

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
8-30295

FACING PAGE

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

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING 01/01/09 AND ENDING 12/31/09
MM/DD/YY MM/DD/YY

A. REGISTRANT IDENTIFICATION

NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: Kaiser and Company

OFFICIAL USE ONLY
FIRM I.D. NO.

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

6101 Yellowstone Road, Suite 100

(No. and Street)

Cheyenne

Wyoming

82009

(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

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

Todd P. Bishop

(307) 634-1547

(Area Code - Telephone Number)

B. ACCOUNTANT IDENTIFICATION

INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT whose opinion is contained in this Report*

Spicer Jeffries LLP

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

5251 S. Quebec Street, Suite 200

Greenwood Village

CO

80111

(Address)

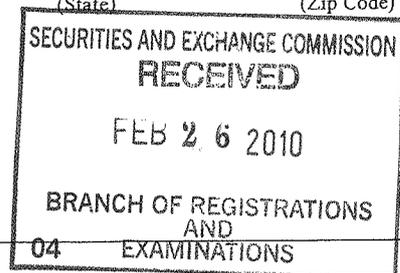
(City)

(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)

OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I, Todd P. Bishop, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and belief the accompanying financial statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of Kaiser and Company, as of December 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:



Todd P. Bishop
Signature
President
Title

Debra A. Janicek
Notary Public

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 of Partners' or Sole Proprietors' Capital.
- (f) Statement of Changes in Liabilities Subordinated to Claims of Creditors.
- (g) Computation of Net Capital (including reconciliation of X-17A-5 Part II filing with this Rule 17a-5(d) report, if applicable).
- (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.
- (o) Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Accounting Control.

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

KAISER AND COMPANY

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SPICER JEFFRIES LLP

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors of
Kaiser and Company

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of Kaiser and Company as of December 31, 2009. This financial statement is the responsibility of the Partnership's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this financial statement 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 statement of financial condition is free of material misstatement. An audit includes 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 Partnership's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the statement of financial condition, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall statement of financial condition presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the statement of financial condition referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Kaiser and Company as of December 31, 2009 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Spicer Jeffries LLP

Greenwood Village, Colorado
February 6, 2010

KAISER AND COMPANY
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
DECEMBER 31, 2009

ASSETS

Cash	\$ 79,490
Due from clearing brokers	402,998
Other receivables	14,897
Furniture, equipment and intangible assets, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization of \$61,951	52,139
Other assets	<u>1,565</u>
 <i>Total assets</i>	 <u>\$ 551,089</u>

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

LIABILITIES:

Commissions, salaries and taxes payable	\$ 81,084
Notes payable (Note 3)	33,522
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	<u>17,301</u>
 <i>Total liabilities</i>	 <u>131,907</u>

COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Notes 4 and 6)

SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (Note 2):

Common stock, no par value, 500,000 shares authorized; 18,060 shares issued and outstanding	279,834
Retained earnings	<u>139,348</u>
 <i>Total shareholders' equity</i>	 <u>419,182</u>
 <i>Total liabilities and shareholders' equity</i>	 <u>\$ 551,089</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

KAISER AND COMPANY

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Organization and Business

Kaiser and Company (the “Company”) is a broker/dealer registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. The Company primarily serves individual and institutional customers in the State of Wyoming.

The Company, under Rule 15c3-3(k)(2)(ii), is exempt from the reserve and possession or control requirements of Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Company does not carry or clear customer accounts. Accordingly, all customer transactions are executed and cleared on behalf of the Company by its clearing brokers on a fully disclosed basis. The Company's agreement with its clearing brokers provides that as clearing broker, that firm will make and keep such records of the transactions effected and cleared in the customer accounts as are customarily made and kept by a clearing broker pursuant to the requirements of Rules 17a-3 and 17a-4 of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Act”). It also performs all services customarily incident thereon, including the preparation and distribution of customer's confirmations and statements and maintenance margin requirements under the Act and the rules of the Self Regulatory Organizations of which the Company is a member.

Securities Valuation and Revenue Recognition

The Company records proprietary transactions, commission revenue and related expenses on a trade-date basis.

The Company values its securities in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification 820 - Fair Value Measurements (“ASC 820”). Under ASC 820, fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (i.e., the “exit price”) in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

In determining fair value, the Company uses various valuation approaches. ASC 820 establishes a fair value hierarchy for inputs used in measuring fair value that maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs by requiring that the most observable inputs be used when available. Observable inputs are those that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability based on market data obtained from sources independent of the Company. Unobservable inputs reflect the Company's assumption about the inputs market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on the best information available in the circumstances. The fair value hierarchy is categorized into three levels based on the inputs as follows:

Level 1 - Valuations based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access. Valuation adjustments and blockage discounts are not applied to Level 1 securities. Since valuations are based on quoted prices that are readily and regularly available in an active market, valuation of these securities does not entail a significant degree of judgment.

KAISER AND COMPANY

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Continued)

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
(continued)

Securities Valuation and Revenue Recognition (continued)

Level 2 - Valuations based on quoted prices in markets that are not active or for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 - Valuations based on inputs that are unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement.

The availability of valuation techniques and observable inputs can vary from security to security and is affected by a wide variety of factors, including the type of security, whether the security is new and not yet established in the marketplace, and other characteristics particular to the transaction. To the extent that valuation is based on models or inputs that are less observable or unobservable in the market, the determination of fair value requires more judgment. Those estimated values do not necessarily represent the amounts that may be ultimately realized due to the occurrence of future circumstances that cannot be reasonably determined. Because of the inherent uncertainty of valuation, those estimated values may be materially higher or lower than the values that would have been used had a ready market for the securities existed. Accordingly, the degree of judgment exercised by the Company in determining fair value is greatest for securities categorized in Level 3. In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, for disclosure purposes, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement falls in its entirety is determined by the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

Fair value is a market-based measure considered from the perspective of a market participant rather than an entity-specific measure. Therefore, even when market assumptions are not readily available, the Company's own assumptions are set to reflect those that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. The Company uses prices and inputs that are current as of the measurement date, including during periods of market dislocation. In periods of market dislocation, the observability of prices and inputs may be reduced for many securities. This condition could cause a security to be reclassified to a lower level within the fair value hierarchy.

The Company values investments in securities that are freely tradable and are listed on a national securities exchange or reported on the NASDAQ national market at their last sales price as of the last business day of the year.

Many cash and over-the-counter (OTC) contracts have bid-and-ask prices that can be observed in the marketplace. Bid prices reflect the highest price that the marketplace participants are willing to pay for an asset. Ask prices represent the lowest price that the marketplace participants are willing to accept for an asset. For securities whose inputs are based on bid-ask prices, the Company's valuation policies require that fair value be within the bid-ask range. The Company's policy for securities traded in the OTC markets and listed securities for which no sale was reported on that date are valued at their last reported "bid" price. These securities are included in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

KAISER AND COMPANY

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Continued)

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
(concluded)

Securities Valuation and Revenue Recognition (concluded)

The fair value of municipal bonds is estimated using recently executed transactions, market price quotations and pricing models that factor in, where applicable, interest rates, bond or credit-default swap spreads and volatility. These bonds are generally categorized in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Furniture, Equipment and Intangible Assets

Furniture and equipment are depreciated over their estimated lives of five to ten years. The Company's intangible asset represents a customer list. The customer list is amortized on a straight-line basis over a five year estimated useful life. Although the Company may intend to add customer's names and other information to the list in the future, the expected benefits of the customer list relate only to the customers on the customer list on the date of its acquisition. The customer list is reviewed for impairment annually and impairment is recognized when the customer accounts materially decrease within the original customer list. As of December 31, 2009, the Company did not recognize impairment on its customer list. As of December 31, 2009, the customer list had original cost of \$42,697 and accumulated amortization of \$34,158 with one year remaining on its estimated useful life. The Company intends to charge \$8,540 to operations during the year ended December 31, 2010.

Income Taxes

The Company, with the consent of its shareholders, has elected to be taxed as an S-Corporation. As an S-Corporation, the Company's shareholders separately account for their pro-rata share of the Company's items of income, deductions, gains, losses and credits. Accordingly, the financial statements do not include a provision for income taxes.

Use of Estimates

The preparation 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 revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

NOTE 2 - NET CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

Pursuant to the net capital provisions of Rule 15c3-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Company is required to maintain a minimum net capital, as defined under such provisions. At December 31, 2009, the Company had net capital and net capital requirements of \$347,115 and \$100,000. The Company's net capital ratio (aggregate indebtedness to net capital) was 0.38 to 1. According to Rule 15c3-1, the Company's net capital ratio shall not exceed 15 to 1.

KAISER AND COMPANY

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Continued)

NOTE 3 - NOTES PAYABLE

Following is a schedule of notes payable outstanding as of December 31, 2009:

Note payable to bank, due in monthly installments of \$515, including interest at 6.08%, due in February 2014, collateralized by a vehicle.	\$ 22,699
Note payable to a bank, due in monthly installments of \$286, including interest at 6.37%, due in June 2013, collateralized by office equipment.	<u>10,823</u>
	33,522
Less: current maturities of notes payable	<u>7,800</u>
	<u><u>\$ 25,722</u></u>

Following are maturities of notes payable outstanding as of December 31, 2009 for the next five years:

**Year-ended
December 31,**

2010	\$ 7,800
2011	8,289
2012	8,807
2013	7,473
2014	<u>1,153</u>
	<u><u>\$ 33,522</u></u>

NOTE 4 - COMMITMENTS

The Company leases its Cheyenne office space from an unrelated party on a month-to-month basis. The Company leases its other office locations from unrelated parties under non-cancellable operating leases expiring through June 1, 2010.

Total rental expense for the leases referred to above, was \$34,931 for the year ended December 31, 2009.

KAISER AND COMPANY

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Continued)

NOTE 5 - EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The Company has established a salary deferral plan under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code. The plan allows eligible employees to defer a portion of their compensation ranging from zero percent to the maximum percentage allowable not to exceed the limits of Code Section 401(k). Such deferrals accumulate on a tax deferred basis until the employee withdraws the funds. The Company is required to match a portion of the employees' contributions. For 2009, the rate of the Company's match was 100% of the employee's elective deferrals that do not exceed four percent of the employee's compensation. The total expense recorded for the Company's match was approximately \$22,000.

NOTE 6 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, OFF-BALANCE SHEET RISKS AND CONTINGENCIES

In the normal course of business, the Company's client activities ("clients") through its clearing brokers involve the execution, settlement, and financing of various client securities transactions. These activities may expose the Company to off-balance sheet risk. In the event the client fails to satisfy its obligations, the Company may be required to purchase or sell financial instruments at prevailing market prices in order to fulfill the client's obligations.

The Company has a substantial portion of its assets on deposit with clearing brokers. Assets deposited with clearing brokers are subject to credit risk. In the event of a clearing broker's insolvency, the amounts held with the clearing brokers could be subject to forfeiture.

The Company is involved in disputes arising in the normal course of business, some of which are in the preliminary or early stages. In certain of these matters, large or indeterminate amounts are sought. Management, after review and discussion with legal counsel, believes the Company has meritorious defenses and intends to vigorously defend itself in these various matters, but it is not feasible to predict the final outcomes at the present time.

The Company's financial instruments, including cash, receivables, payables and other liabilities are carried at amounts which approximate fair value. Securities owned are valued as described in Note 1.

NOTE 7 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company has performed an evaluation of subsequent events through February 6, 2010, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued. The evaluation did not result in any subsequent events that required disclosures and/or adjustments.

KAISER AND COMPANY
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
DECEMBER 31, 2009

The report is filed in accordance with Rule 17a-5(e)(3) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as a **PUBLIC DOCUMENT.**