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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- 67473

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, 2007 AND ENDING December 31, 2007
MM/DD/YY MM/DD/YY

A. REGISTRANT IDENTIFICATION

NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: TriCor Financial, LLC
ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS: (Do not use P.O. Box No.)
7201 W. Lake Mead Blvd., Suite 580
(No and Street)
Las Vegas Nevada 89128
(City) (State) (Zip Code)

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FIRM I.D. NO.

NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF PERSON TO CONTACT IN REGARD TO THIS REPORT
Frank Aguilar (702) 254-1263
(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 CA
(Address) (City) (State) (Zip Code)

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

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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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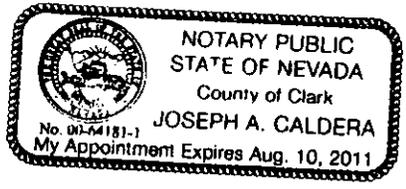
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OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I, Frank Aguilar, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and belief the accompanying financial statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of TriCor Financial, LLC, as of December 31, 2007, 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 Nevada
County of Clark
Subscribed and sworn (or affirmed) to before me this 11th day of February, 2008
Notary Public

Signature
President C.C.O.
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).

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Tricor Financial, LLC
Report Pursuant to Rule 17a-5 (d)
Financial Statements
December 31, 2007

BREARD & ASSOCIATES, INC.
Certified Public Accountants

Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Directors
Tricor Financial, LLC:

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of Tricor Financial, LLC (the Company) as of December 31, 2007, and the related statements of operations, changes in member's equity, and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2007 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 Tricor Financial, LLC as of December 31, 2007 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.

Breard & Associates, Inc.
Certified Public Accountants

Northridge, California
February 25, 2008

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Tricor Financial, LLC
Statement of Financial Condition
December 31, 2007

Assets

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 48,831
Deposit with clearing organization	50,000
Commissions receivable	22,313
Receivable from related parties	123,618
Other assets	<u>5,700</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 250,462</u>

Liabilities and Member's Equity

Liabilities

Accounts payable	\$ 6,813
Commissions payable	<u>12,675</u>
Total liabilities	19,488

Member's equity	<u>230,974</u>
Total liabilities and member's equity	<u>\$ 250,462</u>

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

Tricor Financial, LLC
Statement of Operations
For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

Revenues

Commissions income	\$ 927,185
Other income	<u>35,002</u>
Total revenues	962,187

Expenses

Employee compensation and benefits	384,826
Commissions, trading fees, and floor brokerage	412,330
Communication and data processing	20,904
Occupancy expense	40,260
Professional fees	36,625
Other operating expenses	<u>113,532</u>
Total expenses	<u>1,008,477</u>
Net income (loss)	<u>\$ (46,290)</u>

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

Tricor Financial, LLC
Statement of Changes in Member's Equity
For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

	<u>Member's Equity</u>
Balance at December 31, 2006	\$ 48,711
Member's contributions	228,553
Net income (loss)	<u>(46,290)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2007	<u>\$ 230,974</u>

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

Tricor Financial, LLC
Statement of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

Cash flows from operating activities:

Net income (loss)		\$ (46,290)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Write-off of small office equipment	\$ 890	
(Increase) decrease in:		
Deposit with clearing organization	(50,000)	
Commissions receivable	(22,313)	
Receivable from related parties	(101,196)	
Other assets	(5,700)	
(Decrease) increase in:		
Accounts payable	(810)	
Commissions payable	<u>12,675</u>	
Total adjustments		<u>(166,454)</u>
Net cash and cash equivalents provided by (used in) operating activities		(212,744)
Cash flows from investing activities:		-
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Member's contributions	<u>228,553</u>	
Net cash and cash equivalents provided by (used in) financing activities		<u>228,553</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		15,809
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period		<u>33,022</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period		<u><u>\$ 48,831</u></u>

Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:

Cash paid during the period for:

Interest	\$	-
Income taxes	\$	-

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

Tricor Financial, LLC
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2007

Note 1: GENERAL & SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

General

Tricor Financial, LLC (the "Company") was organized in the State of Nevada on July 14, 2006, as a Limited Liability Company. On May 14, 2007, the Company began operations as a broker/dealer. The Company is registered as a broker/dealer with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA"), and the Securities Investors Protection Corporation ("SIPC"), and the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board ("MSRB").

The Company provides access to a wide range of financial, investment and retirement planning products and services including: Mutual Funds, Full Service Stock and Bond Trading, Unit Investment Trusts, Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITS), Fixed and Variable Annuities, Life Insurance, Managed Investment Programs, Limited Partnerships, CDs and Money Market Accounts, and Retirement Plans and Services. The Company also is authorized to sell private placement of securities on a best efforts basis. It does not carry security accounts for customers and does not perform custodial functions relating to customer securities.

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Tricor Financial Services, Ltd. (the "Parent"), and is affiliated through common ownership to Tricor Insurance Services, LLC ("TIS") and Tricor Advisory Services, LLC ("TAS")

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.

For purposes relating to the statement of cash flows, the Company considers all highly liquid debt instruments purchased with a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Commissions receivable are stated at face amount with no allowance for doubtful accounts. An allowance for doubtful accounts is not considered necessary because probable uncollectible accounts are immaterial.

Revenues earned from investment management services are accrued when earned. Securities transactions and the related income and expenses, are recorded on a trade date basis for the Company's customers.

Tricor Financial, LLC
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2007

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

The Company is treated as a disregarded entity for federal tax purposes, in accordance with single member limited liability company rules. All tax effects of the Company's income or loss are passed through to the member. Therefore, no provision or liability for Federal Income Taxes is included in these financial statements. There is no state corporate income tax or franchise tax in Nevada.

Note 2: DEPOSIT HELD AT CLEARING FIRM

The Company has a brokerage agreement with National Financial Services LLC ("Clearing Broker") to carry its account and the accounts of its customers as customers of the Clearing Broker. The Clearing Broker has custody of the Company's cash balances which serve as collateral for any amounts due to the Clearing Broker as well as collateral for securities sold short or securities purchased on margin. Interest is paid monthly on these cash deposits at the average overnight repurchase rate. The balance at December 31, 2007, is \$50,000.

Note 3: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

As discussed in the General and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Note 1), the Company is affiliated with TIS and TAS through common ownership. TIS and TAS are the general partners and investment advisors to various investment funds ("the Funds"). The Company earns commissions for introducing the Funds' securities transactions. For the year ended December 31, 2007, approximately ten (10) percent of the total commissions earned by the Company were related to securities transactions introduced on behalf of the Funds.

The Company has entered into an expense sharing agreement with the Parent during the year. The terms of this agreement provide that all overhead expenses incurred are paid by the Parent and reimbursed by the Company. Overhead expenses, as defined by the agreement, shall include rent, salaries and wages of directors, employees and agents of the Company, and various other operating costs incurred in the ordinary course of the business. During the year ended December 31, 2007 total expense allocated from the Parent was \$204,923.

During the year ended December 31, 2007, the Company made various advances to the Parent, TIS and TAS. These advances are unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand. The amounts receivable from the Parent, TIS and TAS were \$85,143, \$12,701 and 25,774, respectively, for a total of \$123,618.

Tricor Financial, LLC
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2007

Note 4: INCOME TAXES

As discussed in the Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Note 1), the Company was organized as a Limited Liability Company, therefore no federal income tax provision is provided. All tax effects of the Company's income or loss are passed through to the members individually.

Note 5: CONCENTRATIONS OF CREDIT RISK

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

Note 6: RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments

In February 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 155 ("SFAS 155"), "Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments, an amendment of FASB statements No. 133 and 140." The statement allows financial instruments that have embedded derivatives to be accounted for as a whole (eliminating the need to bifurcate the derivative from its host) as long as the entire instrument is valued on a fair value basis. SFAS 155 also resolves and clarifies other specific issues contained in SFAS 133 and 140. The statement is effective for all financial instruments acquired or issued after the beginning of an entity's first fiscal year that begins after December 15, 2006. The adoption of SFAS 155 has not had a material impact upon the Company's financial statements.

Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes

In June 2006 the FASB issued Financial Interpretation No. 48 ("FIN 48"), "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes - an Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109" which 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. FIN 48 requires that the Company recognize in its financial statements the impact of a tax position if it is more likely than not that such position will be sustained on audit based on its technical merits. This interpretation also provides guidance on de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition.

Tricor Financial, LLC
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2007

Note 6: RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS
(Continued)

The effective date of the provisions of FIN 48 for all nonpublic companies has been postponed to fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2007. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this statement, but does not expect that it will have a material impact upon the Company's financial statements

Fair Value Measurements

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157 ("SFAS 157"), "Fair Value Measurements". The statement defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. This Statement applies under other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements, the Board having previously concluded in those pronouncements that fair value is a relevant measurement attribute. Accordingly, this Statement does not require any new fair value measurements. SFAS 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this statement, but does not expect the pronouncement will have a material impact upon the Company's financial statements.

Retirement Plans

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. Adoption of the new standard has not had a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

Fair Value Option

In February 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 159 ("SFAS 159"), "Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities-including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115". SFAS 159 is expected to expand the use of fair value accounting but does not affect existing standards which require certain assets or liabilities to be carried at fair value.

Tricor Financial, LLC
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2007

Note 6: RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS
(Continued)

The objective of this pronouncement is to improve financial reporting by providing companies with the opportunity to mitigate volatility in reported earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently without having to apply complex hedge accounting provisions. Under SFAS 159, a company may choose at specified election dates, to measure eligible items at fair value and report unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected in earnings at each subsequent reporting date. SFAS 159 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this statement, but does not expect that it will have a material impact upon the Company's financial statements.

Note 7: 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 8 to 1. Net capital and aggregate indebtedness change day to day, but on December 31, 2007, the Company had net capital of \$99,968, which was \$94,968 in excess of its required net capital of \$5,000; and the Company's ratio of aggregate indebtedness (\$19,488) to net capital was 0.19 to 1, which is less than the 8 to 1 maximum ratio allowed for a first year broker/dealer.

Note 8: RECONCILIATION OF AUDITED NET CAPITAL TO UNAUDITED FOCUS

There is a \$16,842 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		\$ 116,810
Adjustments:		
Member's equity	\$ (22,397)	
Non-allowable assets	<u>5,555</u>	
Total adjustments		<u>(16,842)</u>
Net capital per audited statements		<u>\$ 99,968</u>

Tricor Financial, LLC
Schedule I - Computation of Net Capital Requirements
Pursuant to Rule 15c3-1
As of December 31, 2007

Computation of net capital

Member's equity		\$	230,974
Less: Non-allowable assets			
Commissions receivable	\$	(1,688)	
Receivables from related parties		(123,618)	
Other assets		<u>(5,700)</u>	
Net adjustments			<u>(131,006)</u>
Net capital			99,968

Computation of net capital requirements

Minimum net capital requirements			
12 1/2 percent of net aggregate indebtedness	\$	2,436	
Minimum dollar net capital required	\$	5,000	
Net capital required (greater of above)			<u>5,000</u>

Excess net capital \$ 94,968

Ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital 0.19: 1

There was a \$16,842 difference between net capital shown here and net capital as reported on the Company's unaudited Form X-17A-5 report dated December 31, 2007. See Note 8.

See independent auditor's report.

Tricor Financial, LLC
Schedule II - Computation for Determination of Reserve
Requirements Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3
As of December 31, 2007

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

See independent auditor's report.

Tricor Financial, LLC
Schedule III - Information Relating to Possession or Control
Requirements Under Rule 15c3-3
As of December 31, 2007

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

See independent auditor's report.

Tricor Financial, LLC
Supplementary Accountant's Report
on Internal Accounting Control
Report Pursuant to 17a-5
December 31, 2007

BREARD & ASSOCIATES, INC.
Certified Public Accountants

Board of Directors
Tricor Financial, LLC:

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of Tricor Financial, LLC (the Company), as of December 31, 2007, 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.

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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 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 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, 2007, to meet the SEC's objectives.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Board of Directors, management, the SEC, Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, 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.

Breard & Associates, Inc.
Certified Public Accountants

Northridge, California
February 25, 2008

END