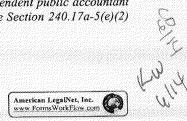
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		FORM X-17A-5 PART III	Sention JUN 0/3/2013	3	SEC FILE NUMBER
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		MM/DD/YY	ATTION		
	<u>A. RE</u>	GISTRANT IDENTIFIC	ATION		
NAME OF BROKER-DEALER	t: J.V. Delane	y & Associates	Constant Providence Providence	OF	FICIAL USE ONLY
ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PI	ACE OF BU	SINESS: (Do not use P.O. Bo	x No.)		FIRM I.D. NO.
20 Vienna		/			
		(No. and Street)		22440	
Newport Beach (City)		CA (State)		92660 (Zip Code	s)
NAME AND TELEPHONE N Joseph V. Delaney	JMBER OF I	PERSON TO CONTACT IN R	EGARD TO THI	S REPORT 877-670	5918
Joseph V. Delaney				(Area C	ode – Telephone Number)
	B, AC	COUNTANT IDENTIFIC	CATION		anna an taon a Taon an taon an
INDEPENDENT PUBLIC AC	COUNTANT	whose opinion is contained in	this Report*		
Elizabeth Tractenberg, CPA		(Name – if individual, state last, fi	irst, middle name)		astalia. eraji
3832 Shannon Road,		Los Angeles	. C/	<b>A</b> 90	027
(Address)		(City)		tate)	(Zip Code)
CHECK ONE:					
Certified Public	Accountant				
Public Accounta	nt				
Accountant not	resident in Ui	nited States or any of its posses	ssions.		
		FOR OFFICIAL USE O	NLY		

SEC 1410 (06-02)

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



## **OATH OR AFFIRMATION**

I, Josepph V. Delaney	, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of
my knowledge and belief the accompanying	; financial statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of
J.V. Delaney & Associates	, as
of March 31	, 2013, 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:

None

ane. Signature tole phop

# SEE ATTACHED ACKNOWLEDGMINT

Notary Public

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

- (a) Facing Page.
- (b) Statement of Financial Condition.
- $\boxtimes$  (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.
- (1) 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).

# CALIFORNIA ALL-PURPOSE ACKNOWLEDGMENT

State of California			
County of ONSUGe			
On <u>My 20, 2013</u> before me,	Kirk Deroy No Mary Public		
personally appeared	Name(s) of Signer(s)		
1	Name(s) of Signer(s)		
KIRK DEROSE Commission # 1929539 Notary Public - California Orange County My Comm. Expires Apr 17, 2015	who proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person(2) whose name(s) is/3 me subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he/spe/they executed the same in his/her/their authorized capacity(ies), and that by his/her/their signature(2) on the instrument the person(s), or the entity upon behalf of which the person(s) acted, executed the instrument. I certify under PENALTY OF PERJURY under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct.		
	WITNESS my hand and official seal.		
	Signature		
Pisce Notary Seal Above			
Though the information below is not required by law, i	and the document of this form to another document.		
Description of Attached Document			
Title or Type of Document:OATL o	R AFFIRMATION		
Document Date: 5-20-13 Number of Pages:			
Signer(s) Other Than Named Above:			
Capacity(ies) Claimed by Signer(s)			
Signer's Name:   Individual   Corporate Officer — Title(s):   Partner — I Limited I General   Attorney in Fact   Trustee   Guardian or Conservator   Other:   Signer Is Representing:	Attorney in Fact		

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J.V. Delaney& Associates

Report Pursuant to Rule 17a-5 (d)

**Financial Statements** 

For the Year Ended March 31, 2013

NON - Confidential

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## Elizabeth Tractenberg, CPA 3832 SHANNON ROAD LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90027 323/669-0545 – Fax 323/669-0575 <u>elizabeth@tractenberg.net</u> PCAOB # 3621

## **Independent Auditor's Report**

Mr. J.V. Delaney, Owner J.V. Delaney & Associates Newport Beach, California

#### **Report on the Financial Statements**

I have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of J.V. Delaney & Associates as of March 31, 2013 and related statements of income, changes in owner's equity, and changes in financial condition for the year then ended that are filed pursuant to Rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and the related notes to the financial statements. These financial statements are the responsibility of J.V. Delaney & Associates' management.

#### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

## Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit. I conducted my audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Company's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design 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. Accordingly, I express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

Mr. J.V. Delaney, Owner J.V. Delaney & Associates Page 2

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

#### Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of J.V. Delaney & Associates as of March 31, 2013, and the results of its operations and its changes in financial position for the year ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### **Other Matter**

My audit was 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 and Exchange Act of 1934. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information in Schedules 1, 11 and 111 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 in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In my opinion, the information in Schedules I, II and III is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Elizabeth Trackabey

Elizabeth Tractenberg, CPA Los Angeles, CA May 15, 2013

## J.V. Delaney & Associates Statement of Financial Condition March 31, 2013

Assets		
Cash	\$ 7,602	
Prepaid expenses	-	
Furniture and equipment, at cost, less		
accumulated depreciation of \$129,975	14,441	
Total assets	<u>\$ 22,043</u>	
Liabilities and Owner's Equity		
Liabilities		
Accrued expenses	<u>\$ 185</u>	
Total liabilities	185	
Owner's Equity		
Owner's capital		
Total liabilities and owner's equity	<u>\$ 22,043</u>	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

## J.V. Delaney & Associates Notes to Financial Statements March 31, 2013

## Note 1 - Organization and Nature of Business

J.V. Delaney & Associates (the Company) a sole proprietorship, is a registered broker-dealer with the Securities and Exchange Commission and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Agency ("FINRA"). The Company acts as an investment banker and financial advisor to public and private companies.

#### Note 2 – Significant Accounting Policies

**Basis of Presentation** – The Company conducts the following types of business as a securities broker-dealer, which comprises several classes of services, including:

- Broker or dealer retailing corporate equity securities over-the-counter
- Real estate syndicator
- Investment advisory services

Rule 15c3-3(k)(2)(i) provides an exemption from the SEC's so-called "customer protection rule" for firms that: carry no margin accounts; promptly transmit all customer funds and deliver all securities received in connection with their broker-dealer activities; do not otherwise hold funds or securities for, or owe money or securities to, customers; and effectuate all financial transactions with customers through one or more bank accounts designated as "Special Account for the Exclusive Benefit of Customers" of J.V. Delaney & Associates.

**Operations** – The financial statements include only those assets and liabilities of the proprietor, which relate to his broker-dealer operations.

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

Securities Owned – Profit and loss arising from all securities and commodities transactions entered into for the account and risk of the Company are recorded on a trade date basis.

**Income** – The only income generated during the year was the rental income of time share owned by the Company.

## J.V. Delaney & Associates Notes to Financial Statements March 31, 2013

## Note 2 – Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

**Income Taxes** – The Company is a sole proprietorship for income tax purposes and, accordingly, income or loss of the Company is that of the proprietor.

**Depreciation** – Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis using estimated useful lives of five to ten years. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the lesser of the economic useful life of the improvement or the term of the lease.

**Statement of Changes in Financial Condition** – The Company has defined cash equivalents as highly liquid investments, with original maturities of less than three months that are not held for sale in the ordinary course of business.

#### Note 3 – Fair Value

FASB ASC 820 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and establishes a fair value hierarchy which prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. A fair value measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability occurs in the principal market for the asset or liability or, in the absence of a principal market, the most advantageous market. Valuation techniques that are consistent with the market, income or cost approach, as specified by FASB ASC 820, are used to measure fair value.

The fair value hierarchy prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three broad levels:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities the Company has the ability to access.
- Level 2 inputs are inputs (other than quoted prices included within level 1) that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability and rely on management's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. (The unobservable inputs should be developed based on the best information available in the circumstances and may include the Company's own data.)

The following table presents the Company's fair value hierarchy for those assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of March 31, 2013.

## J.V. Delaney & Associates Notes to Financial Statements March 31, 2013

#### Note 3 – Fair Value (continued)

## Fair Value Measurements on a Recurring Basis As of March 31, 2013

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Cash	\$ 7,602	\$0	\$0

#### Note 4 - Net Capital Requirements

The Company is subject to the SEC Uniform Net Capital Rule (SEC Rule 15c3-1), which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital and requires that the ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital, both as defined, shall not exceed 15 to 1. Rule 15c3-1 also provides that equity capital may not be withdrawn or cash dividends paid if the resulting net capital ratio would exceed 10 to 1. At March 31, 2013, the Company had net capital of \$7,419 which was \$2,419 in excess of its required net capital of \$5,000. The Company's net capital ratio was .02 to 1.

#### Note 5 – Income Taxes

The Company is a sole proprietorship for income tax purposes and, accordingly, income or loss of the Company is that of the proprietor. Therefore, no provision or liability for Federal or State Income Taxes is included in these financial statements.

#### Note 6 – Exemption from the SEC Rule 15c3-3

Rule 15c3-3(k)(2)(i) provides an exemption from the SEC's so-called "customer protection rule" for firms that: carry no margin accounts; promptly transmit all customer funds and deliver all securities received in connection with their broker-dealer activities; do not otherwise hold funds or securities for, or owe money or securities to, customers; and effectuate all financial transactions with customers through one or more bank accounts designated as "Special Account for the Exclusive Benefit of Customers" of the Company.

#### Note 7 – SIPC Supplementary Report Requirement

The Company is not required to complete the SIPC Supplementary Report under SEC Rule 17a-5(e) (4) for fiscal year ending March 31, 2013 because the Company's SIPC Net Operating Revenues are under \$500,000.

## J.V. Delaney & Associates Notes to Financial Statements March 31, 2013

## Note 8 – Subsequent Events

Management has reviewed the results of operations for the period of time from its year end March 31, 2013 through May 15, 2013, the date the financial statements were available to be issued, and has determined that no adjustments are necessary to the amounts reported in the accompanying combined financial statements nor have any subsequent events occurred, the nature of which would require disclosure.

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## J.V. Delaney & Associates **Computation of Net Capital Requirements** Pursuant To Rule15c3-1 March 31, 2013

<b>Computation of Net Capital</b> Total ownership equity (from Statement of Financial Condition) Non allowable assets: Prepaid assets	\$ 21,858
Furniture and equipment net of accumulated depreciation Net Capital	<u>(14,441</u> ) <u>\$    7,417</u>
Computation of Net Capital Requirements	
Minimum net capital indebtedness	
6.67% of net aggregate indebtedness	<u>\$ 12</u>
Minimum dollar net capital required	<u>\$ 5,000</u>
Net Capital required (greater of above amounts) Excess Capital	\$ 5,000 \$ 2,417
Excess net capital at 1000% (net capital less 10% of aggregate indebtedness)	<u>\$ 7,399</u>
Computation of Aggregate Indebtedness	
Total liabilities (from Statement of Financial Condition)	<u>\$ 185</u>
Percentage of aggregate indebtedness to net capital	0.02
<b>Reconciliation</b> The following is a reconciliation of the above net capital computation with the Company's corresponding unaudited computation pursuant to Rule 179-5(d)(4):	
Net Capital per Company's Computation Variance:	\$ 7,419
Rounding Net Capital Per Audit	<u>(2</u> ) <u>\$7,417</u>

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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements 11

## J.V. Delaney & Associates Schedule II – Computation for Determination of Reserve Requirements Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3 As of March 31, 2013

A computation of reserve requirement is not applicable to J.V. Delaney & Associates as the Company qualifies for exemption under Rule 15c3-3 (k) (2) (i).

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## J.V. Delaney & Associates Schedule III – Information Relating to Possession of Control Requirements under Rule 15c3-3 As of March 31, 2013

Information relating to possession or control requirements is not applicable to J.V. Delaney & Associates as the Company qualifies for exemption under Rule 15c3-3 (k) (2) (i).

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#### Elizabeth Tractenberg, CPA 3832 SHANNON ROAD LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90027 323/669-0545 - Fax 323/669-0575 <u>elizabeth@tractenberg.net</u> PCAOB # 3621

## Part II Report on Internal Control Required by SEC Rule 17a-5(g)(1) for a Broker-Dealer Claiming an Exemption from SEC Rule 15c3-3

Mr. J.V. Delaney, Owner J.V. Delaney & Associates Newport Beach, California

In planning and performing my audit of the financial statements of J.V. Delaney & Associates (the Company), as of and for the year ended March 31, 2013, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, I considered the Company's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing my auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing my opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, I 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), I 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 I 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, I 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 previously 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.

Mr. J.V. Delaney, Owner J.V. Delaney & Associates Page 2

Because of inherent limitations in internal control and the practices and procedures referred to above, error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projection of any evaluation of them to future periods is subject to the risk that they may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the effectiveness of their design and operation may deteriorate.

A *control deficiency* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a 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.

My 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. I did not identify any deficiencies in internal control and control activities for safeguarding securities that I consider to be material weaknesses, as defined previously.

I 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 my study, I believe that the Company's practices and procedures, as described in the second paragraph of this report, were adequate at March 31, 2013 to meet the SEC's objectives.

During the examination, I also reviewed the AML Program and noted that the Company has a program and that it conforms with the FINRA requirements. As there were no accounts opened during the year ended March 31, 2013, no blotters or new account forms were examined. However, management reviews FINCEN emails to ensure that current clients are not on the list that would require FINCEN notification.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the owner, management, the SEC, and FINRA, 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.

Elizabet Trackabey

Elizabeth Tractenberg, CPA Los Angeles, California May 15, 2013