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Securities E	Exchange Act of 1	934 and Rule	17a-5 Thereu	ider
EPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINN			ND ENDING	10/31/14
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A	. REGISTRANT	DENTIFICAT		·
NAME OF BROKER-DEALER:	D Securit	nes (us	n) LLC	OFFICIAL USE ONLY
ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE	F BUSINESS. (Do n	otuse P.O. Box N	Io)	FIRM I.D. NO.
ADRESS OF TRINCIPAL TEACH O	31 West 52nd S		(0.)	
		and Street)		
New York		NY	· 1	0019-6101
(City)		(State)		(Zip Code)
NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER	OF PERSON TO CO	NTACT IN REG	ARD TO THIS R	
Peter Dixon		·····		<u>212 827-7597</u> (Area Code - Telephone Number)
B	ACCOUNTANT	IDENTIFICA	TION	
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NDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNT		is contained in the	s Kepont	
Ernst & Y	loung, LLP	dual, state last, first,	middle name)	
5 Times 3	Square New Yorl		NY	10036
(Address)	(City)		(State)	(Zip Code)
CHECK ONE:				SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMIS
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Public Accountant	nam			
Accountant not resident	in United States or a	ny of its possessi	ons.	DEC 302014
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OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I,	Peter Dixon	, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of
my kr	owledge and belief the accompanying financial state	ement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of
	TD Securities (IISA) LLC	. as
of)14:, are true and correct. I further swear (or affirm) that
neithe	r the company nor any partner, proprietor, principal	l officer or director has any proprietary interest in any account
classi	ied solely as that of a customer, except as follows:	account
	•	
		left
		Signature
1		Managing Director, CFO
/	Λ	Title
h	a stat (DV st DAN DAN DAN	
μun	Notary Public	SUZANNE CONNORS FRANCO
		NOTARY PUBLIC, STATE OF NEW YORK
This re	port ** contains (check all applicable boxes):	NO. 01FR6175998 QUALIFIED IN NEW YORK COUNTY
	Facing Page.	COMMISSION EXPIRES OCTOBER 22, 2015
	Statement of Financial Condition. Statement of Income (Loss).	
	Statement of Changes in Financial Condition.	
(e)	Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity or I	Partners' or Sole Proprietore' Capital
<u>ヒ</u> (1)	Statement of Changes in Liabilities Subordinated (to Claims of Creditors.
L (g	Computation of Net Capital.	
□ (h)	Computation for Determination of Reserve Requir	rements Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3.
<u>ヒ</u> ()	Information Relating to the Possession or Control	Requirements Under Rule 15c3-3
□ (j)	A Reconciliation, including appropriate explanation	n of the Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-1 and the
D ac	Computation for Determination of the Reserve Red	quirements Under Exhibit A of Rule 15c3-3.
	A Reconciliation between the audited and unaudited consolidation.	ed Statements of Financial Condition with respect to methods of
🛛 (l)	An Oath or Affirmation.	
	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.
	conditions of confidential treatment of certain portio	
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TD Securities (USA) LLC

Statement of Financial Condition

Year Ended October 31, 2014

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	
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Ernst & Young LLP 5 Times Square New York, NY 10036-6530 Tel: +1 212 773 3000 Fax: +1 212 773 6350

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Member and Board of Directors TD Securities (USA) LLC

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of TD Securities (USA) LLC (the Company) as of October 31, 2014. This financial statement is the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this financial statement based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). 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 examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the statement of financial condition referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of TD Securities (USA) LLC at October 31, 2014, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Ernste Young LLP

December 22, 2014

TD Securities (USA) LLC

Statement of Financial Condition

October 31, 2014

(In Thousands)

Assets		
Cash	\$	145,533
Securities segregated under federal and other regulations		39,999
Collateralized financing agreements:		
Securities borrowed		1,166,148
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	1	9,566,111
Receivable from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations, net		660,953
Receivable from affiliates		98,394
Financial instruments owned, at fair value (includes securities pledged as		
collateral of \$7,348,581)	1	3,749,584
Commodities owned, at fair value		325,918
Interest receivable		39,053
Deferred tax assets, net		50,215
Taxes receivable		20,466
Fixed assets (net of accumulated depreciation and amortization of \$27,395)		24,976
Other assets		31,359
Total Assets	\$ 3	5,918,709
Liabilities and Member's Equity		
Liabilities:		
Loan from affiliate	\$ '	7,750,000
Collateralized financing agreements:		
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	19	9,704,940
Payable to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations, net		216,781
Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value	(6,461,984
Payable to affiliates		29,418
Interest payable		21,916
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities		259,675
Total Liabilities	34	4,444,714
Liabilities subordinated to claims of general creditors		1,085,000
Member's equity		388,995
Total Liabilities and Member's Equity	\$ 3	5,918,709

See accompanying Notes to Statement of Financial Condition.

1. Organization

TD Securities (USA) LLC ("TDSL" or the "Company") is a wholly owned subsidiary of Toronto Dominion Holdings II Inc. (the "Parent"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Toronto Dominion Holdings (USA) Inc., which is a wholly owned subsidiary of The Toronto-Dominion Bank (the "Bank"). The Company is registered as a broker-dealer with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA"). The Company is also registered with the Commodities and Exchange Commission and is a member of the National Futures Association. In 2014, the Company attained the status as a Primary Dealer of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

TDSL acts as both a broker (i.e., agent) and a dealer (i.e., as principal) in the purchase and sale of U.S and Canadian corporate debt, equity and money market securities and listed futures. TDSL also acts as principal and agent in the underwriting, distribution and private placement of debt and equity securities and other financial instruments.

J.P. Morgan Clearing Corp, and Merrill Lynch Professional Clearing Corp., both U.S. broker-dealers, act as clearing agents for the Company's equity trading activities. Additionally, TDSL clears certain fixed income securities through the Bank, The Bank of New York Mellon, National Financial Services LLC, and Euroclear.

Except as otherwise provided by the Delaware Limited Liability Company Act and by applicable case law, a member of a Delaware limited liability company is generally not liable for the debts, obligations, or liabilities of the Company, much in the same manner as the shareholders, officers and directors of a corporation are generally not liable for the acts and omissions of the corporation.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The financial statements are prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, which require 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 and assumptions. Significant accounting estimates relate to the valuation of securities and other owned financial instruments and futures contracts, the realization of deferred tax assets, the calculation of pension and post-retirement obligations and requirements for litigation reserves.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Fair Value Measurements

The Company measures many of its assets and liabilities on a recurring basis at fair value in accordance with various accounting literature, including Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*, ASC 825, *Financial Instruments-Recognition*, and ASC 940, *Financial Services – Brokers and Dealers*. Depending upon the nature of the asset or liability, the Company uses various valuation techniques and assumptions when estimating an instrument's fair value in accordance with the various standards.

Fair Value Hierarchy

ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*, establishes a three-level hierarchy for valuation and disclosure of fair value measurements. The valuation hierarchy is based upon the transparency of inputs to the valuation of an asset or liability as of the measurement date. The three levels are defined as follows:

Level 1 – Fair value is based on unadjusted quoted prices for identical financial instruments in active markets that are accessible by the Company at the measurement sheet date. Level 1 assets and liabilities generally include debt and equity securities and derivative contracts that are traded in an active exchange market.

Level 2 – Fair value is based on observable inputs other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted market prices for similar (but not identical) assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted market prices for identical assets or liabilities in inactive markets, and other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities. Level 2 assets and liabilities include debt securities with quoted prices that are traded less frequently than exchange-traded instruments and derivative contracts whose value is determined using a pricing model with inputs that are observable in the market or can be derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3 – Fair value is based on unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities. Financial instruments classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy are initially valued at transaction price, which is considered the best estimate of fair value. After initial measurement, the fair value of Level 3 assets and liabilities is determined using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies or similar techniques requiring significant management judgment or estimation.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Specific Balance Sheet Captions

Cash

Cash consists of demand and term deposits at various deposit taking institutions which can be withdrawn without restriction.

Securities segregated under federal and other regulations

The company is obligated by rule 15c3-3 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("SEA") to maintain and segregate cash and/or securities in a special reserve bank account for the benefit of customers. In addition, the Company is a member of various clearing organizations at which it maintains cash and/or securities required for the conduct of its day-to-day clearance activities. The amount included in Securities segregated under federal and other regulations in the Statement of Financial Condition approximates fair value.

Collateralized financing agreements

Securities purchased under agreements to resell and securities sold under agreements to repurchase are treated as collateralized financing transactions and are carried at the amounts at which the securities will be subsequently resold or reacquired plus accrued interest. Such transactions are collateralized by U.S treasuries, government agencies and corporate bonds. The Company's exposure to credit risk associated with the non-performance of counterparties in fulfilling these contractual obligations can be directly impacted by market fluctuations, which may impair the counterparties' ability to satisfy their obligations. It is the Company's policy to obtain possession of collateral related to securities purchased under agreements to resell with market value in excess of the principal amount loaned. The market value of the securities to be repurchased or resold is valued daily and the Company may require counterparties to deposit additional collateral or return collateral pledged when appropriate.

Securities borrowed are collateralized financing arrangements that are recorded at the amount of cash collateral advanced plus accrued interest. Securities borrowed transactions require the Company to deposit cash or other collateral with the lender of the securities. The Company monitors the market value of securities borrowed on a daily basis, with additional collateral obtained or refunded as necessary. Counterparties are principally other brokers and dealers and financial institutions.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Financial instruments owned and Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value

Financial instruments owned and financial instrument sold, but not yet purchased, arise as a result of the Company's trading activities as a dealer in various financial instruments. These instruments, as well as related revenues and expenses, are recorded on a trade date basis. The financial instruments are carried at fair value in the statement of financial. See note 10 for additional information on valuation of instruments owned and instruments sold, but not yet purchased.

Commodities owned, at fair value

All commodities are carried at fair value in the Statement of Financial Condition.

Receivables from and Payables to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations, net

Receivables from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations consist primarily of securities not delivered by the Company to a purchaser by the settlement date (fails to deliver), and receivables from clearing brokers. Payables to brokers and dealers primarily include amounts payable for securities not received by the Company from a seller by the settlement date (fails to receive). Brokers and dealers receivables and payables also include net receivables or net payables arising from unsettled trades. Due to their short-term nature, the amounts recognized for brokers and dealers receivables and payables approximate fair value. See note 5 for additional information on receivables from and payables to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations.

Receivables from and Payables to affiliates and Loan from affiliate

Loan from affiliate represents the amount drawn by the Company under its existing \$20.0 billion unsecured revolving line of credit agreement with Toronto Dominion Holdings (USA) Inc. Other receivables and payables from/to affiliates consist primarily of fees receivable for providing brokerage services to affiliates and amounts due to the Parent under tax transfer pricing agreements. See note 7 for additional information on related party transactions.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Fixed Assets

Fixed assets are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation of furniture, fixtures and equipment is computed on a straight-line basis over estimated useful lives of five years. Depreciation of computer equipment and software is computed on a straight-line basis over estimated useful lives of three years. Amortization of leasehold improvements is determined on a straight-line basis over the lesser of the economic useful lives of the improvements, currently 15 years, or the terms of the leases. Maintenance and repairs, which do not extend the useful life of the respective assets, are charged to expense as incurred.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company provides Restricted Share Units ("RSUs"), which are stock-based compensation units that vest and mature three years after the grant date to its qualified employees. The employee is paid a value at maturity equal to the closing share price of the Bank's share price on the Toronto Stock Exchange at maturity date. The awards are cliff vested, whereby employees are not entitled to any awards until the three-year vesting period ends. RSUs are classified as awards that call for settlement in cash.

RSUs are accrued for and expensed at the grant price (market value of the underlying shares at grant date) in accordance with ASC 718-10, *Compensation-Stock Compensation*, over the vesting period. On the Statement of Financial Condition, the RSU liability, reported in accrued expenses and other liabilities, is marked to market. To mitigate the variability of compensation cost resulting from the movement of the stock price, the Company enters into multiple total return swap agreements with the Bank.

Translation of Foreign Currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are revalued monthly at current rates of exchange.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Employee Benefit Plans

Defined Benefit Plans

The costs of the pension and other postretirement plans are determined on the basis of actuarial valuations. The Company measures the plan assets and benefit obligations at each fiscal year end. This process involves making certain estimates and assumptions, including the discount rate and the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets.

The fair value of plan assets is based on fair values generally representing observable market prices. The projected benefit obligation is determined based on the present value of projected benefit distributions at an assumed discount rate. The accumulated benefit obligation represents the actuarial present value of benefits attributed by the plan's benefit formula to employee service rendered prior to that date and based on current and past compensation levels.

The assumed discount rate, in management's judgment, reflects the rates at which benefits could be effectively settled. Such discount rate is used to measure the projected and accumulated benefit obligations and to calculate the service cost and interest cost. The assumed discount rate for each of the plans was selected in consultation with the independent actuaries, using a pension discount yield curve based on the characteristics of the plan benefit obligations.

The Company funds pension costs in the year accrued to the extent such costs do not exceed the deductibility limit under the Internal Revenue Code. The amount of contribution is based on the Company's proportionate share in the pension obligation. The Company funds other postretirement benefits when incurred.

Defined Contribution Plan

The Company's contribution to the defined contribution plan is predetermined by the terms of the plan, which outline how much is to be contributed for each member for each year.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Income Taxes

The Company provides for income taxes on all transactions that have been recognized in the Statement of Financial Condition in accordance with ASC 740, *Income Taxes*. Deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognized for the estimated future tax effects attributable to temporary differences and carryforwards. A temporary difference is the difference between the tax basis of an asset or liability and its reported amount in the Statement of Financial Condition. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined at currently enacted income tax rates applicable to the period in which the deferred tax assets and liabilities are expected to be realized or settled. Subsequent changes in the tax laws or rates require adjustment to these assets and liabilities. A deferred tax valuation allowance is established when in the judgment of management it is more likely than not that all or a portion of deferred tax assets will not be realized. The Company recognizes the financial statement effects of a tax position when it is more likely than not, based on the technical merits, that the position will be sustained upon examination.

3. New Accounting Policies

Accounting Developments

In December 2011, FASB released ASU 2011-11 Balance Sheet: "Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities". Under this update, the Company is required to disclose both gross information and net information about both instruments and transactions eligible for offset in the statement of financial position and transactions subject to an agreement similar to a master netting arrangement. The scope includes derivatives, sale and repurchase agreements and reverse sale and repurchase agreements and securities borrowing and securities lending arrangements. This disclosure is intended to enable financial statement users to understand the effect of such arrangements on the Company's financial position. In January 2013, FASB released ASU 2013-01 Balance Sheet: "Clarifying the Scope of Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities", which served solely to clarify the scope of financial instruments included in ASU 2011-11 as there was concern about diversity in practice. The objective of these updates is to support further convergence of U.S. GAAP and IFRS requirements. The updates were effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013.

In July 2013, FASB released ASU 2013-11 *Income Taxes*. The purpose of this standard was to provide explicit guidance on the financial statement presentation of an unrecognized tax benefit when a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward exists. As the Company already accounted for its unrecognized tax benefits in accordance with the

3. New Accounting Policies (continued)

guidance provided in this release, there will be no impact on the Company's financial position. The update was effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2015.

In May 2014, FASB released ASU 2014-09 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. The purpose of this standard is to clarify the principles for recognizing revenue and develop a common revenue standard for U.S. GAAP and IFRS. The core principle of this update is that the Company should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The update will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017. The Company is currently assessing the impact of adopting this standard.

4. Financial Instruments Owned and Financial Instruments Sold, but Not Yet Purchased

Financial instruments owned and securities sold, but not yet purchased at October 31, 2014, consist of the following at fair value (in thousands):

Owned	Sold, not yet purchased
\$ 6,716,034	\$ 6,158,066
673,941	224,373
6,283,835	79,545
	-
93	_
\$ 13,749,584	\$ 6,461,984
	\$ 6,716,034 673,941 6,283,835 75,681 93

Securities owned, pledged to creditors or clearing brokers, represent proprietary positions, which have been pledged as collateral to counterparties or to clearing brokers. Such collateral is pledged on terms that permit the counterparty or clearing broker to sell or re-pledge the securities to others, subject to certain limitations.

5. Receivable from and Payable to Brokers, Dealers, and Clearing Organizations

Amounts receivable from and payable to brokers, dealers, and clearing organizations at October 31, 2014, consist of the following (in thousands):

	<u></u> R	eceivable	Payable
Securities failed to deliver/receive Receivable from/payable to clearing brokers	\$	27,461 633,492	\$ 59,607 157,174
	\$	660,953	\$ 216,781

The receivable from clearing brokers arises primarily from securities transactions executed for clients or the proprietary trades of the Company that have not yet settled. The Company may be exposed to settlement risk associated with these transactions in the event that its clearing agents or clients are unable to satisfy their contracted obligations.

6. Collateralized Financing Transactions

The company enters into repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements and securities borrowing transactions to meet counterparty needs, earn residual interest spreads, and obtain securities for settlement purposes. Under these transactions, the Company either receives or provides collateral, including U.S Government and agency securities, corporate bonds, cash or other collateral.

Under most agreements, the Company is permitted to sell or re-pledge securities received as collateral. At October 31, 2014, the fair value of securities received as collateral where the Company is permitted to sell or re-pledge the securities was \$19.6 billion, of which \$2.7 billion was received from affiliated companies. The fair value of securities received as collateral that had been sold or re-pledged was \$12.7 billion, of which \$2.6 billion was received from affiliated companies.

The Company pledges assets owned to collateralize repurchase agreements. Pledged assets that can be sold or re-pledged by the secured party are disclosed parenthetically in Financial instruments owned, at fair value, on the Statement of Financial Condition.

6. Collateralized Financing Transactions (continued)

Offsetting of Collateralized Financing Transactions

Substantially all repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements are transacted under master repurchase agreements that give the Company the right to liquidate securities held and offset receivables and payables with the same counterparty in the event of default by that counterparty. The Company offsets repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions with the same counterparty on the Statement of Financial Condition when the transactions have the same explicit maturity date and enforceable netting terms are included in the master repurchase agreement.

The tables below present the gross balances, amounts offset, and market value of financial instruments received or pledged.

(amounts in \$millions)				Assets	- 0	ctober 31, 2014		н,		
	Gi	ross Assets		nounts Offset in Statement of Financial Condition		Net Amounts Reported in Statement of Financial Condition		Financial Istruments	N	et Asset
Receivables under reverse repurchase agreements Receivables under securities borrowed	\$	29,767	\$	(10,201)	\$	19,566	\$	(18,132)	\$	1,434
transactions		1,166	-			1,166		(1,140)		26
Total	\$	30,933	\$	(10,201)	\$	20,732	\$	(19,272)	\$	1,460
				Liabiliti	es - (October 31, 2014				
	L	Gross		nounts Offset in Statement of Financial Condition		Net Amounts Reported in Statement of Financial Condition		Financial Istruments	L	Net iability
Payables under repurchase	£	20.007	¢	(10.201)	•	10 705		(10.025)		
agreements Total	<u>\$</u>	29,906	<u>\$</u>	(10,201)	<u>\$</u>	19,705	<u>\$</u>	(18,037)	<u>\$</u>	1,668
10181	_\$	29,906	\$	(10,201)	\$	19,705	\$	(18,037)	\$	1,668

6. Collateralized Financing Transactions (continued)

The columns titled Financial Instruments represent the market value of securities pledged and received under repurchase agreements or securities lending agreements where there is a legally enforceable netting agreement. These amounts are not offset in the Statement of Financial Condition, but are shown as a reduction to the net amounts reported in the Statement of Financial Condition for the purpose of deriving a net asset or liability in the above table.

7. Related-Party Transactions

The Company maintains demand deposit bank accounts with the Bank. At October 31, 2014, the balances in these bank accounts totaled approximately \$9.0 million.

In the normal course of business, the Company executes securities transactions on behalf of the Bank and its affiliates. As of October 31, 2014, the Company has approximately \$1.6 billion in unsettled trades related to these trading activities, which are included in net receivable from brokers, dealers, and clearing organizations.

The Company acts as an agent on behalf of the Bank and its subsidiaries in connection with asset management related to proprietary trading activities and the distribution of certain financial instruments. The Company also syndicates loans which the Bank and its subsidiaries participate in and performs financing transactions with affiliates.

During the year, the Company entered into certain repurchase and resale agreements with the Bank. At October 31, 2014, the aggregate fair value of such securities sold under agreements to repurchase and the securities purchased under agreements to resell were approximately \$3.6 billion and \$2.7 billion, respectively. The average maturity of these agreements is less than three weeks. Furthermore, the aggregate contract value of such securities sold under agreements to repurchase and securities purchased under agreements to resell, including accrued interest, were approximately \$3.6 billion and \$2.7 billion, respectively.

The Company has an existing \$20.0 billion unsecured revolving line of credit agreement with Toronto Dominion Holdings (USA) Inc., of which \$7.75 billion was drawn as of October 31, 2014. Loans drawn under the line of credit bear interest at current money market rates.

8. Employee Benefits

The Bank has a noncontributory defined benefit pension plan (the "Pension Plan") which covers full-time employees of the Company and the Bank between the ages of 21 and 65. The cost of pension benefits for eligible employees, measured by length of service, compensation and other factors, is currently being funded through a trust (the "Trust") established under the Pension Plan.

Funding of retirement costs for the Pension Plan complies with the minimum funding requirements specified by the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended, and other statutory requirements.

The Bank also provides postretirement medical, dental and life insurance (the Postretirement Plan), which covers full-time employees of the Company and the Bank upon reaching normal retirement age.

The Company participates in the Pension Plan and the Postretirement Plan (collectively the "Plans") with other Bank affiliates and amounts disclosed in this note is the Company's portion only unless otherwise disclosed. The following tables set forth the financial position of the Plans at October 31, 2014. Change in benefit obligations and reconciliation of funded status represent the obligations of the Company related to the Plans. Change in plan assets represents assets of the Plans and are for the benefit of employees of the Company (in thousands):

	Year Ended October 31, 2014			
	_	Pension nefit Plan		tretirement nefit Plan
Change in projected benefit obligation				
Projected benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$	30,568	\$	24,543
Service cost		224		1,228
Interest cost		1,575		1,275
Actuarial losses and plan changes		8,636		12,875
Benefits paid		(671))	(751)
Projected benefit obligation at end of year	\$	40,332	\$	39,170
Change in plan assets				
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	\$	27,155	\$	_
Actual return on plan assets		2,713		-
Company contributions		436		-
Expenses paid		(143))	-
Benefits paid		(528)	k., .	-
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	\$	29,633	\$	

8. Employee Benefits (continued)

Pension Plan assets as of October 31, 2014, and the actual return on investments during fiscal 2014 were allocated among the members of the Plan in proportion to their projected benefit obligation as of October 31, 2014. In addition, the Company was allocated a portion of the Plans' actuarial gains (losses) in proportion to the expected returns, and benefit payments were allocated in proportion to the expected benefit payments.

The assumptions used to calculate funded status as of October 31, 2014, are as follows:

	Weighted-Average Assumptions as of October 31, 2014		
	Pension Benefit Plan	Postretirement Benefit Plan	
Discount rate	4.4%	4.4%	
Expected return on plan assets	5.7%	-	
Rate of compensation increase	3.5%	-	

In determining the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets, the Company considers the current level of expected returns on risk-free investments (primarily government bonds), the historical level of risk premiums associated with other asset classes and the expectations of future returns over a 20-year time horizon on each asset class, based on the views of leading financial advisors and economists. The expected return for each asset class is then weighted based on the plan's target asset allocation. Consideration is also given to expectations of value added by active management net of investment expenses.

The Pension Plan assets are held in a trust. Pension Plan fiduciaries set investment policies and strategies for the Pension Plan. Long-term strategic investment objectives include preserving the funded status of the Pension Plan and balancing risk and return. The Pension Plan fiduciaries oversee the investment allocation process, which includes selecting investment managers, setting long-term strategic targets and monitoring asset allocations. Pension Plan assets within the Trust are for the entire Pension Plan and consist of the following (dollars in thousands):

	Fair Market		
		Value	Percentage
Assets			
Cash Equivalents	\$	600	1.47%
Mutual Fund	·	40,144	98.53
Total	\$	40,744	100.00%

8. Employee Benefits (continued)

The strategic target of Pension Plan asset allocations is as follows:

	Target Asset Allocation
Equity securities	65%
Debt securities	35%

The following is a description of the valuation methodologies used for assets measured at fair value:

Mutual funds: Valued at the net asset value (NAV) of shares held by the plan at year end as reported in an active market, and, thus, fall under Level 1 hierarchy of fair value measurement.

The methods described above may produce a fair value calculation that may not be indicative of net realizable value or reflective of future fair values. Furthermore, while the Pension Plan believes its valuation methods 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 fair value measurement at the reporting date.

The expected employer contribution for the next fiscal year ending October 31, 2015 total \$5.0 million. The expected benefit payments of the Company are as follows (in thousands):

Year Ending October 31:

2015	1,222
2016	1,330
2017	1,462
2018	1,615
2019	1,773
Next five years	11,754

The Company recognizes the changes in the net funded or unfunded plan assets immediately to income or expense.

8. Employee Benefits

For measurement purposes in the Postretirement Plan, a 7.2% annual rate of increase in the per capita cost of health care benefits was assumed for the year 2013 - 2014. The rate is assumed to decrease gradually to 5.00% for 2021 and remain at that level thereafter.

Assumed health care cost trend rates have a significant effect on the amounts reported for the health care plan. A one-percentage point change in assumed health care cost trend rates would have the following effects (in thousands):

	Percentage Per Point H		One- ercentage Point Decrease	
Effect on total of service and interest cost components				
for the year ended October 31, 2014	\$	610	\$	(471)
Effect on postretirement benefit obligation		8,625		(6,659)

Effective January 1, 2009, the Company made the decision to freeze the Pension Plan for highly compensated employees, as defined by the Internal Revenue Service, based on the employees' fiscal 2007 total compensation. Those employees considered non-highly compensated and who continue earning pension benefits as elected during fiscal 2006 retirement choice period will continue to accrue benefits under the Pension Plan with a minimum guaranteed per month payable as a life annuity. In place of the Pension Plan, the Company's defined contribution 401(k) was enhanced, with the benefits, rights and features of the 401(k) plan remaining substantially the same.

The Bank's contribution retirement plan (401(k) savings plan) covers most of the employees of the Company and the Bank. The defined contribution expense recorded by the Company was approximately \$6.4 million in fiscal 2014.

As discussed in Note 2, the Company provides stock-based pay in the form of RSUs. As of October 31, 2014, the outstanding number of awards granted was 1.4 million shares and the related liability was approximately \$73.2 million.

9. Subordinated Borrowing

The Company owes its Parent the following amounts pursuant to subordination agreements approved by FINRA:

 Amount	Maturity	Rate
\$ 335,000,000	09/30/15	1-month LIBOR + 1/8 of 1%
\$ 250,000,000	05/31/15	1-month LIBOR + 1/8 of 1%
\$ 500,000,000	05/31/15	1-month LIBOR + 1/8 of 1%

The loans are subordinated to claims of general creditors and are included by the Company for purposes of computing net capital under the SEC's Uniform Net Capital Rule. To the extent that such borrowings are required for the Company's continued compliance with minimum net capital requirements, they may not be repaid. Included in accrued expenses and other liabilities as of October 31, 2014, is approximately \$9 thousand of interest payable to the Parent for such subordinated loans.

10. Fair Value Measurements

The following table presents at October 31, 2014 the level within the fair value hierarchy for each of the assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis (in thousands):

Description		Total	 Level 1		Level 2	Le	vel 3
Assets							
Financial instruments owned, at fair value							
U.S. Government bonds U.S. corporate and convertible	\$	6,716,034	\$ 33,747	\$	6,682,287	\$	-
bonds		673,941	-		673 ,9 41		
U.S. common and preferred shares		6,283,835	6,283,835		-		
Municipal bonds		75,681	-		75,681		
Exchange traded options		93	93				
	\$	13,749,584	\$ 6,317,675	\$	7,431,909	\$	
Commodities owned, fair value		325,918	325,918		-	•	
Totals	5	\$14,075,502	\$ 6,643,593	\$	7,431,909	\$	
Description		Total	 Level 1		Level 2	Lev	vel 3
Liabilities		Total	Level 1		Level 2	Lev	vel 3
Liabilities Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value			Level 1		Level 2	Lev	vel 3
Liabilities Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value U.S. Government bonds			\$ Level 1 13,627	\$	Level 2 6,144,439		vel 3
Liabilities Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value U.S. Government bonds U.S. corporate and convertible	9	6,158,066		\$	6,144,439		vel 3
Liabilities Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value U.S. Government bonds U.S. corporate and convertible bonds	5	6,15 8,066 224,373	13,627	\$			vel 3
Liabilities Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value U.S. Government bonds U.S. corporate and convertible bonds	_	6,15 8,066 224,373 79,545	 13,627 79,545	-	6,144,439	\$	vel 3
Liabilities Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value U.S. Government bonds U.S. corporate and convertible	4	6,15 8,066 224,373 79,545	 13,627	\$	6,144,439		vel 3
Liabilities Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value U.S. Government bonds U.S. corporate and convertible bonds	_	6,158,066 224,373 79,545 6,461,984	 13,627 79,545	-	6,144,439 224,373	\$	vel 3

All assets and liabilities of the Company which qualify as financial instruments under ASC 825 are carried at amounts which approximate their fair values.

11. Income Taxes

The Company, its Parent, and its affiliates file a consolidated U.S. federal income tax return. Pursuant to a tax-sharing arrangement, Toronto Dominion Holdings (USA) Inc. arranges for the payment of U.S. federal, state, and local income taxes on behalf of the entire consolidated group. The Company reimburses or receives payment on a current basis from Toronto Dominion Holdings (USA) Inc. based upon its proportionate share of the group's U.S. federal, state, and local tax liability. TDSL is treated as a disregarded entity for U.S. tax purposes, and files combined state and local income tax returns with its Parent, as well as stand-alone returns in multiple jurisdictions.

The Company recognizes the federal, state and local deferred taxes associated with various temporary differences. The deferred tax asset of \$50.2 million consists primarily of deferred compensation, depreciation, and foreign tax credit ("FTC") carry forwards. The Company has recorded a valuation allowance of \$15.0 million related to a FTC carry forward of \$23.1 million for which management believes it is more-likely-than-not that the Company will not realize this deferred tax asset. The \$15.0 million valuation allowance comprises a \$14.2 million valuation allowance recorded at October 31, 2013, and an additional \$0.8 million valuation allowance recorded at October 31, 2014. The FTC carry forwards begin to expire in 2017.

ASC 740-10 clarifies the accounting for income taxes by prescribing a "more-likely-than-not" recognition threshold that a tax position is required to meet before being recognized in the financial statements. In addition, the guidance clarifies the measurement of uncertain tax positions and classification of interest and penalties, and requires additional disclosures on tax reserves.

At October 31, 2014, the Company had approximately \$9.8 million of unrecognized tax benefits, of which \$6.8 million would affect the Company's effective tax rate if recognized.

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of unrecognized tax benefits is as follows (in thousands):

Balance at beginning of year	\$ 10,759
Additions based on tax positions related to current year	-
Additions based on tax positions related to prior years	104
Reductions of tax positions of prior years	-
Settlements with taxing authorities	-
Reductions due to lapse of statute of limitation	(1,074)
Balance at end of year	\$ 9,789

. At October 31, 2014, the Company had accrued \$0.1 million for interest, net of tax effect.

11. Income Taxes (continued)

The Company operates in the U.S., Canada and other tax jurisdictions, and various years ranging from 2005-2013 remain subject to examination by tax authorities. The Company believes that it is reasonably possible that approximately \$2.4 million of its current unrecognized tax benefits may be recognized by the end of 2015 as a result of a lapse of the statute of limitations and court case settlements.

12. Regulatory Requirements

As a registered broker-dealer and member of FINRA, TDSL is subject to the Uniform Net Capital Rule (SEA Rule15c3-1) and has elected to compute its net capital in accordance with the "Alternative Net Capital Requirement" of this rule. In accordance with such requirements, the Company must maintain net capital in excess of the greater of \$1,000,000 or 2% of aggregate debit items, as defined.

At October 31, 2014, TDSL's net capital, as defined, was \$558.6 million, which exceeded the minimum requirement under SEA Rule 15c3-1 by \$557.2 million. The percentage of net capital to aggregate debit items was 801.17%.

In addition to SEA Rule 15c3-1, TDSL is subject to a minimum net capital requirement of \$150 million mandated by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York because of TDSL's status as a Primary Dealer. At October 31, 2014, TDSL's net capital, as defined, of \$558.6 million exceeded the minimum requirement by \$408.6 million

As of October 31, 2014, U.S. Treasury securities with a market value of approximately \$40.0 million have been segregated in a special reserve bank account for the exclusive benefit of customers, in accordance with SEA Rule 15c3-3.

The Company has entered into appropriate proprietary accounts of introducing broker-dealers ("PAIB") agreements with its clearing firms, and the clearing firms have not given notice to the Company that they did not maintain adequate PAIB reserves in order for the Company to classify its proprietary accounts held at the clearing firms as allowable assets in the Company's net capital computations.

13. Derivative Instruments

The Company trades and takes proprietary positions in listed futures and options. The Company uses these instruments for trading, as well as for asset and liability management. The Company manages its trading positions by employing various risk mitigation strategies, including diversification of risk exposures. The Company manages the market risk associated with its trading activities on an individual product basis.

Credit risk with respect to derivative instruments arises from the potential failure of a counterparty to perform according to the terms of the contract. The Company's exposure to credit risk at any point in time is represented by the fair value of the derivative contracts reported as assets. The fair value of a derivative represents the amount at which the derivative could be exchanged in an orderly transaction between market participants.

As of October 31, 2014, the Company had the following futures contracts outstanding (dollars in thousands):

	Number of ContractsOutstanding			Market Value			
	Long	Short		Asset		Liability	
Eurodollar	4,403	26,253	\$	832	\$	341	
Interest rates	1,949	14,933		2,595		125	
Commodity	-	4,039		6,378		-	
Equity		36,020				70,846	
Total	6,352	81,245	\$	9,805	\$	71,312	

Changes in the market value of these futures contracts are settled on a daily basis and are recognized in Payable to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations, net, in the Statement of Financial Condition.

14. Off-Balance Sheet Risk and Concentration of Credit Risk

In the normal course of business, the Company's activities involve execution, settlement and financing of various securities transactions for clients. These activities may expose the Company to risk in the event clients, other brokers and dealers, banks, depositories or clearing organizations are unable to fulfill their contractual obligations.

The Company enters into off-balance sheet transactions in relation to its proprietary trading activities to reduce its exposure to market risk. Transactions include the sale and purchase of exchange traded options and futures contracts and other agreements to exchange payments based on a gross contractual amount.

Off-balance sheet contracts are valued at fair value. The Company monitors its positions continuously to reduce the risk of future loss due to changes in the market value of its financial instruments or failure of counterparties to perform.

Transactions in futures contracts are conducted through regulated exchanges which have margin requirements, and are settled in cash on a daily basis for the net gain or loss, thus minimizing credit risk.

The Company's financing activities require that it accept and pledge securities as collateral for secured financing, such as securities purchased under agreements to resell and securities sold under agreements to repurchase. The Company monitors the market value of such collateral held and the market value of securities receivable from others. It is the Company's policy to request and obtain additional collateral when exposure to loss exists. In the event the counterparty is unable to meet its contractual obligation to return the securities, the Company may be exposed to the off-balance sheet risk of acquiring securities at prevailing market prices.

The Company conducts business with banks and other brokers and dealers located primarily in the New York metropolitan area and in Canada on behalf of its clients and for its own account. The Company's client base and trade counterparties are located primarily in the United States and Canada.

Securities sold not yet purchased represent obligations to purchase specified securities at a contracted price. Accordingly, these transactions may result in unrecorded market risk, as the Company's obligation to purchase these securities in the market may exceed the amount recognized in the Statement of Financial Condition.

Each of the Company's clearing brokers extends credit to the Company, based upon both the market value and the profile of the securities which each of the clearing brokers holds in a custody arrangement for the Company.

15. Commitments and Contingencies

The Company leases office space under non-cancelable operating leases that expire in the year 2021, with provision for renewal. Future minimum payments under the Company's leases as of October 31, 2014, are as follows (in thousands):

2015	\$ 10,852
2016	10,534
2017	10,826
2018	10,874
2019	10,882
Thereafter	13,975
Total	\$ 67,943

In the normal course of its business, the Company has been named a defendant in a number of lawsuits and other legal proceedings. After considering all relevant facts and the advice of counsel, in the opinion of management, no accruals are necessary as it is not probable that a loss has been incurred.

16. Guarantees

The Company is a member of various exchanges and clearinghouses that trade and clear securities and/or derivative contracts. Associated with its membership, the Company may be required to pay a proportionate share of the financial obligations of another member who may default on its obligations to the exchange or the clearinghouse. While the rules governing different exchange or clearinghouse memberships vary, in general the Company's guarantee obligations would arise only if the exchange or clearinghouse had previously exhausted its resources. The Company believes that any potential requirement to make payments under these agreements is remote.

17. Subsequent Events

The Company is required by accounting literature (ASC 855, *Subsequent Events*) to evaluate whether events occurring after the Statement of Financial Condition date but before the date the Statement of Financial Condition is available to be issued require accounting as of the balance sheet date or disclosure in the financial statements. The Company has evaluated subsequent events through the date of issuance and determined that no such events have occurred.