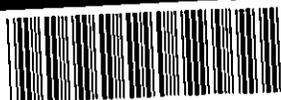


UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

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

SEC FILE NUMBER
8- 40190

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 January 1, 2006 AND ENDING December 31, 2006
MM/DD/YY MM/DD/YY

A. REGISTRANT IDENTIFICATION

NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: Pyramid Financial Corporation

OFFICIAL USE ONLY
FIRM I.D. NO.

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

20735 Stevens Creek Blvd., Suite C

(No and Street)

Cupertino,

California

95014

(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

APR 09 2007

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

John Hsu

(408) 517-6000

THOMSON
FINANCIAL

(Area Code - Telephone Number)

B. ACCOUNTANT IDENTIFICATION

INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT whose opinion is contained in this Report*

Breard & Associates, Inc. Certified Public Accountants

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

9221 Corbin Avenue, Suite 170

Northridge

91324

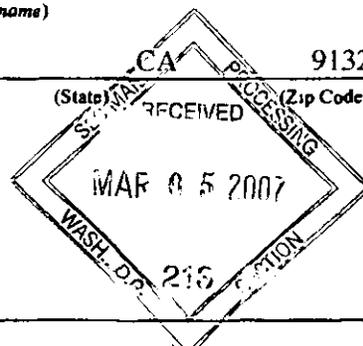
(Address)

(City)

(State) (Zip Code)

CHECK ONE:

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



FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

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

SEC 1410 (06-02)

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

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OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I, John Hsu, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and belief the accompanying financial statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of Pyramid Financial Corporation, as of December 31, 2006, are true and correct. I further swear (or affirm) that neither the company nor any partner, proprietor, principal officer or director has any proprietary interest in any account classified solely as that of a customer, except as follows:

State of CALIFORNIA
County of SANTA CLARA
Subscribed and sworn (or affirmed) to before me this 7th day of FEB, 2007

[Signature]
Notary Public

[Signature]
Signature
President
Title



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

- (a) Facing Page.
- (b) Statement of Financial Condition.
- (c) Statement of Income (Loss)
- (d) Statement of Changes in Cash Flows
- (e) Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity or Partners' or Sole Proprietors' 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 15c3-3 and the Computation for Determination of the Reserve Requirements Under Exhibit A of Rule 15c3-3.
- (k) A Reconciliation between the audited and unaudited Statements of Financial Condition with respect to methods of consolidation.
- (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.

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

BREARD & ASSOCIATES, INC.
Certified Public Accountants

Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Directors
Pyramid Financial Corporation:

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of Pyramid Financial Corporation (the Company) as of December 31, 2006, and the related statements of income, changes in stockholder's equity, and cash flows for the year then ended that you are filing pursuant to rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Pyramid Financial Corporation as of December 31, 2006 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The information contained on Schedules I, II, and III is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not required as part of the basic financial statements, but is supplementary information required by rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the 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.



Breard & Associates, Inc.
Certified Public Accountants

Northridge, California
February 7, 2007

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Pyramid Financial Corporation
Statement of Financial Condition
December 31, 2006

Assets

Deposit with clearing organization	\$ 111,743
Receivable from broker-dealer	71,200
Furniture, equipment, and leasehold improvements, net	79,602
Other assets	<u>25,628</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 288,173</u>

Liabilities and Stockholder's equity

Liabilities

Bank overdraft	\$ 29,914
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	8,166
Line of credit	<u>56,066</u>
Total liabilities	94,146

Stockholder's equity

Common stock, \$1 par value, 1,000,000 shares authorized, 10,000 issued and outstanding	10,000
Additional paid-in capital	2,752,202
Accumulated deficit	<u>(2,568,175)</u>
Total stockholder's equity	<u>194,027</u>
Total liabilities and stockholder's equity	<u>\$ 288,173</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Pyramid Financial Corporation
Statement of Income
For the Year Ended December 31, 2006

Revenue

Commission income	\$ 584,644
Trading income	162,555
Net dealer inventory and investment gains (losses)	2,670
Interest income	273,986
Other income	<u>33,101</u>
Total revenue	1,056,956

Expenses

Employee compensation and benefits	99,977
Commissions and floor brokerage	166,446
Communications	34,907
Professional fees	57,475
Occupancy	114,989
Taxes, other than income taxes	12,328
Other operating expenses	<u>126,361</u>

Total expenses 612,483

Net income (loss) before income tax provision 444,473

Income tax provision 800

Net income (loss) \$ 443,673

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Pyramid Financial Corporation
Statement of Changes in Stockholder's Equity
For the Year Ended December 31, 2006

	<u>Common Stock</u>	<u>Additional Paid - In Capital</u>	<u>Accumulated Deficit</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance at December 31, 2005	\$ 10,000	\$ 2,752,202	\$ (2,456,226)	\$ 305,976
Distributions	-	-	(555,622)	(555,622)
Net income (loss)	-	-	443,673	443,673
Balance at December 31, 2006	<u>\$ 10,000</u>	<u>\$ 2,752,202</u>	<u>\$ (2,568,175)</u>	<u>\$ 194,027</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Pyramid Financial Corporation
Statement of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended December 31, 2006

Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income (loss)		\$ 443,673
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation	\$ 16,104	
(Increase) decrease:		
Deposit with clearing organization	(4,269)	
Receivable from broker-dealer	16,036	
Securities, not readily marketable	825	
(Decrease) increase in:		
Bank overdraft	29,914	
Account payable	<u>(6,788)</u>	
Total adjustments		<u>51,822</u>
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		495,495
Cash flows from investing activities:		-
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Increase in line of credit	53,851	
Principal payment on note payable	(11,731)	
Distributions	<u>(555,622)</u>	
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		<u>(513,502)</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash		(18,007)
Cash at beginning of year		<u>18,007</u>
Cash at end of year		<u><u>\$ -</u></u>

Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:

Cash paid during the year for		
Income taxes	\$ -	
Interest	\$ 26,758	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Pyramid Financial Corporation
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2006

Note 1: GENERAL & SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

General

Pyramid Financial Corporation (the "Company"), doing business as Wyse Securities, is a California corporation that was incorporated in April, 1988. The Company is a registered broker-dealer in securities under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, a member of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. ("NASD") and the Securities Investors Protection Corporation ("SIPC").

Revenues are generated through mutual fund transactions and security traders of buys and sells. Mutual fund transactions are processed directly by the mutual fund involved. The Company conducts business on a fully disclosed basis whereby the execution and clearance of trades are handled by another broker/dealer. The Company does not hold customer funds and/or securities.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

The receivable from broker-dealer is stated at face value with no allowance for doubtful accounts. An allowance for doubtful accounts is not considered necessary because probable uncollectible accounts are immaterial.

Securities transactions are recorded on a trade date basis for both the Company's customers and the Company.

Furniture, equipment and leasehold improvements are stated at cost. Repairs and maintenance to these assets are charged to expense as incurred; major improvements enhancing the function and/or useful lives are capitalized. When items are sold or retired, the related cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any gains or losses arising from such transactions are recognized. Furniture, equipment and leasehold improvements are depreciated over their estimated useful lives ranging from five (5) to thirty-nine (39) years by the straight line method

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred. For the year ended December 31, 2006, the Company charged \$340, to other operating expenses for advertising costs.

Pyramid Financial Corporation
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2006

Note 1: GENERAL & SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
(Continued)

The Company, with the consent of its Stockholder, has elected to be an S Corporation and accordingly has its income taxed under Section 1362 of the Internal Revenue Code, which provides that in lieu of corporate income taxes, the Stockholder is taxed on the Company's taxable income. Therefore, no provision or liability for Federal Income Taxes is included in these financial statements. The State of California has similar regulations, although there exists a provision for a minimum Franchise Tax and a tax rate of 1.5% over the minimum Franchise Fee of \$800. Net operating loss carry forwards will reduce this tax to the minimum for 2006.

The Company has elected to report the statement of changes in stockholder's equity without disclosing the accumulated adjustment account and other equity accounts pertinent to an S Corporation. There is no financial impact to these financial statements.

Note 2: DEPOSITS WITH CLEARING ORGANIZATION

The Company has deposited \$100,000 with its clearing firm as security for its transactions with them. Interest is paid monthly on the deposit at the average overnight repurchase rate. The balance at December 31, 2006 includes interest earned for a deposit total of \$111,743.

Note 3: INCOME TAXES

As discussed in the Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Note 1), the Company has elected the S Corporate tax status, therefore no federal income tax provision is provided. The tax provision of \$800 is the minimum California franchise tax.

The Company has available at December 31, 2006, unused operating loss carry-forwards, which may be applied against future taxable income, resulting in a deferred tax asset of approximately \$329,110, that expire as follows:

Amount of unused operating loss carry-forwards	Expiration during year ended December 31,
\$ 1,176,921	2020
776,119	2021
106,151	2022
<u>134,872</u>	2023
<u>\$ 2,194,063</u>	

A 100% valuation allowance has been established against this asset since management cannot determine if it is more likely than not that the asset will be realized.

Pyramid Financial Corporation
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2006

Note 4: FURNITURE, EQUIPMENT AND LEASEHOLD IMPROVEMENTS, NET

Furniture, equipment and leaseholds are recorded at cost and summarized by major classifications as follows:

		<u>Depreciable Life Years</u>
Furniture & equipment	\$ 707,625	5
Leasehold improvements	<u>143,772</u>	39
	851,397	
Less: accumulated depreciation	<u>(771,795)</u>	
Furniture, equipment and leasehold improvements, net	<u>\$ 79,602</u>	

Depreciation expense for the year ended December 31, 2005 was \$16,104.

Note 5: COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Commitments

The Company entered into a 5-year lease agreement for office space under a non-cancellable lease. The third amendment commenced September 1, 2005 and expires August 31, 2010. The lease may be extended for an additional 5 years at the option of the Company.

Future minimum lease payments under the lease are as follows:

<u>Year ending December 31,</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2007	\$ 92,568
2008	92,568
2009	92,568
2010	61,712
2011 & thereafter	<u>—</u>
Total	<u>\$ 339,416</u>

Total rent expense for the year ended December 31, 2006 was \$114,182.

Pyramid Financial Corporation
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2006

Note 5: COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES
(Continued)

On August 1, 2005 the Company entered into a three year lease agreement for an automobile. Auto expense under this agreement for the year ended December 31, 2006 was \$11,018.

The future minimum lease expenses are:

<u>December 31,</u>		
2007	\$	11,018
2008		6,427
2009 & thereafter		—
Total	\$	<u>17,445</u>

The Company has a line of credit agreement with Bank of America under which it may borrow up to \$100,000. Borrowings on the line of credit bear interest at a fixed rate of 10.38%. At December 31, 2006, there was an outstanding balance of \$56,066.

Note 6: CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK

The Company is engaged in various trading and brokerage activities in which counterparties primarily include broker-dealers, banks, and other financial institutions. In the event counterparties do not fulfill their obligations, the Company may be exposed to risk. The risk of default depends on the creditworthiness of the counterparty or issuer of the instrument. It is the Company's policy to review, as necessary, the credit standing of each counterparty.

Note 7: RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

In June 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued FASB Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes* ("FIN 48"). FIN 48 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements in accordance with SFAS No. 109. FIN 48 prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. The evaluation of a tax position in accordance with FIN 48 is a two-step process. The first step is to determine whether it is more-likely-than-not that a tax position will be sustained upon examination based on the technical merits of the position. The second step is measurement of any tax position that meets the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold to determine the amount of benefit to recognize in the financial statements. The tax position is measured at the largest amount of benefit that is greater than 50 percent likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement. FIN 48 also provides guidance on the derecognition of uncertain positions, financial statement classification, accounting for interest and penalties, accounting for interim periods and new disclosure requirements. FIN 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006.

Pyramid Financial Corporation
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2006

Note 7: RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS
(Continued)

The Company is currently evaluating the impact that the adoption of FIN 48 will have on its financial position and results of operations. However, the impact is not expected to be material.

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Accounting Financial Standards (“SFAS”) No. 157, “Fair Value Measurements” (“SFAS 157”). SFAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS 157 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The company is currently evaluating the new standard. However, adoption of SFAS 157 is not expected to have a material effect on the Company’s financial statements.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 158, “Employers’ Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans—an amendment of FASB Statements Nos. 87, 106, and 132(R)” (“SFAS 158”). SFAS 158 requires companies to recognize on a prospective basis the funded status of their defined benefit pension and postretirement plans as an asset or liability and to recognize changes in that funded status in the year in which the changes occur as a component of other comprehensive income, net of tax. The effective date of the pronouncement is a function of whether the Company’s equity securities are traded publicly. If the entity has publicly traded securities, the effective date is for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2006. Entities without publicly traded securities must adopt the standard for fiscal years ending after June 15, 2007. The company is currently evaluating the new standard. However, adoption of SFAS 158 is not expected to have a material effect on the Company’s financial statements.

Note 8: NET CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

The Company is subject to the Securities and Exchange Commission Uniform Net Capital Rule (SEC rule 15c3-1), which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital and requires that the ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital, both as defined, shall not exceed 15 to 1. Net capital and aggregate indebtedness change day to day, but by December 31, 2006, the Company had net capital of \$88,797 which was \$38,797 in excess of its required net capital of \$50,000; and the Company’s ratio of aggregate indebtedness (\$94,146) to net capital was 1.06:1, which is less than the 15 to 1 maximum ratio allowed for a broker/dealer.

Pyramid Financial Corporation
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2006

Note 9: RECONCILIATION OF AUDITED NET CAPITAL TO UNAUDITED FOCUS

There is a \$16,930 difference between the computation of net capital under net capital SEC Rule 15c3-1 and the corresponding unaudited focus part IIA.

Net capital per unaudited schedule		\$ 71,867
Adjustments:		
Accumulated deficits	\$ (499)	
Non-allowable assets	<u>17,429</u>	
Total adjustments		<u>16,930</u>
Net capital per audited statements		<u>\$ 88,797</u>

Pyramid Financial Corporation
Schedule I - Computation of Net Capital Requirements
Pursuant to Rule 15c3-1
As of December 31, 2006

Computation of net capital

Stockholder's equity

Common stock	\$ 10,000
Additional paid-in capital	2,752,202
Accumulated deficit	<u>(2,568,175)</u>

Total stockholder's equity \$ 194,027

Less: Non-allowable assets

Furniture, equipment, and leasehold improvements, net	(79,602)
Other assets	<u>(25,628)</u>
Total adjustments	<u>(105,230)</u>

Net capital 88,797

Computation of net capital requirements

Minimum net capital requirements

6 2/3 percent of net aggregate indebtedness	\$ 6,276
Minimum dollar net capital required	\$ 5,000

Net capital required (greater of above) 6,276

Excess net capital \$ 82,521

Ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital 1.06: 1

There was a \$16,930 difference between net capital shown here and net capital as reported on the Company's unaudited Form X-17A-5 report dated December 31, 2006. See Note 9.

Pyramid Financial Corporation
Schedule II - Computation for Determination of Reserve Requirements
Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3
As of December 31, 2006

A computation of reserve requirements is not applicable to Pyramid Financial Corporation as the Company qualifies for exemption under Rule 15c3-3 (k)(2)(ii).

See independent auditor's report.

Pyramid Financial Corporation
Schedule III - Information Relating to Possession or Control Requirements
Under Rule 15c3-3
As of December 31, 2006

Information relating to possession or control requirements is not applicable to Pyramid Financial Corporation as the Company qualifies for exemption under Rule 15c3-3 (k)(2)(ii).

See independent auditor's report.

Pyramid Financial Corporation
Supplementary Accountant's Report
on Internal Accounting Control
Report Pursuant to 17a-5
For the Year Ended December 31, 2006

BREARD & ASSOCIATES, INC.

Certified Public Accountants

Board of Directors

Pyramid Financial Corporation:

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of Pyramid Financial Corporation (the Company), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2006, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, we considered the Company's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

Also, as required by rule 17a-5(g)(1) of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), we have made a study of the practices and procedures followed by the Company including consideration of control activities for safeguarding securities. This study included tests of such practices and procedures that we considered relevant to the objectives stated in rule 17a-5(g) in making the periodic computations of aggregate indebtedness (or aggregate debits) and net capital under rule 17a-3(a)(11) and for determining compliance with the exemptive provisions of rule 15c3-3. Because the Company does not carry securities accounts for customers or perform custodial functions relating to customer securities, we did not review the practices and procedures followed by the Company in any of the following:

1. Making quarterly securities examinations, counts, verifications, and comparisons and recordation of differences required by rule 17a-13
2. 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

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 judgements 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 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 conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Rule 17a-5(g) lists additional objectives of the practices and procedures listed in the preceding paragraph.

i

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Because of inherent limitations in internal control and 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 their design and operation may deteriorate.

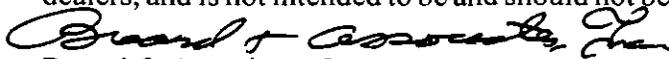
A *control deficiency* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a control deficiency, or combination of control 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 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 entity's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

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

We understand that practices and procedures that accomplish the objectives referred to in the second paragraph of this report are considered by the SEC to be adequate for its purposes in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and related regulations, and that practices and procedures that do not accomplish such objectives in all material respects indicate a material inadequacy for such purposes. Based on this understanding and on our study, we believe that the Company's practices and procedures, as described in the second paragraph of this report, were adequate at December 31, 2006, to meet the SEC's objectives.

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



Breard & Associates, Inc.
Certified Public Accountants

Northridge, California
February 7, 2007