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MAY 3 1 201 ANNUAL AUDITED REPORT **FORM X-17A-5** PART III

Washington DC

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_	April 1, 2011 A	ND ENDING Ma	rch 31, 2012
REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING_	MM/DD/YY		MM/DD/YY
A. REG	SISTRANT IDENTIFICAT	ION	
NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: Stone	ebridge Associates,	LLC	OFFICIAL, USE ONLY
ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUS	INESS: (Do not use P.O. Box N	0.)	FIRM I.D. NO.
10 Post Office Square			
	(No. and Street)		
Boston	. M A	0	2109
(City)	(State)	(Zip	Code)
NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF PERICHARD Harvey, Jr.,	RSON TO CONTACT IN REGA	ARD TO THIS REPO	ORT 17-357-1770
		(A	Area Code - Telephone Number
B. ACC	OUNTANT IDENTIFICAT	TION	
INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT v Mayer Hoffman McCann E	P.C.		•
	(Name - if individual, state last, first, n	4.6	
500 Boylston Street	Boston	MA	02116
(Address)	(City)	(State)	(Zip Code)
CHECK ONE:			
☑ Certified Public Accountant			
☐ Public Accountant			
☐ Accountant not resident in Uni	ted States or any of its possessio	ns.	
	FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY	7	

^{*}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

Richard A. Harvey, Jr.	, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of
	inancial statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of
Stonebridge Associates, LLC	, as
of May 29	, 20 12 are true and correct. I further swear (or affirm) that
V1	tor, principal officer or director has any proprietary interest in any account
classified solely as that of a customer, except	as follows:
	VIAWAN WHAINA II
SUZANNE O. CHANDLER	Signature Signature
Notary Public	\(\lambda\)
My Commission Exercises	TADIMAI
November 10, 2017	Title
	1100
dia Chamas	
Notary Public	
- 10 may 2 mosses	
This report ** contains (check all applicable b	poxes):
(a) Facing Page.	
(b) Statement of Financial Condition.	
(c) Statement of Income (Loss).	
(d) Statement of Changes in Financial Co	
	s' Equity or Partners' or Sole Proprietors' Capital.
(f) Statement of Changes in Liabilities S	ubordinated to Claims of Creditors.
⊠ (g) Computation of Net Capital.	D 1 1500
	eserve Requirements Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3.
(i) Information Relating to the Possession	on or Control Requirements Under Rule 15c3-3.
(j) A Reconciliation, including appropria	te explanation of the Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-1 and the
Computation for Determination of the	e Reserve Requirements Under Exhibit A of Rule 15c3-3.
	and unaudited Statements of Financial Condition with respect to methods of
consolidation.	
(1) An Oath or Affirmation.	mout
(m) A copy of the SIPC Supplemental Re	port. quacies found to exist or found to have existed since the date of the previous audit.
(n) A report describing any material inade	quactes found to exist of 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).

Financial Statements and Supplementary Information

Stonebridge Associates, LLC

March 31, 2012 and 2011

Financial Statements and Supplementary Information

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500 Boylston Street ■ Boston, MA 02116
Tel: 617.761.0600 ■ Fax: 617.761.0601 ■ www.cbiztofias.com

Independent Registered Auditors' Report

To the Members of Stonebridge Associates, LLC

We have audited the accompanying statements of financial condition of Stonebridge Associates, LLC (the "Company") as of March 31, 2012 and 2011, and the related statements of operations, changes in members' equity and cash flows for the years 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 audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with U.S. generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits 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 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 Stonebridge Associates, LLC as of March 31, 2012 and 2011 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 of the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The information contained in the supplemental schedule of operating expenses and supplemental Schedule I and Schedule II is presented for the purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. These schedules are the responsibility of the Company's management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. Schedule I and Schedule II are supplementary information required by Rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with U.S. generally accepted auditing standards. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

May 29, 2012

Boston, Massachusetts

Mayer Hoffman McCann P.C.

Statements of Financial Condition

		Mar	ch 3	·1,
		2012		2011
Assets				
Current assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	170,375	\$	643,787
Accounts receivable, net of \$19,000 allowance in 2012	Ψ	46,531	Ψ	44,197
and \$0 in 2011		10,551		11,107
Accrued revenue		852		883
Deferred costs		111,293		123,291
Prepaid expenses		22,585		49,617
•			_	
Total current assets		351,636		861,775
Property and equipment, net		892		5,926
		=0.04		
Other assets	_	70,862	_	27,935
Total assets	\$	423,390	\$	895,636
	=		=	
Liabilities and Members' Equity				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable	\$	59,519	\$	28,087
Accrued expenses		10,914		272,943
Capital lease obligation - current		-	_	3,910
m - 1				
Total current liabilities		70,433		304,940
Deferred rent		85,431		
Defended tone	_	05,751	_	
Total liabilities	_	155,864	_	304,940
Mambani' aquitu				•
Members' equity: Common members		(1 271 504)		(1.065.026)
Special common members		(1,371,504)		(1,065,926)
Preferred B members		(94,492)		(74,731)
1 reletted D members	•	1,733,522	-	1,731,353
Total members' equity	_	267,526	_	590,696
Total liabilities and members' equity	\$	423,390	\$	895,636
<i>1y</i>	—	,	·	

Statements of Operations

		Years Ended March 31,		
		2012	2011	
Revenues:				
Mergers and acquisitions	\$	426,772 \$	1,184,178	
Financial advisory		349,400	483,435	
Private placements		, -	670,000	
Reimbursed expenses		33,602	51,276	
Total revenue		809,774	2,388,889	
Operating expenses	_	1,143,547	2,332,531	
Income (loss) from operations	_	(333,773)	56,358	
Other income:				
Sale of warrants		10,847	4,557	
Interest income	_	548	2,644	
Total other income	_	11,395	7,201	
Net income (loss)	\$	(322,378) \$	63,559	

Statements of Changes in Members' Equity

Years Ended March 31, 2012 and 2011

	Common Members	Special Common Members	Preferred B Members Redeemable	Total
Balance, March 31, 2010	\$ (826,659) \$	(74,731) \$	1,880,344 \$	978,954
Preferred member's redemption	•	ı	(205,000)	(205,000)
Sale of preferred B shares	•	1	45,000	45,000
Distributions to members	(37,540)	•	(254,277)	(291,817)
Allocation of net income (loss)	(201,727)	•	265,286	63,559
Balance, March 31, 2011	(1,065,926)	(74,731)	1,731,353	969'069
Common member contribution	75,000	1	1	75,000
Distributions to members	(71,285)	(4,507)	1	(75,792)
Allocation of net income (loss)	(309,293)	(15,254)	2,169	(322,378)
Balance, March 31, 2012	\$ (1,371,504) \$	(94,492) \$	1,733,522 \$	267,526

Statements of Cash Flows

	Years Ende 2012	ed March 31, 2011
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income (loss) \$	(322,378)	\$ 63,559
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash		
provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	5,034	10,902
Gain on sale of warrants	(10,847)	(4,557)
Deferred rent	85,431	(14,039)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:	•	, , ,
Accounts receivable	(2,334)	19,870
Accrued revenue	31	954
Deferred costs	11,998	68,050
Prepaid expenses	27,032	565
Other assets	(42,927)	500
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(230,597)	276,631
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(479,557)	422,435
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Cash paid for purchase of property and equipment	-	(1,351)
Proceeds from sale of warrants	10,847	4,557
Net cash provided by investing activities	10,847	3,206
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Preferred member's redemption	-	(205,000)
Common member contribution	75,000	-
Sale of preferred B shares	<u>-</u>	45,000
Distributions to members	(75,792)	(291,817)
Principal payments under capital lease obligations	(3,910)	(6,689)
Net cash used in financing activities	(4,702)	(458,506)
	(453,440)	(20.065)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(473,412)	(32,865)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	643,787	676,652
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year \$	170,375	\$ 643,787

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Nature of Business

Stonebridge Associates, LLC (the "Company") was formed as a limited liability company on January 18, 1996 and is a registered broker-dealer under the Securities Act of 1934. The Company provides merger and acquisition services, capital raising through private sales of equity and debt securities, and other financial advisory services to companies primarily throughout the United States.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles 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. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue from services provided are recognized at the time there is persuasive evidence that the Company's services have been substantially completed pursuant to the terms of a binding engagement letter, the Company's fee is fixed or determinable, collection of the related receivable is reasonably assured, and customer acceptance criteria, if any, has been successfully demonstrated. Expenses directly associated with such transactions are deferred until the related revenue is recognized or the engagement is otherwise concluded.

The Company earns revenue by way of retainer fees, advisory fees and success fees.

Retainer fees: In most engagements, new clients are assessed non-refundable retainer fees which range from single payments to monthly payments for the periods during which contracts remain in effect. Such periods vary in length. Retainer fees are considered earned when billed.

Advisory fees: The Company bills and recognizes revenues for advisory services periodically as the services are performed as provided under the terms of its agreement with the client.

Success fees: Success fees are owed to the Company on the completion of an M&A transaction or similar transaction. The formula for determining the fee is stipulated in the contract. Success fees are recognized when the transaction is closed.

The Company records in revenue amounts that were earned but unbilled as of fiscal year end. These amounts are due from clients for services performed in the year recognized which were not invoiced by year end.

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Reimbursed Expenses

The Company includes reimbursement for expenses in gross revenue because it is the primary obligor, has discretion in selecting a supplier, and bears all the credit risk of paying the supplier prior to receiving reimbursement from the customer.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid debt instruments with an original maturity of 90 days or less to be cash equivalents.

Concentration of Credit Risk and Significant Customers

Financial instruments that potentially expose the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable. The Company places its temporary cash investments with financial institutions which management considers to be of high credit quality. The Company has not experienced any losses on such accounts and does not believe it is exposed to any significant credit risk on cash and cash equivalents, which, at times, exceeds federally insured limits. The Company provides credit to customers in the normal course of business and collateral is not required for accounts receivable, but ongoing credit evaluations of customers are performed.

On a periodic basis, the Company evaluates its accounts receivable and establishes an allowance for doubtful accounts, when deemed necessary, based on periodic assessment of overdue accounts, outstanding disputes, historical collection trends, and information on customers' liquidity and financial condition. If the financial condition of the Company's customers were to deteriorate and thereby result in an inability to make payments, additional allowances would be required. There was an allowance of \$19,000 and \$0 for doubtful accounts as of March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

From time to time, the Company will provide services to a customer where revenues earned from the relationship are sufficient to define this customer as a major customer. While such relationships are considered significant, relationships with customers change annually. For the year ended March 31, 2012, three customers accounted for approximately 29% of the Company's net revenue and two customers accounted for 95% of accounts receivable. For the year ended March 31, 2011, three customers accounted for approximately 62% of the Company's net revenue and one customer accounted for 95% of accounts receivable, which had been collected in full subsequent to the March 31, 2011 year end.

Deferred Costs

Deferred costs include direct operating costs associated with the delivery of the Company's services which have been capitalized until the time service revenue is recognized. The principal elements of deferred costs are payroll and related expense and occupancy expenses.

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Purchases over \$1,000 are capitalized as property and equipment. Depreciation and amortization are computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets. The principal estimated useful lives are five years for computer equipment; seven years for equipment and furniture and fixtures. Leasehold improvements are amortized on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease terms or their estimated useful lives. Repair and maintenance costs are expensed as incurred. Improvements which increase the productive value of assets are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related asset.

Long-Lived Assets

The Company reviews long-lived assets and all definite-lived intangible assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of such assets may not be recoverable. Recoverability of these assets is determined by comparing the forecasted undiscounted net cash flows of the operation to which the assets relate to the carrying amount. If the operation is determined to be unable to recover the carrying amount of its assets, then intangible assets are written down first, followed by the other long-lived assets of the operation to fair value. Fair value is determined based on discounted cash flows or appraised values, depending upon the nature of the assets.

Advertising Expense

The cost of advertising is expensed as incurred. Costs are included in operating expense and totaled \$24,171 and \$20,546 for the years ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Income Taxes

The Company is treated as a partnership for federal and state income tax purposes. Consequently, members are taxed individually on their proportionate share of the Company's earnings. The Company's net income or loss is allocated among the members in accordance with the Company's operating agreement. Therefore, the financial statements do not reflect a provision for income taxes.

Uncertain Tax Positions

The Company accounts for the effect of any uncertain tax positions based on a "more likely than not" threshold to the recognition of the tax positions being sustained based on the technical merits of the position under scrutiny by the applicable taxing authority. If a tax position or positions are deemed to result in uncertainties of those positions, the unrecognized tax benefit is estimated based on a "cumulative probability assessment" that aggregates the estimated tax liability for all uncertain tax positions. Interest and penalties assessed, if any, are accrued as income tax expense. The Company has identified its tax status as a limited liability company electing to be taxed as a pass through entity as a tax position; however, the Company has determined that such tax position does not result in an uncertainty requiring recognition. The Company is not currently under examination by any taxing jurisdiction. The Company's federal and state partnership tax returns are generally open for examination for the past 3 years.

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Fair Value Measurements

The Company follows accounting standards relative to fair value of financial instruments maintained by the Company, which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs to determine the fair value. Also in accordance with these standards, the Company categorizes its financial instruments, based on the priority of inputs to the valuation technique, into a three-level hierarchy, as discussed below.

Financial instruments measured and reported at fair value are classified and disclosed in one of the following categories:

Level 1 – are quoted prices in active markets for identical financial instruments that the Company has the ability to access at the measurement or reporting date. The type of financial instruments generally included in this category includes listed equities and mutual funds.

Level 2 – are inputs (other than quoted prices in active markets included within Level 1), which are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reporting date, and fair value is determined through the use of models or other valuation methodologies. Financial instruments which are generally included in this category include corporate bonds, less liquid and restricted equity securities, and certain over-the-counter derivatives.

Level 3 – are unobservable inputs for the investment and includes situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the investment. Unobservable inputs are those that reflect the Company's own assumptions about the determination of fair value and require significant management judgment or estimation. Financial instruments which are generally included in this category may include private equity funds, hedge funds, partnerships and limited liability companies.

In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, an investment's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The Company's assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment and considers factors specific to the investment.

At March 31, 2012 and 2011, an investment of \$26,550 was classified as a Level 3 investment and was recorded in other assets.

Subsequent Events

The Company evaluated subsequent events through May 29, 2012, the date the financial statements were authorized to be issued.

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made to the prior year financial statements in order to conform with the current year presentation.

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 2 - Property and Equipment

Property and equipment consists of the following at March 31:

		2012	2011
Furniture and fixtures	\$	84,351 \$	84,351
Computer equipment		46,936	46,936
Leasehold improvements		107,884	107,884
Equipment		18,330	18,330
		257,501	257,501
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization	_	(256,609)	(251,575)
	\$ _	892 \$	5,926

Depreciation and amortization expense for the years ended March 31, 2012 and 2011 was \$5,034 and \$10,902, respectively.

Note 3 - Members' Equity

On April 1, 1996, the Stonebridge Associates, LLC Operating Agreement (the "Operating Agreement") created two classes of ownership: Common Interest Members (the "Common Interest") and Class A Preferred Interest Members (the "Class A Interest") (collectively, the "Members").

On April 1, 2000, the Members entered into an Amendment to the Operating Agreement (the "2000 Amendment") that created Special Common Interest Members (the "Special Common Interest"). Special Common Interest Members receive all the same rights, including without limitation, voting rights, as the Common Interest Members, except that Special Common Interest Members shall not be entitled to receive distributions upon dissolution other than an amount equal to any unreturned capital, plus any earned, but unpaid distributions.

On January 31, 2002, in connection with the redemption of the interest of certain Class A Interest Members, the Members approved the amendment of the Operating Agreement (the "Amended Operating Agreement"). The Amended Operating Agreement established the Class B Preferred Interest Members ("Class B Interest") while retaining the Class A Interest (collectively, the "Preferred Interest Members").

On March 31, 2006, in connection with the redemption of the remaining interests of Class A Interest Members, the Members approved an additional amendment of the Operating Agreement (the "March 2006 Amendment"). In this redemption, the Class A Interest Members exchanged their Class A Interests for a combination of cash and Class B Interests. The March 2006 Amendment eliminated the rights and priorities of the Class A Interests.

During fiscal 2008, one of the Company's Preferred B and Common Member retired. As a result of the retirement, the Company repurchased all of the Member's Class B Preferred Interest in the Company in the amount of \$10,000. In addition, the Company had one redemption of a Preferred Class B Member in the amount of \$23,000.

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 3 - Members' Equity (Continued)

During fiscal 2009, the Company sold preferred B interests in the amount of \$344,000 and had one preferred B redemption in the amount of \$30,000.

During fiscal 2010, the Company sold preferred B interests in the amount of \$165,000 and had one preferred B redemption in the amount of \$15,000.

During fiscal 2011, the Company sold preferred B interests in the amount of \$45,000 and had three preferred B redemptions in the amount of \$205,000.

During fiscal 2012, the Company had no activity related to the purchase or sale of preferred B interests.

Allocation of Profits and Loss

Profits are allocated first to the Preferred Interest Members until they have received, on a cumulative basis, an amount of profits equal to all amounts of cash and property distributed to them under the March 2006 Amendment other than distributions of unreturned capital with the balance to the Common Interest Members and Special Common Interest Members. All losses are distributed to Common Interest Members and Special Common Interest Members.

Distributions

Distributions of cash will first be made to all Common Interest Members in an amount sufficient to pay applicable tax obligations. Class B Preferred Members will then receive distribution of profits equal to 15% of their unreturned capital. Class B Preferred Members' unreturned capital was \$1,822,500 and \$1,762,500 for the years ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Thereafter, profits are distributed to Common Interest Members. Class B Members' distributions are non-cumulative; they have no rights to receive any deficiencies from prior years.

All distributions of special distributable property will first be made to the Class B Preferred Members of 20% of such special distributable property with the balance to the Common Interest Members. Special distributable property is defined as property received by the Company as compensation for services rendered by the Company.

No Member may transfer all or any part of their interest in the Company without prior written approval of the directors of the Company.

Redemption of Preferred Interests

Class B Interest Members shall have the option, exercisable within 90 days after the commencement of each accounting year, to require the Company to redeem up to 100% of their Class B Interest at the purchase price equal to their unreturned capital, plus unpaid distributions. At the Company's election, the purchase price will be paid (i) by a five-year promissory note of the Company, (ii) in cash, or (iii) by a combination of cash and such promissory note. In the event that the Company elects to pay some or all of the purchase price by a promissory note of the Company, such note shall bear interest at the rate of 7% per annum or, if higher, at the applicable federal rate. In all events, such note shall have terms as are necessary in order for it to qualify as capital for purposes of the net capital computation under SEC Rule 15c3-1.

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 3 - Members' Equity (Continued)

Option Agreement

On April 1, 2000, the Company entered into an option agreement (the "Option") with a member of management and holder of a Special Common Interest (the "Member"). The Member has the option to convert the Member's Special Common Interests to Common Interests at the Option exercise price of \$88,256. The Option expires on the 10th anniversary of the Option agreement and, upon the Member's election, can be extended for an additional 10-year term.

During the year ended March 31, 2010, the Option was extended for a period of 10 years from the date of the extension. The option exercise price was reduced to the price of \$44,000.

The Member is entitled to exercise the Option only in the event of a dissolution distribution of the Company pursuant to the Amended Operating Agreement. In the event the Member ceases to be employed or to be a member of the Company, the Option will cease to be exercisable as of the effective date of the termination.

Note 4 - Commitments

Operating Leases

During the 2011 fiscal year, the Company extended its current operating lease agreement for six years for its corporate office and storage space in Boston, Massachusetts. The Company leases office space and equipment under various non-cancelable operating leases with annual lease payments of approximately \$18,500 which terminate through 2017. The extended and renewed lease included escalating base rent and free rent periods. In accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, rent expense is recognized on the straight-line basis over the lease term. The excess of rental expense recognized on the straight-line basis over the amount paid per the lease agreements is recorded as deferred rent. In future years, the recognition pattern will reverse and the liability will reduce to zero.

Minimum future lease payments under all operating leases are as follows:

2016 2017	 223,790 74,597
2015	223,790
2013 2014	\$ 217,396 221,659

Lease expense, included in operating expenses, for the years ended March 31, 2012 and 2011 was approximately \$188,000 and \$118,000, respectively.

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 4 - Commitments (Continued)

Capital Leases

In 2009, the Company entered into a capital lease agreement relating to the acquisition of office equipment. The lease was paid off in 2012 and there was no remaining liability. The Company purchased the equipment by exercising its \$1 purchase option.

Note 5 - Employee Benefit Plan

The Company sponsors a 401(k) Retirement Plan (the "Plan") which is open to substantially all employees meeting the age and length of service requirements set forth in the Plan. The Company's discretionary contributions to the Plan for the years ended March 31, 2012 and 2011were \$18,052 and \$31,744, respectively.

Note 6 - Net Capital Requirement

The Company is subject to the SEC Uniform Net Capital Rule ("Rule 15c3-1"), which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital of \$5,000 and requires that the ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital, both as defined, shall not exceed 15 to 1. At March 31, 2012, the Company had net capital of \$14,511 which was \$4,120 in excess of its required net capital. At March 31, 2012, the Company's aggregate indebtedness to net capital ratio was 10.74 to 1.

Note 7 - Subsequent Events

Subsequent to year end, the Company bought out for \$1 each, the common members interest of two members of management who were both common and preferred B members.



Schedule of Operating Expenses

		Years Ende	ed Ma	arch 31,
		2012		2011
Salaries and bonuses	\$	404,163	\$	1,453,385
Occupancy expense	·	195,106	·	124,772
Employee benefits		123,040		146,506
Consulting		75,683		91,143
Research		54,960		64,627
Payroll taxes		53,263		96,463
Travel		39,969		42,356
Office expenses		26,200		29,041
Accounting		24,587		83,825
Marketing and advertising		24,171		20,546
Referral fees		23,750		-
Insurance		21,731		37,871
Telephone		16,534		16,763
Subscriptions		13,471		6,335
FINRA license fees		13,331		12,353
Meals and entertainment		12,541		28,979
Amortization and depreciation		5,034		10,902
Fees and services		4,498		11,471
Conferences		3,325		18,977
Repairs and maintenance		3,172		7,091
Equipment rental		1,963		(552)
Postage		1,093		2,715
Messenger and delivery		932		889
Contributions		500		4,225
Recruiting		285		411
Interest expense		245		1,623
Legal	-	-		19,814
	\$	1,143,547	\$ _	2,332,531



500 Boylston Street Boston, MA 02116
Tel: 617.761.0600 Fax: 617.761.0601 www.cbiztofias.com

Independent Registered Auditors' Report on Compliance and Internal Accounting Control Required by SEC Rule 17a-5 Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3 Exemption

To the Members of Stonebridge Associates, LLC

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of Stonebridge Associates, LLC (the "Company") as of and for the year ended March 31, 2012 in accordance with U.S. generally accepted auditing standards, 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, 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.
- 3. Obtaining and maintaining physical possession or control of all fully paid and excess margin securities of customers as required by Rule 15c3-3.

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 U.S. 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 misstatements 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.

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 Company's financial statements will not be prevented or detected and corrected on a timely basis.

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 Securities and Exchange Commission 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 March 31, 2012, to meet the Commission's objectives.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the management, the Securities and Exchange Commission, 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.

May 29, 2012

Boston, Massachusetts

Mayer Hayeman McCann P.C.

Computation of Aggregate Indebtedness and Net Capital Pursuant to Rule 15c3-1

Schedule I

March 31, 2012

Pursuant to Rule 15c3-1 of the Securities and Exchange Commission, the "Net Capital Rule", Stonebridge Associates, LLC had the following Excess Net Capital at March 31, 2012:

Total members' equity		\$	267,526
Deductions:			
Non-allowable assets		_	253,015
Net capital			14,511
Net capital requirement:			
6 2/3% aggregate indebtedness or	10,391		
minimum dollar net capital requirement	5,000	• •••	10,391
Excess net capital		\$ _	4,120
Aggregate indebtedness		\$ _	155,864
Ratio: aggregate indebtedness to net capital		==	10.74 to 1
Reconciliation with Company's computation (included in Part IIA of Form X-17A-5 as of March 31, 2012):			
Net capital, as reported in Company's Part IIA (unaudited) FOCUS report		\$	99,942
Audit adjustment to record deferred rent		_	(85,431)
Net capital per preceding		\$ _	14,511

Computation of Reserve Requirement Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3

Schedule II

March 31, 2012

Stonebridge Associates, LLC does not carry security accounts for customers or perform custodial functions related to customer securities and is exempt from the reserve requirements pursuant to SEC Rule 15c3-3 under paragraph (k)(2)(i).

- SEC Medical Propession Section

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Washington inc





Independent Registered Accountants' Report on Applying Agreed-Upon Procedures Related to an Entity's SIPC Assessment Reconciliation

Stonebridge Associates, LLC

March 31, 2012

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500 Boylston Street Boston, MA 02116
Tel: 617.761.0600 Fax: 617.761.0601 www.cbiztofias.com

Independent Registered Accountants' Report on Applying Agreed-Upon Procedures Related to an Entity's SIPC Assessment Reconciliation

To the Members of Stonebridge Associates, LLC

In accordance with Rule 17a-5(e)(4) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, we have performed the procedures enumerated below with respect to the accompanying Schedule of Assessment and Payments [General Assessment Reconciliation (SIPC - Form 7) to the Securities Investor Protection Corporation (SIPC)] for the year ended March 31, 2012, which were agreed to by Stonebridge Associates, LLC and the Securities and Exchange Commission, Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc., and SIPC, solely to assist you and the other specified parties in evaluating Stonebridge Associates, LLC's compliance with the applicable instructions of the General Assessment Reconciliation (SIPC - Form 7). Stonebridge Associates, LLC's management is responsible for Stonebridge Associates, LLC's compliance with those requirements. This agreed-upon procedures engagement was conducted in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. The sufficiency of these procedures is solely the responsibility of those parties specified in this report. Consequently, we make no representation regarding the sufficiency of the procedures described below either for the purpose for which this report has been requested or for any other purpose. The procedures we performed and our findings are as follows:

- 1. Compared the listed assessment payments in SIPC Form 7 with respective cash disbursement records entries, noting no differences;
- 2. Compared the amounts reported on the audited Form X-17A-5 for the year ended March 31, 2012, as applicable, with the amounts reported in SIPC Form 7 for the year ended March 31, 2012, noting no differences;
- 3. Compared any adjustments reported in SIPC Form 7 with supporting schedules and working papers, noting no differences;
- 4. Proved the arithmetical accuracy of the calculations reflected in SIPC Form 7 and in the related schedules and working papers supporting the adjustments, noting no differences; and
- 5. Compared the amount of any overpayment applied to the current assessment with the SIPC Form 7 on which it was originally computed, noting no differences.



We were not engaged to, and did not conduct an examination, the objective of which would be the expression of an opinion on compliance. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. Had we performed additional procedures, other matters might have come to our attention that would have been reported to you. This report is intended solely for the information and use of the specified parties listed above and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties

Boston, Massachusetts

Mayer Hayeman McCann P.C.

May 29, 2012

Determination of "SIPC Net Operating Revenues" and General Assessment

For the Year Ended March 31, 2012

Schedule of Assessment and Payments

General assessment				\$ 1,968
Less payments made:	Date Paid	A	mount	
	10/26/11	\$	1,429	(1,429)
Interest on late payment(s)				
Total assessment balance and interes	st due			\$ 539
Payment made with SIPC - Form 7				\$ 539_

Determination of "SIPC Net Operating Revenues" and General Assessment

For the Year Ended March 31, 2012

Total revenue	\$ 787,568
Deduction:	
Other revenue not related either directly or indirectly to the securities	
business - interest income	 (548)
SIPC net operating revenue	\$ 787,020
General assessment @ .0025	\$ 1,968