427
Customers' securities failed to receive	8,330,963
Credit balances in firm accounts which are attributable to principal sales to customers	30,757,136
Market value of securities which are in transfer in excess of 40 calendar days and have not been confirmed	5,126,232
Other	10,983,570
Total credit items	<u>\$ 650,598,894</u>

Debit balances

Debit balances in customer's cash and margin accounts excluding unsecured accounts and accounts doubtful of collection net of deductions pursuant to Rule 15c3-3	\$ 552,921,178
Securities borrowed to cover short sales by customers	18,048,711
Failed to deliver of customers' securities not older than 30 calendar days	14,100,561
Margin required with Options Clearing Corporation	27,421,519
Aggregate debit items	<u>612,491,969</u>
Less 3%	<u>(18,374,759)</u>
Total debit items	<u>594,117,210</u>
Excess of credits over debits	<u>\$ 56,481,684</u>

Amount on deposit in special reserve bank account \$ 87,500,000

No material differences exist between the computation above and the corresponding computation most recently filed in the unaudited Form X-17A-5, Part II, as of December 31, 2006.

Note - As of December 31, 2006, the Company was able by the above computation to withdraw up to \$31,018,316. On January 3, 2007, a total of \$13,100,000 was withdrawn from the reserve, making the balance \$74,400,000, which was \$17,918,316 in excess of the requirement.

Schedule III

Morgan Keegan & Company, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Information Relating to the Possession or Control Requirements
Under Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities and Exchange Commission

As of December 31, 2006

Customers' fully paid securities and excess margin securities not in the respondent's possession or control as of the report date (for which instructions to reduce to possession or control had been issued as of the report date but for which the required action was not taken by respondent within the time frames specified under *Rule 15c3-3*)

None

Customers' fully paid securities and excess margin securities (for which instructions to reduce to possession or control had not been issued as of the report date, excluding items arising from temporary lags which result from normal business operations" *as permitted under Rule 15c3-3*).

None

Morgan Keegan & Company, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Statement Regarding the Segregation Requirements
and Funds in Segregation for Customers
Trading on U.S. Commodity Exchanges

December 31, 2006

For the year ended December 31, 2006, the Company did not engage in any business as a futures commission merchant; therefore, it did not hold any deposits for customers or non-customers.

Morgan Keegan & Company, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Statement Regarding the Secured Amounts and Funds Held in
Separate Accounts for Foreign Futures and Foreign
Options Customers Pursuant to Commission Regulation 30.7

December 31, 2006

For the year ended December 31, 2006, the Company did not engage in any business as a futures commission merchant; therefore, it did not hold any deposits for customers or non-customers.

Morgan Keegan & Company, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Statement Regarding the Segregation Requirements and Funds in
Segregation for Customers' Dealer Options Accounts

December 31, 2006

For the year ended December 31, 2006, the Company did not engage in any business as a futures commission merchant; therefore, it did not hold any deposits for customers or non-customers.

Supplementary Report

Supplementary Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Internal Control Required by SEC Rule 17a-5 and CFTC Regulation 1.16

The Board of Directors
Morgan Keegan & Company, Inc.

In planning and performing our audit of the consolidated financial statements of Morgan Keegan & Company, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2006, we considered its internal control over financial reporting ("internal control") as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing 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) and Regulation 1.16 of the Commodities Futures Trading Commission (CFTC), we have made a study of the practices and procedures followed by the Company, including consideration of control activities for safeguarding customer and firm assets. This study included tests of compliance with such practices and procedures that we considered relevant to the objectives stated in Rule 17a-5(g) and Regulation 1.16, in the following:

1. Making the periodic computations of aggregate debits and net capital under Rule 17a-3(a)(11) and the reserve required by rule 15c3-3(e) and the minimum financial requirements pursuant to Regulation 1.17 of the CFTC,
2. Making the quarterly securities examinations, counts, verifications and comparisons, and the recordation of differences required by Rule 17a-13,
3. 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,
4. Obtaining and maintaining physical possession or control of all fully paid and excess margin securities of customers as required by Rule 15c3-3,
5. Making the daily computations of the segregation requirements of Section 4d(a)(2) of the Commodity Exchange Act and the regulation thereunder, and the segregation of funds based on such computations, and
6. Making the daily computations of foreign futures and foreign options secured amount requirements pursuant to Regulation 30.7 of the CFTC.

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control 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 controls, 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 and CFTC's above-mentioned objectives. Two of the objectives of internal control 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 accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Rule 17a-5(g) and Regulation 1.16 list additional objectives of the practices and procedures listed in the preceding paragraph.

Because of inherent limitations in internal control or the practices and procedures referred to above, error 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 its design and operation may deteriorate.

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 customer and firm assets 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 and CFTC to be adequate for their purposes in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, by the CFTC for its purposes in accordance with the Commodity Exchange Act, and related regulations, and that practices and

procedures that do not meet 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, as described in the second paragraph of this report, were adequate at December 31, 2006, to meet the SEC's and CFTC's objectives.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Board of Directors, management, the SEC, the CFTC, the New York Stock Exchange, Inc., and other regulatory agencies that rely on Rule 17a-5(g) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Regulation 1.16 of the CFTC in their regulation of registered brokers and dealers and futures commissions merchants and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Ernst & Young LLP

February 26, 2007

END