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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D. C. 20549

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

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 **JANUARY 1, 2013** AND ENDING **DECEMBER 31, 2013**

A. REGISTRANT IDENTIFICATION

NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: **OFFICIAL USE ONLY**

SEQUOIA INVESTMENTS, INC. **FIRM ID. NO.**

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

3301 Chimney Lane, N.E.

ROSWELL,	**GA**	**30075**
(City)	(State)	(Zip Code)

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

DAVID ELGART **(TEL) 404-239-6179**

(Area Code – Telephone No.)

B. ACCOUNTANT IDENTIFICATION

INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT whose opinion is contained in this Report*

LERNER & SIPKIN, CPAs, LLP

132 Nassau Street, Suite 1023 **New York** **NY** **10038**

X **Certified Public Accountant**

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

*Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report be covered by the opinion of an independent public accountant must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the exemption. See section 240.17a-5(e) (2).

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.

SEC 1410 (06-02)

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OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I, DAVID ELGART, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the accompanying financial statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of SEQUOIA INVESTMENTS, INC., as of DECEMBER 31, 2013, are true and correct. I further swear (or affirm) that neither the company nor any partner, proprietor, member, principal officer or director has any proprietary interest in any account classified solely as that of a customer, except as follows:

NONE

X ______________________
Signature

President
____
Title

x Jawahar Doshi
Notary Public

JAWAHAR DOSHI
NOTARY
GEORGIA
PUBLIC
GWINNETT COUNTY

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

(x) (a) Facing page.
(x) (b) Statement of Financial Condition.
(x) (c) Statement of Operations.
(x) (d) Statement of Cash Flows.
(x) (e) Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity or Partners' or Sole Proprietor's Capital.
(x) (f) Statement of Changes in Liabilities Subordinated to Claims of Creditors.
(x) (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.
(x) (l) An Oath or Affirmation.
(x) (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.
(x) (o) Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Accounting Control.

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

SEQUOIA INVESTMENTS, INC.
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

SEQUOIA INVESTMENTS, INC.

INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2013

LERNER & SIPKIN
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS LLP

132 Nassau Street, New York, NY 10038 Tel 212.571.0064 / Fax 212.571.0074
E-mail: LS@lernersipkin.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Stockholders of
Sequoia Investments, Inc.
3301 Chimney Lane, N.E.
Roswell, GA 30075

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Sequoia Investments, Inc. (the Company) which comprise the statement of financial condition as of December 31, 2013, and the related statements of operations, changes in stockholder's equity, and cash flows 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.

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

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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, we 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.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion
In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Sequoia Investments, Inc., as of December 31, 2013 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matter

Our audit was made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements taken as a whole. The information contained in the accompanying schedules are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements, but are supplementary information required by Rule17a-5 under the Securities 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 the supplementary schedules 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 auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information in the supplementary schedule is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as whole.

Lerner & Sipkin CPAs LLP

Lerner & Sipkin, CPAs, LLP
Certified Public Accountants (NY)

New York, NY
February 17, 2014

SEQUOIA INVESTMENTS, INC.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

DECEMBER 31, 2013

ASSETS

Current assets:	
Cash	$ 2,394
Securities owned, at market value	90,028
Deposit with clearing broker	68,235
Total current assets	$160,657

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY

Current liabilities:	
Accrued expenses	$ 23,902
Due to clearing broker	71,162
Total current liabilities	95,064
Stockholder's equity:	
Common stock - no par value; 100,000 shares authorized; 2,400 shares issued and outstanding	24,000
Additional paid-in capital	118,381
Retained Earnings (deficit)	(76,788)
Total stockholders' equity	65,593
Total liabilities and stockholder's equity	$160,657

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

SEQUOIA INVESTMENTS, INC.

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

Income:	
Trading Income	$ 422,742
Underwriting Income	252,170
Unrealized (losses) on securities owned	(1,935)
	672,977
Expenses:	
Clearing and related expenses	42,239
Commissions	187,941
Professional fees	47,200
Dues and subscriptions	1,357
Quotes and research	2,221
Insurance	17,537
Telephone and communications	11,943
Registration dues and fees	11,828
Regulatory fees	10,475
Occupancy	13,901
Office expense	18,921
Other	11,032
Bank charges	1,221
	377,816
Net income	$ 295,161

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

SEQUOIA INVESTMENTS, INC.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

	Common Stock				
	Shares	Amount	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings (Deficit)	Total Stockholder's Equity
Balances, January 1, 2013	2,400	$ 24,000	$118,381	$(54,140)	$ 88,241
Contributions from stockholder				261,438	261,438
Distributions to stockholder				(579,247)	(579,247)
Net income	-	-	-	295,161	295,161
Balances, December 31, 2013	2,400	$ 24,000	$118,381	$(76,788)	$ 65,593

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

SEQUOIA INVESTMENTS, INC.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income		$ 295,161
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:		
Increase in securities owned, at market value	$ (32,540)	
Decrease in deposit with clearing broker	(15,058)	
Increase in accrued expenses	(7,797)	
Increase in due to/from clearing broker	76,482	
Total adjustments		21,087
Net cash provided by operating activities		316,248
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Contributions from stockholder	261,438	
Distributions to stockholder	(579,247)	
Net cash (used) by financing activities		(317,809)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(1,561)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning		3,955
Cash and cash equivalents, ending		$ 2,394
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		
Cash paid during the year for:		
Tax paid during year		$ --
Interest paid during year		$ --

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

SEQUOIA INVESTMENTS, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2013

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies:

Organization:

Sequoia Investments, Inc. (the Company) is a registered broker dealer in securities under the provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc (FINRA). The Company is headquartered in Roswell, Georgia.

Concentration of Risk:

The Company maintains accounts with Piedmont bank. The balances at times may exceed federally insured limits. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts and does not believe it is exposed to any significant credit risk on cash and cash equivalents.

Balances held at the clearing broker are insured by the Securities Investor Protection Corporation subject to certain limitations.

Security Transactions:

Securities transactions and the related commission revenue and expenses are recorded on a settlement date basis.

Cash and Cash Equivalents:

Cash equivalents are limited to short term, highly liquid investments that are both readily convertible to known amounts of cash and of an original maturity of three months or less.

Valuation of Investments in Securities and Securities at Fair Value - Definition and Hierarchy

In accordance with GAAP, fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (i.e., the "exit price") in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

In determining fair value, the Company uses various valuation approaches. In accordance with GAAP, a fair value hierarchy for inputs is used in measuring fair value that maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs by requiring that the most observable inputs be used when available. Observable inputs are those that marketparticipants would use in pricing the asset or liability based on market data obtained from sources independent of the Company. Unobservable inputs reflect the Company's assumptions about the inputs market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on the best information available in the circumstances.

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued):

The fair value hierarchy is categorized into three levels based on the inputs as follows:

> Level 1 - Valuations based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access. Valuation adjustments and block discounts are not applied to Level 1 securities. Since valuations are based on quoted prices that are readily and regularly available in an active market, valuation of these securities does not entail a significant degree of judgment.
>
> Level 2 - Valuations based on quoted prices in markets that are not active or for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly.
>
> Level 3 - Valuations based on inputs that are unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement.

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

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

SEQUOIA INVESTMENTS, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2013

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued):

Use of Estimates:

Management uses estimates and assumptions in preparing financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Those estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, and the reported revenues and expenses. Actual results could vary from the estimates that were assumed in preparing the financial statements.

Income Taxes:

The company elected S corporation status. Accordingly, no provision for federal and state income taxes is made in these financial statements as these taxes are the responsibility of the shareholder under this form of organization.

2. Net Capital Requirements:

Sequoia Investments, Inc. is subject to the Securities and Exchange Commission's Uniform Net Capital Rule (Rule 15c3-1), which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital and requires that the ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital, both as defined, shall not exceed 15 to 1 (the rule of the New York Stock Exchange also provides that equity capital may not be withdrawn if the resulting net capital ratio would exceed 10 to 1). At December 31, 2013, Sequoia Investments, Inc. had net capital of $58,767, which was $8,767 in excess of its required net capital. Sequoia Investments, Inc.'s net capital ratio was 2.0217 to 1.

3. Clearing Deposit:

The Company maintains a deposit in cash with its clearing broker, for which the balance at December 31, 2013 was $68,235.

4. Commitments and Contingencies:

The company had no significant contingent liabilities requiring disclosure in the financial statements.

5. Financial Instruments with Off-Balance Sheet Credit Risk:

As a securities broker, the company is engaged in buying and selling securities for a diverse group of institutional and individual investors. The company's transactions are collateralized and are executed with and on behalf of banks, brokers and dealers and other financial institutions. The company introduces these transactions for clearance to other broker/dealers on a fully disclosed basis.

5. Financial Instruments with Off-Balance Sheet Credit Risk (continued):

The company's exposure to credit risk associated with non-performance of customers in fulfilling their contractual obligations pursuant to securities transactions can be directly impacted by volatile trading markets which may impair customers' ability to satisfy their obligations to the company and the company's ability to liquidate the collateral at an amount equal to the original contracted amount. The agreement between the company and its clearing brokers provides that the company is obligated to assume any exposure related to such non-performance by its customers. The company seeks to control the aforementioned risks by requiring customers to maintain margin collateral in compliance with various regulatory requirements and the clearing brokers internal guidelines. The company monitors its customers' activity by reviewing information it receives from its clearing brokers on a daily basis, and requiring customers to deposit additional collateral, or reduce positions when necessary.

6. Fair Value Measurements of Securities:

The following are the major categories of assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis at December 31, 2013, using quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1); significant other observable inputs (Level 2); and significant unobservable inputs (Level 3).

		Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2013 using		
Description	Total	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Securities owned, at market value	$90,028	$90,028	$ -	$ -

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SEQUOIA INVESTMENTS, INC.

COMPUTATION OF NET CAPITAL UNDER S.E.C. RULE 15c3-1

DECEMBER 31, 2013

Computation of net capital	
Stockholder's equity	$ 65,593
Less:	
Haircuts	6,826
Net capital	$ 58,767
Computation of basic net capital requirement	
Minimum net capital requirements - the greater of $50,000 or 6-2/3% of aggregate indebtedness	$ 50,000
Excess net capital	$ 8,767
Computation of aggregate indebtedness	
Total A.I. liabilities	$118,809
Percentage of aggregate indebtedness to net capital	202.17%

No reconciling differences between the December 31, 2013 audited computation of net capital and the Company's unaudited December 31, 2013 Part IIA filing were noted.

SEQUOIA INVESTMENTS, INC.

COMPUTATION FOR DETERMINATION OF RESERVE REQUIREMENTS

AND INFORMATION RELATING TO POSSESSION AND CONTROL

REQUIREMENTS UNDER RULE 15c3-3 OF THE

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

DECEMBER 31, 2013

The Company is exempt from Securities Exchange Commission ("SEC") Rule 15c3-3 pursuant to the exemptive provisions of sub-paragraph (k)(2)(ii) and, therefore, is not required to maintain a "Special Reserve Bank Account for the Exclusive Benefit of Customers."

LERNER & SIPKIN
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS LLP

132 Nassau Street, New York, NY 10038 Tel 212.571.0064 / Fax 212.571.0074
E-mail: LS@lernersipkin.com

To the Stockholders of
Sequoia Investments, Inc.
3301 Chimney Lane, N.E.
Roswell, GA 30075

Gentlemen:

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of Sequoia Investments, Inc., as of and for the year ended December 31, 2013, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, we considered its internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion of 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.

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control and the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgments by management are required to assess the expected benefits and related costs of controls and of the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph and to assess whether those practices and procedures can be expected to achieve the SEC's above mentioned objectives. Two of the objectives of internal control and the practices and procedures are to provide management with reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that assets for which the Company has responsibility are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly to permit the preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Rule 17a-5(g) lists additional objectives of the practices and procedures listed in the preceding paragraph.

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

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

We understand that practices and procedures that accomplish the objectives referred to in the second paragraph of this report are considered by the SEC to be adequate for its purposes in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and related regulations, and that practices and procedures that do not accomplish such objectives in all material respects indicate a material inadequacy for such purposes. Based on this understanding and on our study, we believe that the Company's practices and procedures, as described in the second paragraph of this report, were adequate at December 31, 2013, to meet the SEC's objectives.

This report recognizes that it is not practicable in an organization the size of the Company to achieve all the divisions of duties and cross checks generally included in a system of internal accounting control and that alternatively greater reliance must be placed on surveillance by management.

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

Lerner & Sipkin CPAs LLP

Lerner & Sipkin, CPAs, LLP
Certified Public Accountants (NY)

New York, NY
February 17, 2014

SEQUOIA INVESTMENTS, INC.

Schedule of the Determination of SIPC Net Operating Revenues and General Assessment

For the year ended December 31, 2013

LERNER & SIPKIN
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS LLP

132 Nassau Street, New York, NY 10038 Tel 212.571.0064 / Fax 212.571.0074

Jay Lerner, C.P.A.
jlerner@lernersipkin.com

Joseph G. Sipkin, C.P.A.
jsipkin@lernersipkin.com

To the Shareholders of
Sequoia Investments, Inc.
3301 Chimney LN NE
Roswell GA 30075-5267

Gentlemen:

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 to the Securities Investor Protection Corporation ("SIPC") for the year ended December 31, 2013, which were agreed to by Sequoia Investments, Inc.("Company") and the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. ("FINRA") and SIPC., solely to assist you in evaluating the Company's compliance with Rule 17a-5(e)(4). The Company's management is responsible for the Company'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 are as follows:

1- Compared the listed assessment payments with respective cash disbursement records entries, noting no exceptions;

2- Compared the amounts reported on the audited Form X-17A-5 for the year ended December 31, 2013, with the amounts reported in the General Assessment Reconciliation (Form SIPC-7) for the year ended December 31, 2013, noting no exceptions;

3- Compared any adjustments reported in Form SIPC-7 with supporting schedules and working papers, noting no exceptions;

4- Proved the arithmetical accuracy of the calculations reflected in Form SIPC-7 and in the related schedules and working papers supporting the adjustments, noting no exceptions; and

5- Compared the amount of any overpayment applied with the Form SIPC-7 on which it was computed, noting no exceptions.

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.

Very truly yours,
Lerner & Sipkin CPAs
Lerner & Sipkin, CPAs, LLP (NY)
February 17, 2014

SEQUOIA INVESTMENTS INC

Schedule of the Determination of SIPC Net Operating Revenues and General Assessment
For the year ended December 31, 2013

Determination of SIPC Net Operating Revenues:

Total Revenues (FOCUS line 12/ Part IIA line 9)	$	672,977
Additions		-
Deductions		(39,084)
SIPC Net Operating Revenues	$	633,893

Determination of General Assessment:

SIPC Net Operating Revenues:	$	633,893
General Assessment @ .0025		1,585

Assessment Remittance:

Less: Payment made with Form SIPC-6 in August, 2013		(621)
Assessment Balance Due	$	964

Reconciliation with the Company's Computation of SIPC Net Operating Revenues for the year ended December 31, 2013:

SIPC Net Operating Revenues as computed by the Company on Form SIPC-7	$	633,893
SIPC Net Operating Revenues as computed above		633,893
Difference	$	-