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

SEC FILE NUMBER
8-35285

FACING PAGE

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

SEC  
Mail Processing  
Section

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING 06/01/08 AND ENDING 05/31/09  
MM/DD/YY MM/DD/YY

JUL 28 2009

Washington, DC

**A. REGISTRANT IDENTIFICATION**

122

NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: Frost Brokerage Services, Inc.

OFFICIAL USE ONLY
FIRM I.D. NO.

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

(No. and Street)

San Antonio

Texas

78205

(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

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

Karen Banks

210-220-4128

(Area Code - Telephone Number)

**B. ACCOUNTANT IDENTIFICATION**

INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT whose opinion is contained in this Report\*

Ernst & Young LLP

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

100 West Houston Street, Suite 1800 San Antonio

Texas

78205

(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)

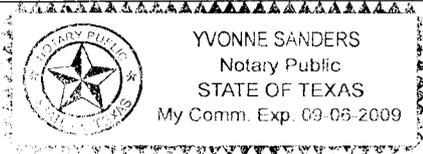
SEC 1410 (06-02)

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OATH OR AFFIRMATION

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



Yvonne Sanders
Notary Public

John Banks
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 Financial Condition.
(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 15c3-1 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.

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

Frost Brokerage Services, Inc.

Financial Statements  
and Supplementary Schedules

Years Ended May 31, 2009 and 2008

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## Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors  
Frost Brokerage Services, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying statements of financial condition of Frost Brokerage Services, Inc. (the Company) as of May 31, 2009 and 2008, and the related statements of income, changes in stockholder's equity, and cash flows for the years 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 audits.

We conducted our audits 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 audits 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 audits provide 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 Frost Brokerage Services, Inc., at May 31, 2009 and 2008, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Our audits were 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 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. 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.

*Ernst & Young LLP*

July 24, 2009

Frost Brokerage Services, Inc.

Statements of Financial Condition

	May 31	
	2009	2008
<b>Assets</b>		
Cash	\$ 267,422	\$ 204,735
Securities owned	14,762,876	13,504,894
Brokerage commissions receivable	561,578	904,389
Annuity commissions receivable	156,844	135,527
Insurance commissions receivable	31,668	14,251
Other receivables	149,204	177,364
Prepaid expenses	82,721	46,582
Income taxes currently due from Frost National Bank	73,339	-
Net deferred tax asset	-	37,042
Other assets	-	232,777
Total assets	<u>\$ 16,085,652</u>	<u>\$ 15,257,561</u>
<b>Liabilities and stockholder's equity</b>		
Liabilities:		
Deferred income	\$ 229,124	\$ 312,181
Income taxes currently payable to Frost National Bank	-	670,756
Net deferred tax liability	84,898	-
Other liabilities	141,486	188,572
Total liabilities	<u>455,508</u>	<u>1,171,509</u>
Stockholder's equity:		
Common stock, par value \$0.01 per share; 10,000 shares authorized, issued, and outstanding	100	100
Additional paid-in capital	198,523	166,411
Retained earnings	15,431,521	13,919,541
Total stockholder's equity	<u>15,630,144</u>	<u>14,086,052</u>
Total liabilities and stockholder's equity	<u>\$ 16,085,652</u>	<u>\$ 15,257,561</u>

*See accompanying notes.*

Frost Brokerage Services, Inc.

Statements of Income

	<b>Years Ended May 31</b>	
	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>
Revenue:		
Brokerage commissions, net	\$ 9,740,042	\$ 10,857,483
Annuity commissions	2,871,200	3,740,110
Trading income	2,230,988	1,808,728
Interest income	120,668	395,403
Life insurance commissions	109,685	123,462
Other income	64,589	117,039
	<u>15,137,172</u>	<u>17,042,225</u>
Expenses:		
Employee compensation and benefits	11,038,195	10,009,413
General and administrative	1,719,780	1,065,245
	<u>12,757,975</u>	<u>11,074,658</u>
Income before income taxes	2,379,197	5,967,567
Income taxes	867,217	2,159,854
Net income	<u>\$ 1,511,980</u>	<u>\$ 3,807,713</u>

*See accompanying notes.*

Frost Brokerage Services, Inc.

Statement of Changes in Stockholder's Equity

	<b>Common Stock</b>	<b>Additional Paid-In Capital</b>	<b>Retained Earnings</b>	<b>Total Stockholder's Equity</b>
Balance at June 1, 2007	\$ 100	\$ 155,735	\$ 10,111,828	\$ 10,267,663
Net income	-	-	3,807,713	3,807,713
Tax benefits from stock-based compensation, including excess tax benefits of \$(1,047)	-	10,676	-	10,676
Balance at May 31, 2008	100	166,411	13,919,541	14,086,052
Net income	-	-	<b>1,511,980</b>	<b>1,511,980</b>
Tax benefits from stock-based compensation, including excess tax benefits of \$21,107	-	<b>32,112</b>	-	<b>32,112</b>
Balance at May 31, 2009	<b>\$ 100</b>	<b>\$ 198,523</b>	<b>\$ 15,431,521</b>	<b>\$ 15,630,144</b>

*See accompanying notes.*

Frost Brokerage Services, Inc.

Statements of Cash Flows

	<b>Years Ended May 31</b>	
	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>Operating activities</b>		
Net income	\$ 1,511,980	\$ 3,807,713
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Deferred income taxes	121,940	(73,885)
Tax benefits from stock-based compensation	11,005	11,723
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation	(21,107)	1,047
Net changes in:		
Securities owned	(1,257,982)	(3,715,396)
Commissions receivable	304,077	(103,397)
Other receivables	28,160	69,537
Prepaid expenses	(36,139)	(43,993)
Accounts payable and other liabilities	—	(11,105)
Accrued employee benefits	185,691	(32,898)
Deferred income	(83,057)	(59,790)
Income taxes currently payable to Frost National Bank	(722,988)	69,726
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>41,580</u>	<u>(80,718)</u>
<b>Financing activities</b>		
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation	21,107	(1,047)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	<u>21,107</u>	<u>(1,047)</u>
Net change in cash	62,687	(81,765)
Cash at beginning of year	204,735	286,500
Cash at end of year	<u>\$ 267,422</u>	<u>\$ 204,735</u>
<b>Supplemental disclosures</b>		
Cash paid to parent for income taxes	<u>\$ 1,459,053</u>	<u>\$ 2,152,288</u>

*See accompanying notes.*

# Frost Brokerage Services, Inc.

## Notes to Financial Statements

May 31, 2009 and 2008

### **1. Summary of Accounting Policies**

Frost Brokerage Services, Inc. (the Company), is registered as a fully disclosed, introducing broker-dealer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The Company principally engages in executing general securities transactions on behalf of its clients. The Company operates under a clearing agreement with National Financial Services Corporation (NFS), whereby NFS assumes and maintains the Company's accounts on a fully disclosed basis.

The Company is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (FINRA), and is subject to regulation by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and the FINRA. The Company is also a member of the Securities Investors Protection Corporation (SIPC), a nonprofit membership corporation designed to protect, up to specified amounts, customers' cash and securities in the event of the liquidation of a broker-dealer.

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Frost National Bank (FNB), a banking subsidiary of Cullen/Frost Bankers, Inc. (CFBI). FNB pays substantially all operating expenses of the Company. The Company reimburses FNB for such expenses on an allocated basis. FNB also provides substantially all office space, furniture, and equipment for the Company.

The accounting and reporting policies followed by the Company are in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and conform to general practices within the securities industry. The more significant accounting and reporting policies are summarized below:

*Estimates:* The preparation of the 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. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

*Revenue Recognition:* The Company derives commission and trading revenues from customer transactions in securities, annuities, and life insurance. Commission and trading revenues and related expenses from transactions are recognized on a trade-date basis. Nearly all of the Company's revenue is generated from customers located in Texas.

# Frost Brokerage Services, Inc.

## Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

### 1. Summary of Accounting Policies (continued)

*Securities Owned:* Securities owned are valued at estimated fair value as determined by quoted market values. The resulting differences between cost and fair value are included as a component of trading income in the accompanying statements of income.

*Brokerage, Annuity, and Life Insurance Commissions Receivable:* The Company considers commissions receivable fully collectible; accordingly, no allowance is required.

*Other Receivables:* Other receivables is comprised of balances related to security trade transactions and other miscellaneous items.

*Income Taxes:* The Company's operations are included in the consolidated federal income tax return filed by CFBI using a calendar year-end. The Company's federal income tax provision is determined as if it filed a separate return using the consolidated federal income tax rate for CFBI (35% during the periods presented), as this is the rate charged by CFBI to the Company.

*Reclassifications:* Some items in prior financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the current presentation.

### 2. Transactions With Customers

NFS clears transactions for the Company's customers and carries the accounts of such customers on a fully disclosed basis as customers of NFS. The Company does not hold customer cash or securities in connection with such transactions.

For transactions in which the Company, through the clearing broker, extends credit to customers, the Company seeks to control the risks associated with these activities by requiring customers to maintain margin collateral in compliance with various regulatory and internal guidelines. The Company and the clearing broker monitor required margin levels daily and, pursuant to such guidelines, request customers to deposit additional collateral or reduce securities positions when necessary. The Company does not generally extend such credit to customers.

The Company, as an introducing broker, clears all transactions with and for customers on a fully disclosed basis with a clearing broker and promptly transmits all customer funds and securities to the clearing broker who carries all of the accounts of such customers. These activities expose the Company to off-balance-sheet risk in the event that the customer and/or clearing broker is unable to fulfill its obligations.

## Frost Brokerage Services, Inc.

### Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

#### **2. Transactions With Customers (continued)**

The Company has agreed to indemnify the clearing broker for losses that it sustains from the customer accounts introduced by the Company. At May 31, 2009, there were no material amounts to be indemnified to the clearing broker for these customer accounts.

#### **3. Securities Owned**

At May 31, 2009 and 2008, securities owned consisted entirely of short-term U.S. Treasury securities reported at fair value. These securities are not purchased to be resold to customers and are for the Company's investment purposes only. All securities owned at May 31, 2009, will contractually mature within one year. Securities with carrying amounts totaling \$58,999 and \$58,991 at May 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, were pledged to NFS for surety purposes.

#### **4. Employee Benefit Plans**

As an affiliate, the Company participates in various employee benefit plans offered by CFBI, including a 401(k) stock purchase plan, a defined benefit pension plan, and a profit-sharing plan. Expense related to these plans totaled \$1,223,416 in fiscal 2009 and \$696,863 in fiscal 2008.

The 401(k) is a defined contribution plan whereby participants are permitted to make before- or after-tax contributions up to 20% of eligible compensation subject to Internal Revenue Service limitations. The Company matches 100% of employee contributions up to a maximum of 6% of eligible compensation. Company contributions vest immediately. The plan covers substantially all eligible employees of the Company.

The defined benefit pension plan was frozen as of December 31, 2001. The plan covers substantially all employees who had attained the age of 21 years and had at least one year of service by December 31, 2001.

The profit-sharing plan is a contributory retirement plan that allows the Company to make discretionary annual contributions to individual eligible employee accounts based upon CFBI's fiscal-year profitability. Participants vest in Company contributions after three years of service.

Certain employees are granted stock-based compensation awards. Compensation expense is based on the fair value of awards on the measurement date, which is generally the date of grant and is recognized ratably over the requisite service period of the award. Stock-based compensation expense totaled \$116,627 in fiscal 2009 and \$108,527 in fiscal 2008.

## Frost Brokerage Services, Inc.

### Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

#### 5. Income Taxes

The Company is included in the consolidated federal income tax return filed by CFBI, and the Company's income tax provision is computed in accordance with a tax-sharing agreement. The Company files separate or combined state and local income/margin tax returns where applicable. State and local taxes have been provided for in these financial statements on separate entity income.

The components of income tax expense (benefit) are presented in the table below.

	<b>Years Ended May 31</b>	
	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>
Current income tax expense (benefit):		
Federal	\$ 706,789	\$ 2,114,443
State	38,488	119,296
Deferred income tax expense (benefit)	121,940	(73,885)
Income tax expense	\$ 867,217	\$ 2,159,854

Reported income tax expense differs from the amounts computed by applying the U.S. Federal Statutory Income Tax Rate of 35% to income before income taxes as follows:

	<b>Years Ended May 31</b>	
	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>
Income tax expense computed at the statutory rate	\$ 832,719	\$ 2,088,648
Permanent differences	9,481	(7,323)
State tax expense	25,017	77,542
Other	-	987
Income tax expense, as reported	\$ 867,217	\$ 2,159,854

## Frost Brokerage Services, Inc.

### Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

#### 5. Income Taxes (continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are the expected future tax amounts for the temporary differences between carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities, computed using enacted tax rates. Deferred tax assets and liabilities were as follows:

	May 31	
	2009	2008
Deferred tax assets:		
Stock-based compensation	\$ 108,501	\$ 73,074
Restoration plan	23,838	20,998
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Retirement plan contribution	(217,237)	(57,030)
Restoration plan	-	-
Net deferred tax (liability) asset	<u>\$ (84,898)</u>	<u>\$ 37,042</u>

#### 6. Subordinated Liabilities

There were no liabilities subordinated to claims of general creditors at any time during fiscal 2009 and 2008.

#### 7. Net Capital Requirements

The Company is subject to the SEC Uniform Net Capital Rule (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 (and the rule of the “applicable” exchange also provides that equity capital may not be withdrawn or cash dividends be paid if the resulting net capital ratio would exceed 10 to 1). At May 31, 2009, the Company had net capital of \$15,209,089, which was \$14,959,089 in excess of its required net capital of \$250,000. At such date, the Company’s aggregate indebtedness to net capital ratio was 0.03 to 1.

## Frost Brokerage Services, Inc.

### Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

#### **8. Marketing Allowances**

The Company has entered into agreements with various mutual fund companies to receive cash marketing allowances to pay for certain marketing-related expenditures. Marketing allowances received are accounted for as a reduction of marketing expenses when the marketing expense is incurred. At times, the cash received exceeds the expense accrued and these excess amounts are recorded as income as a reduction of marketing expense, included within general and administrative expense. As of May 31, 2009 and 2008, the Company has deferred recognition of income totaling \$229,124 and \$312,181, respectively, as these are the estimated marketing expenses to be incurred in future periods that relate to marketing allowances received in prior years.

#### **9. Fair Value Measurements**

The fair value of an asset or liability is the price that would be received to sell that asset or paid to transfer that liability in an orderly transaction occurring in the principal market (or most advantageous market in the absence of a principal market) for such asset or liability. In estimating fair value, the Company utilizes valuation techniques that are consistent with the market approach, the income approach and/or the cost approach. Such valuation techniques are consistently applied. Inputs to valuation techniques include the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability. Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements*, establishes a fair value hierarchy for valuation inputs that gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs. The fair value hierarchy is as follows:

- *Level 1 Inputs* – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the reporting entity has the ability to access at the measurement date.
- *Level 2 Inputs* – Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. These might include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability (such as interest rates, volatilities, prepayment speeds, credit risks, etc.) or inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by market data by correlation or other means.

## Frost Brokerage Services, Inc.

### Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

#### 9. Fair Value Measurements (continued)

- *Level 3 Inputs* – Unobservable inputs for determining the fair values of assets or liabilities that reflect an entity’s own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the assets or liabilities.

In general, fair value is based upon quoted market prices, where available. If such quoted market prices are not available, fair value is based upon internally developed models that primarily use, as inputs, observable market-based parameters. Valuation adjustments may be made to ensure that financial instruments are recorded at fair value. These adjustments may include amounts to reflect counterparty credit quality and the Company’s creditworthiness, among other things, as well as unobservable parameters. Any such valuation adjustments are applied consistently over time. The Company’s valuation methodologies may produce a fair value calculation that may not be indicative of net realizable value or reflective of future fair values. While management believes the Company’s valuation methodologies are appropriate and consistent with other market participants, the use of different methodologies or assumptions to determine the fair value of certain financial instruments could result in a different estimate of fair value at the reporting date. Furthermore, the reported fair value amounts have not been comprehensively revalued since the presentation dates, and therefore, estimates of fair value after the balance sheet date may differ significantly from the amounts presented herein.

*Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities:* The following table summarizes financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of May 31, 2009, segregated by the level of the valuation inputs within the fair value hierarchy utilized to measure fair value:

	Level 1 Inputs	Level 2 Inputs	Level 3 Inputs	Total Fair Value
Trading account securities:				
U.S. Treasury	\$ 14,762,876	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 14,762,876
States and political subdivisions	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments:

U.S. Treasury: The fair value is estimated based on quoted market prices for these instruments.

## Frost Brokerage Services, Inc.

### Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

#### 10. New Accounting Standards

##### Statements of Financial Accounting Standards

SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements*: SFAS No. 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 became effective for the Company on June 1, 2008, and did not have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

SFAS No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities— including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115*: SFAS No. 159 permits entities to choose to measure eligible items at fair value at specified election dates. Unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected are reported in earnings at each subsequent reporting date. The fair value option (a) may be applied instrument by instrument, with certain exceptions, (b) is irrevocable (unless a new election date occurs), and (c) is applied only to entire instruments and not to portions of instruments. SFAS No. 159 became effective for the Company on June 1, 2008, and did not have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

SFAS No. 162, *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles*: SFAS No. 162 identifies the sources of accounting principles and the framework for selecting the principles to be used in the preparation of financial statements of nongovernmental entities that are presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in the United States (the GAAP hierarchy). The hierarchical guidance provided by SFAS No. 162 did not have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

SFAS No. 165, *Subsequent Events*: SFAS No. 165 establishes general standards of accounting for and disclosure of events that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued or available to be issued. SFAS No. 165 defines (a) the period after the balance sheet date during which a reporting entity's management should evaluate events or transactions that may occur for potential recognition or disclosure in the financial statements, (b) the circumstances under which an entity should recognize events or transactions occurring after the balance sheet date in its financial statements, and (c) the disclosures an entity should make about events or transactions that occurred after the balance sheet date. SFAS No. 165 is effective for the Company for periods ending after June 15, 2009 and is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

## Frost Brokerage Services, Inc.

### Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

#### 10. New Accounting Standards (continued)

##### Financial Accounting Standards Board Staff Positions and Interpretations

FASB Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes—an interpretation of FASB Statement 109*: Interpretation 48 prescribes a recognition threshold and a measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. Benefits from tax positions should be recognized in the financial statements only when it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained upon examination by the appropriate taxing authority that would have full knowledge of all relevant information. A tax position that meets the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold is measured at the largest amount of benefit that is greater than 50% likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement. Tax positions that previously failed to meet the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold should be recognized in the first subsequent financial reporting period in which that threshold is met. Previously recognized tax positions that no longer meet the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold should be derecognized in the first subsequent financial reporting period in which that threshold is no longer met. Interpretation 48 also provides guidance on the accounting for and disclosure of unrecognized tax benefits, interest and penalties. The adoption of Interpretation 48 on June 1, 2007, did not significantly impact on the Company's financial statements.

FSP No. 48-1 *Definition of Settlement in FASB Interpretation No. 48*: FSP 48-1 provides guidance on how to determine whether a tax position is effectively settled for the purpose of recognizing previously unrecognized tax benefits. FSP 48-1 was effective retroactively to June 1, 2007, and did not significantly impact the Company's financial statements.

## Supplementary Schedules

Frost Brokerage Services, Inc.

Schedule I – Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-1

May 31, 2009

Total stockholder's equity from statement of financial condition		\$ 15,630,144
Deduct stockholder's equity not allowable for net capital		—
Total stockholder's equity qualified for net capital		<u>15,630,144</u>
<b>Deductions:</b>		
Excess fidelity bond deductible	\$ 20,000	
Other nonallowable assets	<u>401,055</u>	
		<u>421,055</u>
Net capital		<u><u>\$ 15,209,089</u></u>
<b>Aggregate indebtedness:</b>		
Accounts payable and other liabilities		\$ 141,486
Deferred income		229,124
Deferred income taxes		<u>84,898</u>
Total aggregate indebtedness		<u><u>\$ 455,508</u></u>
<b>Computation of basic net capital requirement</b>		
Minimum net capital required		<u><u>\$ 250,000</u></u>
Excess net capital at 1,500%		<u><u>\$ 15,140,763</u></u>
Excess net capital at 1,000%		<u><u>\$ 15,163,538</u></u>
Ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital		<u><u>0.03 to 1</u></u>
<b>Reconciliation with Company's computation</b>		
Net capital, as reported in Company's Part II (unaudited) focus report, as amended		<u><u>\$ 15,209,089</u></u>

Frost Brokerage Services, Inc.

Schedule II – Computation for Determination of the Reserve  
Requirements Under Rule 15c3-3

May 31, 2009

The Company is exempt from Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities and Exchange Commission under paragraph K(2)(ii) of that rule.

Frost Brokerage Services, Inc.

Schedule III – Information Relating to the Possession or Control  
Requirements Under Rule 15c3-3

May 31, 2009

The Company is exempt from Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities and Exchange Commission under paragraph K(2)(ii) of that rule.

## Supplementary Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Internal Control Required by SEC Rule 17a-5(g)(1)

The Board of Directors  
Frost Brokerage Services, Inc.

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of Frost Brokerage Services, Inc. (the Company), as of and for the year ended May 31, 2009, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States, 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 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. The 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 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 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.

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 deficiency in internal control 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 and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first and second paragraphs and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be deficiencies, significant deficiencies, or 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 May 31, 2009, to meet the SEC's objectives.

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

*Ernst & Young LLP*

July 24, 2009

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND OTHER  
FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Frost Brokerage Services, Inc.  
Years Ended May 31, 2009 and 2008  
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

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