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**ANNUAL AUDITED REPORT  
FORM X-17A-5  
PART III****Information Required of Brokers and Dealers  
Pursuant to Section 17 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934  
and Rule 17a-5 Thereunder**

SEC FILE NO.

8-65876

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING

01/01/09  
MM/DD/YY

AND ENDING

12/31/09  
MM/DD/YY**A. REGISTRANT IDENTIFICATION**

NAME OF BROKER-DEALER:

Wells Fargo Securities, LLC

Official Use Only

FIRM ID. NO.

ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS:  
(Do not use P.O. Box No.)301 South College Street, 8<sup>th</sup> Floor

(No. and Street)

Charlotte

(City)

NC

(State)

28288-0602

(Zip Code)

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

Alan L. Maxwell

(704) 715-5320

(Area Code - Telephone No.)

**B. ACCOUNTANT IDENTIFICATION**INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT whose opinion is contained in this Report\*  
(Name - if individual, state last, first, middle name)

KPMG LLP

Duke Energy Center, Suite 3200  
550 South Tryon Street

(ADDRESS) Number and Street

Charlotte

City

NC

State

28202

Zip Code

**CHECK ONE:**☒

Certified Public Accountant

☐

Public Accountant

☐

Accountant not resident in United States or any of its possessions.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

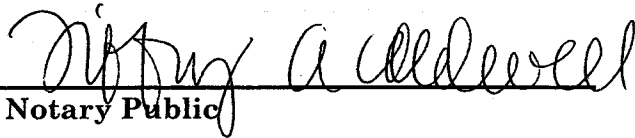
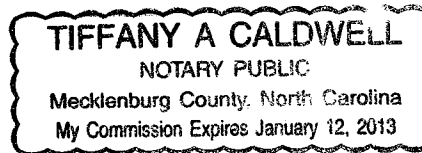
\*Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report be covered by the opinion of an independent public accountant must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the exemption. See section 240.17a-5(e)(2).

## OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I, Alan L. Maxwell, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and belief the accompanying financial statements and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of Wells Fargo Securities, LLC as of December 31, 2009, are true and correct. I further swear (or affirm) that neither the company nor any partner, proprietor, principal officer or director has any proprietary interest in any account classified solely as that of a customer.



Name: Alan L. Maxwell  
Title: Chief Financial Officer

  
Notary Public

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

- |                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (a) Facing Page  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (b) Statement of Financial Condition   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | (c) Statement of Income  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | (d) Statement of Cash Flows  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | (e) Statement of Changes in Stockholder's Equity of Partners' or Sole Proprietor's Capital   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | (f) Statement of Changes in Liabilities Subordinated to Claims of Creditors  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | (g) Computation of Net Capital   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | (h) Computation for Determination of Reserve Requirement Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | (i) Information Relating to the Possession or Control Requirements Under Rule 15c3-3   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | (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 Rule 15c3-3 |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Schedule of Segregation Requirements and Funds in Segregation Pursuant to Commodity Exchange Act   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | (k) A Reconciliation between the audited and unaudited Statements of Financial Condition with respect to methods of consolidation  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (l) An Oath or Affirmation   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | (m) A Copy of the SIPC Supplemental Report   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | (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)



**KPMG LLP**  
Duke Energy Center  
Suite 3200  
550 South Tryon Street  
Charlotte, NC 28202-4214

## **Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm**

Board of Directors  
Wells Fargo Securities, LLC:

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of Wells Fargo Securities, LLC (the Company), a subsidiary of Wells Fargo & Company, as of December 31, 2009, that you are filing pursuant to Rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Regulation 1.10 under the Commodity Exchange Act. 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 auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the statement of financial condition is free of material misstatement. An audit includes consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit of a statement of financial condition includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in that statement of financial condition, 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 of the statement of financial condition 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 Wells Fargo Securities, LLC as of December 31, 2009, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

**KPMG LLP**

March 5, 2010

**WELLS FARGO SECURITIES, LLC**  
(A Subsidiary of Wells Fargo & Company)

Statement of Financial Condition

December 31, 2009

(In thousands)

**Assets**

Cash	\$ 30,831
Cash segregated pursuant to federal regulations	25,000
Financial instruments owned, at fair value (\$7,693,394 pledged as collateral)	9,048,848
Receivable from broker-dealers and clearing organizations	4,674,419
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	3,465,845
Goodwill	79,687
Receivable from customers	50,349
Property, equipment, and leasehold improvements, net	1,119
Other assets	<u>123,560</u>
Total assets	<u><u>\$ 17,499,658</u></u>

**Liabilities and Member's Equity**

**Liabilities:**

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	\$ 7,675,431
Financial instruments sold, not yet purchased, at fair value	4,339,193
Payable to broker-dealers and clearing organizations	946,012
Payable to customers	15,680
Other liabilities	<u>777,575</u>

Total liabilities	<u>13,753,891</u>
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Subordinated borrowings	<u>1,483,500</u>
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**Member's equity:**

Member's contributions	2,396,991
Accumulated loss	<u>(134,724)</u>

Total member's equity	<u>2,262,267</u>
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Total liabilities and member's equity	<u><u>\$ 17,499,658</u></u>
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See accompanying notes to financial statements.

**WELLS FARGO SECURITIES, LLC**  
(A Subsidiary of Wells Fargo & Company)

Notes to Statement of Financial Condition

December 31, 2009

**(1) Organization**

Wells Fargo Securities, LLC (the Company) is organized as a Limited Liability Company. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Everen Capital Corporation (Everen). Everen is a wholly owned subsidiary of Wells Fargo & Company (the Holding Company). The Holding Company is registered with the Federal Reserve Board as a financial holding company in accordance with the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999 (GLBA).

The Company is registered as a broker-dealer with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and is a member organization of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA). The Company engages in a wide variety of securities activities in accordance with its status as an affiliate of a financial holding company under the provisions of the GLBA. In general, securities sold by the Company are not bank deposits and are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

The Company clears some of its customers' transactions through First Clearing, LLC (FCLLC) on a fully disclosed basis. FCLLC was a part of a joint venture owned by Prudential Financial Inc. and the Holding Company. This joint venture ended on December 31, 2009 when Wells Fargo purchased Prudential's non-controlling interest.

The Company self clears the remainder of its institutional and proprietary transactions except options and futures, which are carried and cleared by an unaffiliated broker-dealer.

On July 1, 2009 the Company (formerly known as Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC), merged with Wells Fargo Securities, LLC (WFSLLC), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. and changed its name to Wells Fargo Securities, LLC.

On November 7, 2009, the Company merged with Wells Fargo Brokerage Services, LLC (WFBS), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Wells Fargo Investment Group, Inc. (WFIG).

On November 9, 2009, the Company began clearing transactions for Wells Fargo Institutional Securities, LLC (WFIS), an affiliated broker dealer, on a fully disclosed basis.

**(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

**(a) Basis of Presentation**

For accounting purposes, the mergers described in Note 1 were treated as a transfer of assets and liabilities between entities under common control. In this regard, the merger was accounted for at the historical cost in a manner similar to a pooling of interests. The Company's presented the statement of financial condition as of the beginning of the period as though the assets and liabilities had been transferred at January 1, 2009.

**(b) Securities Purchased/Sold Under Agreements to Resell/Repurchase**

Transactions involving purchases of securities under agreements to resell (reverse repurchase agreements) or sales of securities under agreements to repurchase (repurchase agreements) are treated as collateralized financing transactions and are recorded at their contracted resale or

**WELLS FARGO SECURITIES, LLC**  
(A Subsidiary of Wells Fargo & Company)

Notes to Statement of Financial Condition

December 31, 2009

repurchase amounts. The carrying value of repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements approximates their fair value. These transactions are primarily repurchase agreements of United States Government and agency securities and corporate bonds. The Company's exposure to credit risk associated with the nonperformance of customers in fulfilling these contractual obligations can be directly affected by volatile trading markets, which may impair the customers' ability to satisfy their obligations to the Company.

It is the Company's policy to obtain possession of securities purchased under agreements to resell. The Company manages the credit risk associated with these transactions by monitoring the market value of the collateral obtained, including accrued interest, and by requesting additional collateral when deemed appropriate.

**(c) *Securities Transactions***

Customers' securities transactions are recorded on a settlement date basis with related commission revenue and expenses recorded on a trade date basis.

Financial instruments owned and financial instruments sold, not yet purchased are carried at fair value on a trade date basis.

**(d) *Securities Lending Activity***

Securities borrowed and securities loaned are generally reported as collateralized financing transactions and are carried at the contracted amounts of cash collateral received or paid in connection with those transactions. The Company receives collateral generally in excess of the market value of securities loaned. The Company monitors the market value of securities borrowed and loaned on a daily basis, with additional collateral obtained or refunded as necessary.

**(e) *Futures, Forwards, Option Contracts, and Other Financial Instruments***

Derivative financial instruments are used for trading purposes, including economic hedges of trading instruments, and are recorded at fair value. Fair values for exchange-traded derivatives, principally futures and certain options, are based on quoted market prices. Fair values for over-the-counter derivative financial instruments, principally interest rate, credit default or total return swaps, forwards, and options, are based on quoted market prices for similar instruments, pricing models and discounted cash flow analyses.

**(f) *Benefit Plans***

The Company accounts for post-employment benefits in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 712, *Nonretirement Postemployment Benefits*, which requires the accrual of a liability for all types of benefits paid to former or inactive employees after employment but before retirement. Substantially all employees with one year of service are eligible for participation in the noncontributory defined benefit pension plan and the matched savings plan of the Holding Company. In addition, the Holding Company provides postretirement benefits, principally healthcare, to employees and their beneficiaries and dependents.

**WELLS FARGO SECURITIES, LLC**  
(A Subsidiary of Wells Fargo & Company)

Notes to Statement of Financial Condition

December 31, 2009

On April 28, 2009, the Board of Directors approved amendments to freeze the benefits earned under the Wells Fargo qualified and supplemental Cash Balance Plans and the Wachovia Corporation Pension Plan, a cash balance plan that covered eligible employees of the legacy Wachovia Corporation, and to merge the Wachovia Pension Plan into the qualified Cash Balance Plan. These actions became effective on July 1, 2009.

Prior to July 1, 2009, eligible employees' cash balance plan accounts were allocated a compensation credit based on a percentage of their qualifying compensation. The compensation credit percentage was based on age and years of credited service. The freeze discontinues the allocation of compensation credit for services after June 30, 2009. Investment credits continue to be allocated to participants based on their accumulated balances. Employees become vested in their Cash Balance Plan accounts after completing three years of vesting service.

**(g) *Income Taxes***

The Company is a single-member Limited Liability Company (SMLLC) and is treated as a disregarded entity pursuant to Treasury Regulation 301.7701-3 for federal income tax purposes. Generally, disregarded entities are not subject to entity-level federal or state income taxation and, as such, the Company does not provide for income taxes under FASB ASC 740, *Income Taxes*. The Company's taxable income is primarily reported in the tax return of its member, Everen, as well as Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., and WFIG, predecessor members of WFSLLC and WFBS. Certain state jurisdictions, however, will subject the Company to entity-level taxation as a SMLLC.

Based upon its evaluation, the Company has concluded that there are no significant uncertain income tax positions relevant to the jurisdictions where it is required to file income tax returns requiring recognition in the statement of financial condition. Management monitors proposed and issued tax law, regulations and cases to determine the potential impact to uncertain income tax positions. At December 31, 2009, management had not identified any potential subsequent events that would have a material impact on unrecognized income tax benefits within the next twelve months.

The Company files income tax returns in various states and local jurisdictions and it is subject to income tax examinations by tax authorities for years 2003 and forward.

**(h) *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets***

Identified intangible assets acquired in a purchase business combination must be separately valued and recognized on the balance sheet if they meet certain requirements.

Goodwill and identified intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not subject to amortization but are subject to impairment testing on an annual basis, or more often if events or circumstances indicate possible impairment. The Company's impairment evaluations for the year ended December 31, 2009, indicated that none of the Company's goodwill is impaired.

**WELLS FARGO SECURITIES, LLC**  
(A Subsidiary of Wells Fargo & Company)

Notes to Statement of Financial Condition

December 31, 2009

**(i) Property, Equipment, and Leasehold Improvements**

Property, equipment, and leasehold improvements are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation of property and equipment is recognized on a straight-line basis using estimated useful lives, which generally range from three to ten years. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the lesser of the estimated useful life of the improvement or the term of the lease.

**(j) Other**

The Company's financial instruments are either carried at fair value or approximate fair value due to their short-term nature.

The preparation of the statement of financial condition in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the statement of financial condition. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Effective July 1, 2009, the FASB established the Codification as the source of authoritative GAAP for companies to use in the preparation of financial statements. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) rules and interpretive releases are also authoritative GAAP for SEC registrants. The guidance contained in the Codification supersedes all existing non-SEC accounting and reporting standards. The Company adopted the Codification, as required in 2009. As a result, references to accounting literature contained in our financial statement disclosures have been updated to reflect the new ASC structure.

**(3) Cash and Securities Segregated Pursuant to Federal Regulations**

Under the provisions of Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities Exchange Commission (SEC), cash of \$25,000,000 and a qualifying security with a fair value of \$74,976,000 have been segregated for the exclusive benefit of clients at December 31, 2009. A qualifying security with a fair value of \$49,977,000 has been segregated for the proprietary account of introducing brokers (PAIB). The securities are included in financial instruments owned at fair value in the accompanying statement of financial condition.

**(4) Receivable from and Payable to Customers**

The balances represent the net amounts receivable from and payable to customers in connection with normal cash securities transactions. The amounts receivable from customers are generally collateralized by securities, the value of which is not reflected in the accompanying financial statements. At December 31, 2009, customer receivables of \$1,616,000 were unsecured.



**WELLS FARGO SECURITIES, LLC**  
(A Subsidiary of Wells Fargo & Company)

Notes to Statement of Financial Condition

December 31, 2009

**(5) Receivable from and Payable to Broker-Dealers and Clearing Organizations**

Receivable from and payable to broker-dealers and clearing organizations consist of the following at December 31, 2009 (in thousands):

Receivable from broker-dealers and clearing organizations:

Deposits paid for securities borrowed	\$ 3,721,783
Securities failed to deliver	506,763
Syndicate receivable	204,804
Clearing fund deposits	152,813
Federal funds sold - overnight	58,997
Other	29,259
	<u>\$ 4,674,419</u>

Payable to broker-dealers and clearing organizations:

Deposits received for securities loaned	\$ 506,503
Securities failed to receive	344,570
Unsettled regular way transactions, net	62,702
Syndicate payable	30,873
Other	1,364
	<u>\$ 946,012</u>

**(6) Financial Instruments Owned and Financial Instruments Sold, Not Yet Purchased**

At December 31, 2009, financial instruments owned and financial instruments sold, not yet purchased (excluding securities segregated under SEC Rule 15c3-3) consisted of trading securities and derivatives reported at fair value as presented below (in thousands):

	<b>Financial Instruments Owned</b>	<b>Financial Instruments Sold, Not Yet Purchased</b>
Corporate obligations	\$ 5,232,753	2,697,575
Collateralized mortgage obligations and asset-backed securities	1,534,479	18,451
Government and municipal government obligations	1,206,270	1,050,497
Equity securities	565,330	558,935
Money market securities	469,509	2
Derivatives	40,507	13,733
Total	<u>\$ 9,048,848</u>	<u>4,339,193</u>

**WELLS FARGO SECURITIES, LLC**  
(A Subsidiary of Wells Fargo & Company)

Notes to Statement of Financial Condition

December 31, 2009

U.S. government securities with a fair value of \$19,891,000 at December 31, 2009, have been pledged to secure margin requirements with respect to futures and options transactions, and \$28,362,000 have been pledged to clearing corporations. Financial instruments owned at December 31, 2009, included debt securities issued by the Holding Company with a fair value of \$286,514,000.

**(7) Variable Interest Entities (VIEs)**

The Company acts as underwriter for other subsidiaries of the Holding Company that securitize financial assets, and may make a market in these securitized financial assets. These securities are accounted for at fair value and are included in financial instruments owned in the statement of financial condition.

The Company purchases and sells securities which are interests in VIEs in connection with its market-making activities. The Company's interests in VIEs include senior and subordinated tranches of CMOs, CDOs, CLOs, and other asset-backed securities. The Company has made no liquidity arrangements, guarantees or commitments by third parties related to these holdings. The Company's maximum exposure to loss from its interests in VIEs is limited to its carrying amount.

The Company would consolidate a VIE if it is the primary beneficiary, defined as the entity that will absorb a majority of the entity's expected losses, receive a majority of the entity's expected residual returns or both. An analysis was conducted to determine if the Company was required to consolidate any interests in VIEs and no such consolidation was required.

The following table sets forth the Company's interests in nonconsolidated VIEs and does not include offsetting financial instruments that are held to mitigate the risks associated with these variable interests (in thousands):

	<b>Purchased and Retained Interests</b>
Commercial Mortgage-Backed	\$ 324,908
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	120,617
Corporate CDO and CLOs	503,360
Consumer credit, auto & credit card	491,032
Credit-related & other investing	94,562
	<u>\$ 1,534,479</u>

**WELLS FARGO SECURITIES, LLC**  
(A Subsidiary of Wells Fargo & Company)

Notes to Statement of Financial Condition

December 31, 2009

**(8) Fair Value Measurements**

FASB ASC 825, *Financial Instruments*, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, expands disclosures about fair value measurements and provides new income recognition criteria for certain derivative contracts. FASB ASC 825 requires that a fair value measurement reflect assumptions market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability. In addition, FASB ASC 825 prohibits the recognition of “block discounts” for large holdings of unrestricted financial instruments where quoted prices are readily and regularly available in an active market and requires the consideration of the Company's, as well as the counterparties', creditworthiness when valuing derivatives and other liabilities recorded at fair value.

In accordance with the Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures topic of the Codification, the Company groups their assets and liabilities measured at fair value in three levels, based on the markets in which the assets and liabilities are traded and the reliability of the assumptions used to determine fair value. These levels are:

Level 1 – Valuation is based upon quoted prices for identical instruments traded in active markets.

Level 2 – Valuation is based upon quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active, and model-based valuation techniques for which all significant assumptions are observable in the market.

Level 3 – Valuation is generated from model-based techniques that use significant assumptions not observable in the market. These unobservable assumptions reflect estimates of assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. Valuation techniques include use of option pricing models, discounted cash flow models and similar techniques.

In the determination of the classification of financial instruments in Level 2 or Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, the Company considers all available information, including observable market data, indications of market liquidity and orderliness, and the Company's understanding of the valuation techniques and significant inputs used. Based upon the specific facts and circumstances of each instrument or instrument category, judgments are made regarding the significance of the Level 3 inputs to the instruments' fair value measurement in its entirety. If Level 3 inputs are considered significant, the instrument is classified as Level 3.

In accordance with the Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures topic of the Codification, the Company bases their fair values on 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. It is the Company's policy to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when developing fair value measurements, as prescribed in the fair value hierarchy.

In instances where there is limited or no observable market data, fair value measurements for assets and liabilities are based primarily upon the Company's own estimates or combination of the Company's estimates and independent vendor or broker pricing, and the measurements are often calculated based on current pricing policy, the economic and competitive environment, the characteristics of the asset or liability and other such factors. Therefore, the results cannot be determined with precision and may not be realized in an actual sale or immediate settlement of the asset or liability. Additionally, there may be inherent weaknesses in any calculation technique, and changes in the underlying assumptions used,

**WELLS FARGO SECURITIES, LLC**  
(A Subsidiary of Wells Fargo & Company)

Notes to Statement of Financial Condition

December 31, 2009

including discount rates and estimates of future cash flows, that could significantly affect the results of current or future values.

The following sections describe the valuation methodologies used by the Company to measure classes of financial instruments at fair value and specify the level in the fair value hierarchy where various financial instruments are generally classified. Valuation models, significant inputs to those models and any significant assumptions are included where appropriate.

The Company enters into both exchange-traded and over-the-counter ("OTC") derivatives. Exchange-traded derivatives are generally valued using quoted market or exchange prices and are accordingly classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

Quoted market prices are available and used for the Company's exchange-traded derivatives, such as certain interest rate futures and option contracts, which the Company classifies as Level 1. However, substantially all of our derivatives are traded in over-the-counter (OTC) markets where quoted market prices are not readily available. OTC derivatives are valued using internal valuation techniques. Valuation techniques and inputs to internally-developed models depend on the type of derivative and nature of the underlying rate, price or index upon which the derivative's value is based. Key inputs can include yield curves, credit curves, foreign-exchange rates, prepayment rates, volatility measurements and correlation of such inputs. Where model inputs can be observed in a liquid market and the model does not require significant judgment, such derivatives are typically classified as Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. Examples of derivatives classified as Level 2 include generic interest rate swaps and certain option and forward contracts. When instruments are traded in less liquid markets and significant inputs are unobservable, such derivatives are classified as Level 3. Examples of derivatives classified as Level 3 include complex and highly structured derivatives such as credit default swaps. Additionally, significant judgments are required when classifying financial instruments within the fair value hierarchy, particularly between Level 2 and 3, as is the case for certain derivatives. Derivative assets and liabilities are included in financial instruments owned and financial instruments sold, not yet purchased, respectively.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value at December 31, 2009 on a recurring basis are summarized below (in thousands):

<b>Fair Value Measurements</b>					
	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Netting Adjustments</u>	<u>Total Assets/ Liabilities at Fair Value</u>
<b>Assets</b>					
Financial instruments owned	\$ 909,346	7,541,695	969,138	(371,331)	9,048,848
<b>Liabilities</b>					
Financial instruments sold, not yet purchased	\$ (1,745,535)	(2,964,989)	-	371,331	(4,339,193)

**WELLS FARGO SECURITIES, LLC**  
(A Subsidiary of Wells Fargo & Company)

Notes to Statement of Financial Condition

December 31, 2009

**Changes in Level 3 Assets and Liabilities**

	Beginning Balance 1/1/2009	Included in Earnings	Purchases, Issuances, Sales and Settlements	Transfers in and/or out of Level 3	Ending Balance 12/31/2009
<b>Assets</b>					
Financial instruments owned	\$ 577,550	(12,628)	377,099	27,117	969,138
<b>Liabilities</b>					
Financial instruments sold, not yet purchased	\$ (578)	(54)	10	622	-

**(9) Collateral Arrangements**

The Company has accepted securities, which it is permitted to repledge or sell, as collateral for securities borrowed transactions and for securities purchased with agreements to resell transactions. At December 31, 2009, the fair value of this collateral was \$7,163,496,000, all of which had been repledged or sold by the Company. The collateral is received primarily from other broker-dealers or institutional customers and is used by the Company to enter into securities lending agreements for securities sold with agreements to repurchase transactions and settlements related to financial instruments sold short, not yet purchased.

**(10) Property, Equipment, and Leasehold Improvements**

Property, equipment, and leasehold improvements consist of the following at December 31, 2009 (in thousands):

Property and leasehold improvements	\$ 1,740
Furniture and equipment	999
Communications and computer equipment	408
	<u>3,147</u>
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	<u>2,028</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,119</u>

**(11) Payable to Banks**

In the normal course of business, the Company borrows funds to finance securities owned and securities not yet delivered. At December 31, 2009, the Company had available \$575,000,000 in secured and unsecured lines of credit with various unaffiliated banks and \$250,000,000 with an affiliated bank. All of these lines of credit are uncommitted. Of these amounts, none was outstanding at December 31, 2009.

**WELLS FARGO SECURITIES, LLC**  
(A Subsidiary of Wells Fargo & Company)

Notes to Statement of Financial Condition

December 31, 2009

**(12) Subordinated Borrowings**

At December 31, 2009, the Company was indebted to the Holding Company for the following (in thousands):

Subordinated note due January 31, 2018; variable rate of 0.78188% at December 31, 2009	\$ 300,000
Revolving subordinated note facility of \$3,000,000,000 due February 15, 2018; variable rate of 0.78188% at December 31, 2009	1,183,500
	<u>\$ 1,483,500</u>

The interest rate is reset monthly based on 6-month LIBOR plus 30 basis points. Interest payable to Holding Company related to these borrowings totaled \$999,000 at December 31, 2009. All subordinated borrowings are available in 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.

WFSLLC had entered into a \$200,000,000 revolving subordinated loan agreement with the Holding Company which was terminated as of July 1, 2009

WFBS had entered into a \$50,000,000 subordinated loan with its parent, Wells Fargo Investment Group, Inc. This loan was repaid on November 6, 2009 and the agreement was terminated on that date.

Management believes that the carrying value of the subordinated notes at December 31, 2009, approximate their fair value.

**(13) Transactions with Affiliated Parties**

The following items present the Company's significant transactions with affiliated parties. These transactions are executed under terms which management believes approximates the fair value of such transactions and services.

**(a) Securities Purchased Under Agreements to Resell and Securities Borrowed**

The Company enters into securities purchased under agreements to resell transactions with affiliates of which \$1,252,321,000 is outstanding at December 31, 2009. The agreements are generally overnight transactions. Included in accrued interest receivable at December 31, 2009, is \$19,000 due from affiliates. The Company also enters into securities borrowed transactions with affiliates of which \$220,723,000 were outstanding at December 31, 2009. Deposits paid for these transactions are included in receivables from broker-dealers and clearing organizations in the statement of financial condition.

**WELLS FARGO SECURITIES, LLC**  
(A Subsidiary of Wells Fargo & Company)

Notes to Statement of Financial Condition

December 31, 2009

**(b) *Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase and Securities Loaned***

The Company enters into securities sold under agreements to repurchase transactions with affiliates of which \$563,679,000 is outstanding at December 31, 2009. The agreements are generally overnight transactions. No significant amount of accrued interest payable was due to affiliates at December 31, 2009. The Company also enters into securities loaned transactions with affiliates of which \$321,666,000 were outstanding at December 31, 2009.

**(c) *Services Provided by the Company to Affiliates***

The Company acts as an agent for the Holding Company and its subsidiaries providing various services. Approximately \$73,337,000 of receivables in other assets at December 31, 2009, are primarily related to expense reimbursements due from affiliates.

**(d) *Swap Transactions***

The Company has entered into interest rate and credit default swap transactions with Wachovia Bank, N.A. (WBNA), a subsidiary of the Holding Company, to hedge financial instruments owned. At December 31, 2009, the notional value of interest rate swaps are a net sale of payments of fixed rates of \$4,117,727,000 and credit default swaps are a net sale of protection of \$1,541,904,000. The estimated fair values of the swaps at December 31, 2009, are \$(4,228,000) and \$29,701,000 respectively, which are included net in financial instruments owned in the accompanying statement of financial condition.

**(e) *Clearing Services***

The Company has entered into a fully disclosed clearing agreement with FCLLC to clear some of its customers' securities transactions. The agreement provides for the Company to pay FCLLC on a cost plus reimbursement arrangement. The charges incurred by the Company for the year were insignificant. At December 31, 2009, receivables from broker-dealers and clearing organizations include \$1,920,000 due from FCLLC in connection with the fully disclosed clearing arrangement. The Company began clearing transactions for WFIS on November 9, 2009. As of December 31, 2009, receivables from broker-dealers and clearing organizations include \$24,063,000 due from WFIS in connection with the fully disclosed clearing arrangement. The Company clears its proprietary options and futures business through an unaffiliated broker-dealer.

**(f) *Fails to Deliver and Fails to Receive***

The Company entered into securities transactions with affiliates registered as brokers and/or dealers. At December 31, 2009, fails to deliver of \$109,862,000 and fails to receive of \$169,068,000 resulting from these transactions are included in receivables from and payable to broker-dealers and clearing organizations, respectively.

**WELLS FARGO SECURITIES, LLC**  
(A Subsidiary of Wells Fargo & Company)

Notes to Statement of Financial Condition

December 31, 2009

**(g) Deferred Compensation**

The Company participates in the Holding Company's unfunded deferred compensation plan in which a select group of management or highly compensated individuals are participants, as defined. This plan permits the participant to defer a minimum of 10% of salary or incentive awards and a maximum of 75% of salary and 90% of incentive awards. At December 31, 2009, the Company's liability to the Holding Company associated with this plan was \$49,397,000 and is included in other liabilities in the statement of financial condition. The fair value of prepaid forward contracts purchased from WBNA to economically hedge the Company's exposure to these plan liabilities amounts to \$24,236,000 at December 31, 2009 and is included in other assets in the statement of financial condition.

**(14) Goodwill**

FASB ASC 350, *Goodwill*, requires that goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives no longer be amortized, but be tested for impairment at least annually. The goodwill is the result of transactions/acquisitions entered into by WFSLLC prior to its merger with the Company on July 1, 2009. Goodwill attributable to the Company was tested for impairment by comparing the fair value with its carrying value during 2009. Fair value was determined using a discounted cash flow methodology. Based on this impairment test, no impairment charge was necessary.

During 2006, WFSLLC completed the acquisition of Barrington Associates, LLC (Barrington). The terms of the purchase agreement provide for additional consideration to be paid to the prior owners of Barrington of up to \$35,000,000 if certain earnings thresholds are achieved following years 3, 4, and 5 after the acquisition is completed. The additional consideration, if any, will be recorded as part of the acquisition cost (increase to goodwill) when the amount is determinable and consideration is paid.

**(15) Derivatives, Guarantees, Commitments, and Contingent Liabilities**

The Company is a party to derivative financial instruments and commitments in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of customers, conduct trading activities, and manage market risks. These derivative financial instruments include futures, options, swaps, swaptions, forward commitments to purchase and sell securities, securities purchased and sold on a when-issued basis (when-issued securities), and firm underwriting commitments. These instruments and commitments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and market risk. Credit risk is the possibility that a loss may occur because a party to a transaction fails to perform according to the terms of the contract. Market risk is the possibility that a change in interest rates, the underlying assets, indices or a combination of these factors will cause an unfavorable change in the value of a financial instrument.

The Company controls the credit risk arising from these instruments and commitments through its credit approval process and through the use of risk control limits and monitoring procedures. It evaluates each customer's or other broker-dealer's creditworthiness on a case-by-case basis. If collateral is deemed necessary to reduce credit risk, the amount and nature of the collateral obtained is based on management's credit evaluation of the other party. Based on the Company's assessment of each of its counterparties, collateral was not required by the Company at December 31, 2009.



**WELLS FARGO SECURITIES, LLC**  
(A Subsidiary of Wells Fargo & Company)

Notes to Statement of Financial Condition

December 31, 2009

The notional principal or contractual amounts of derivative financial instruments exceed the probable loss that could arise from counterparty default or market-related risks. The fair value of derivative financial instruments represents principally the estimated unrealized gain (asset) or loss (liability) and is recorded in financial instruments owned or financial instruments sold, not yet purchased in the statement of financial condition. The market risk associated with trading financial instruments, including derivatives, the prices of which are constantly fluctuating, is managed by imposing limits as to the type, amounts, and degree of risk that traders may undertake. These limits are approved by senior management, and the risk positions of traders are reviewed on a daily basis to monitor compliance with the limits. As of December 31, 2009, derivative financial instruments and their related fair values are as follows (in thousands):

		<b>Estimated Fair Value</b>		<b>Net Contract</b>
		<b>Asset</b>	<b>Liability</b>	<b>or Notional</b>
		<b>Amount</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Forward and futures contracts	\$	922	1,405	(890,642)
Interest rate swaps		25,531	29,664	(949,898)
Credit default swaps		352,748	323,047	457,137
Purchased options		9,615	—	586,499
Written options		—	7,926	439,580

Forward and futures contracts are contracts for delayed delivery of securities or money market instruments in which the seller agrees to make delivery at a specified future date of a specified instrument, at a specified price or yield. Options are contracts that allow the holder of the option to purchase or sell a financial instrument at a specified price and within a specified period of time from the seller or writer of the option. As a writer of options, the Company receives a premium at the outset and then bears the risk of an unfavorable change in the price of the financial instrument underlying the option.

The Company uses credit derivatives to manage exposure to credit risk related to proprietary trading. This may include protection purchased to offset securities owned or sold protection. This credit risk management provides an ability to recover a significant portion of any amounts that would be paid under the credit derivatives written by the Company. The contracts are executed exclusively with an affiliate, Wachovia Bank N.A. and the Company would be required to perform under the noted credit derivatives in the event of a default by the referenced obligors. Excluded from maximum exposure in the table below are written credit protection contracts with a notional amount of \$5,561,000,000 where the Company has also purchased offsetting credit protection with the same counterparty, Wachovia Bank, N.A., on the same referenced obligation and where the term and amount of the purchased protection equals or exceeds the term and amount of the written credit protection. Events of default include events such as bankruptcy, capital restructuring or lack principal and/or interest payment. In certain cases, other triggers may exist, such as the credit downgrade of the referenced obligors.

**WELLS FARGO SECURITIES, LLC**  
(A Subsidiary of Wells Fargo & Company)

Notes to Statement of Financial Condition

December 31, 2009

(in \$ millions)	Fair Value Liability	Maximum Exposure	Higher Payment Risk	Range of Maturities
Credit default swaps - corporate bonds	\$68	1,460	1,090	2010-2016
Credit default swaps - structured products	\$150	56	56	2016-2041
Credit protection - CDS Index	\$-	25	25	2010

The higher payment risk category is based on the portion of the maximum loss exposure for which there is a greater risk that the Company will be required to make a payment or perform under the credit derivative. The current status of the risk of payment or performance being required is considered high if the underlying assets under the credit derivative have an external rating that is below investment grade or an internal credit default grade that would be equivalent to below investment grade external rating. It is important to note that the higher payment risk represents the amount of exposure for which payment is of a high likelihood. Such payment may not result in a loss. As such, the higher payment risk column is not an indication of loss probability.

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into debt and equity underwriting commitments. Transactions relating to such underwriting commitments that were open at December 31, 2009, and were subsequently settled had no material impact on the Company's financial condition.

During the year ended December 31, 2009, the Company transferred no debt securities in securitizations structured as sales or financing transactions.

The Company introduces certain of its customer transactions to an affiliated clearing broker, FCLLC, with whom it has a correspondent relationship for clearance and depository services in accordance with the terms of the clearance agreement. In connection therewith, the Company has agreed to indemnify FCLLC for losses that FCLLC may sustain as a result of the failure of the Company's customers to satisfy their obligations in connection with their securities transactions. As of December 31, 2009, substantially all customer obligations were collateralized by securities with a market value in excess of the obligations.

The Company has been named as a defendant in various legal actions arising from its normal business activities in which damages in various amounts are claimed. Although the amount of any ultimate liability with respect to such matters cannot be determined, in the opinion of management, based on the opinions of counsel, any such liability will not have a material impact on the Company's financial position.

**Auction Rate Securities** On November 20, 2008, the State of Washington Department of Financial Institutions filed a proceeding entitled *In the Matter of determining whether there has been a violation of the Securities Act of Washington by: Wells Fargo Investments, LLC; Wells Fargo Brokerage Services, LLC; and Wells Fargo Institutional Securities, LLC*. The action sought a cease and desist order against violations of the anti-fraud and suitability provisions of the Washington Securities Act. On April 23, 2009, the Attorney General of the State of

**WELLS FARGO SECURITIES, LLC**  
(A Subsidiary of Wells Fargo & Company)

Notes to Statement of Financial Condition

December 31, 2009

California filed a complaint in the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of San Francisco alleging that certain Wells Fargo affiliates improperly sold ARS to customers. The Attorney General sought an injunction against those affiliates, enjoining them from violating certain California statutes, civil penalties, disgorgement of profits, restitution and damages. On November 18, 2009, Wells Fargo announced separate settlement agreements with the State of California Attorney General's office and the North American Securities Administrators Association. The agreements resolve the above-referenced enforcement actions and all active regulatory investigations concerning Wells Fargo's participation in the ARS market. In conjunction with the settlement agreements, Wells Fargo announced it would buy back ARS from eligible investors.

Le-Nature's Inc. Wachovia Bank, N.A. is the administrative agent on a \$285 million credit facility extended to Le-Nature's, Inc. (Le-Nature's) in September 2006, of which approximately \$270 million was syndicated to other lenders by Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC. Le-Nature's was the subject of a Chapter 7 bankruptcy petition which was converted to a Chapter 11 bankruptcy petition in November 2006 in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania. The filing was precipitated by an apparent fraud relating to Le-Nature's financial condition.

On March 14, 2007, the two Wachovia entities filed an action against several hedge funds in the Superior Court for the State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg County, alleging that the hedge fund defendants had acquired a significant quantity of the outstanding debt with full knowledge of Le-Nature's fraud and with the intention of pursuing alleged fraud and other tort claims against the two Wachovia entities purportedly related to their role in Le-Nature's credit facility. A preliminary injunction was entered by the Court that, among other things, prohibited defendants from asserting any such claims in any other forum. On March 13, 2008, the North Carolina judge granted Defendants' motion to stay the North Carolina action and modified the injunction to allow the Defendants to attempt to assert claims in a Federal Court action in New York, the dismissal of which has been affirmed by the Second Circuit. The Wachovia entities' appeal was denied by the North Carolina Court of Appeals on December 22, 2009, and the matter is back before the Superior Court. Plaintiffs in the dismissed Federal Court action have filed an additional case in the New York State Supreme Court for the County of Manhattan seeking to recover from Wachovia on various theories of liability.

On April 28, 2008, holders of Le-Nature's Senior Subordinated Notes, an offering which was underwritten by Wachovia Capital Markets in June 2003, sued alleging various fraud claims. This case, captioned *California Public Employees Retirement System, et al. v. Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC* is pending in the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania. On April 3, 2009, after a number of procedural motions in various courts, the case was remanded to the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Los Angeles. On January 14, 2010, the case was dismissed with plaintiffs granted the right to replead. On August 1, 2009, the trustee under the indenture for Le-Nature's Senior Subordinated Note also filed claims against Wachovia Capital Markets seeking recovery for the bondholders under a variety of theories.

**WELLS FARGO SECURITIES, LLC**  
(A Subsidiary of Wells Fargo & Company)

Notes to Statement of Financial Condition

December 31, 2009

On October 30, 2008, the liquidation trust created in Le-Nature's bankruptcy filed suit against a number of individuals and entities, including Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC, and Wachovia Bank, N.A., in the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, asserting a variety of claims on behalf of the estate. On March 2, 2009, the Wachovia defendants moved to dismiss the case filed by the liquidation trust. On September 16, 2009, the Court dismissed a cause of action for breach of fiduciary duty but denied the remainder of Wachovia's motion to dismiss.

The Company leases office space related to its branch offices under operating leases expiring at various dates through 2015. Minimum future rental payments required under such leases, that have initial or remaining noncancelable lease terms in excess of one year at December 31, 2009 are as follows (in thousands):

	<b>Operating leases</b>
	<u>(In thousands)</u>
Years ending December 31:	
2010	\$ 8,654
2011	6,076
2012	1,065
2013	1,002
2014	1,002
After 2014	918

Minimum future rental commitments do not include operating leases entered into by the Holding Company for which the Company shares office space. The Holding Company allocates rent expense to the Company for its share of rent expense incurred under these operating leases.

Some contracts that the Company enters into in the normal course of business include indemnification provisions that obligate the Company to make payments to the counterparty or others in the event certain events occur. The contingencies generally relate to the changes in the value of underlying assets, liabilities, or equity securities or upon the occurrence of events, such as an adverse litigation judgment or an adverse interpretation of the tax law. The indemnification clauses are often standard contractual terms and were entered into in the normal course of business based on an assessment that the risk of loss would be remote. Since there are no stated or notional amounts included in the indemnification clauses and the contingencies triggering the obligation to indemnify have not occurred and are not expected to occur, the Company is not able to estimate the maximum potential amount of future payments under these indemnification clauses. There are no amounts reflected on the statement of financial condition as of December 31, 2009, related to these indemnifications.

**WELLS FARGO SECURITIES, LLC**  
(A Subsidiary of Wells Fargo & Company)

Notes to Statement of Financial Condition

December 31, 2009

**(16) Net Capital**

The Company is subject to the SEC's Uniform Net Capital Rule (Rule 15c3-1), which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital. The Company has elected to use the alternative method, permitted by the rule, which requires that the Company maintain minimum net capital, as defined, or 2% of combined aggregate debit balances arising from customer transactions. At December 31, 2009, the Company had net capital of \$1,438,687,000, which was 2,894% of aggregate debit balances and \$1,437,654,000 in excess of required net capital.

**(17) Subsequent Event**

The Company has evaluated the effects of subsequent events that have occurred subsequent to December 31, 2009, and through March 5, 2010, which is the date we issued the statement of financial condition. During this period, there have been no material events that would require recognition in the statement of financial condition or disclosure in the Notes to the statement of financial condition.



**KPMG LLP**  
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**Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm  
on Internal Control Required by SEC Rule 17a-5(g)(1) and CFTC Regulation 1.16**

Board of Directors  
Wells Fargo Securities, LLC:

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of Wells Fargo Securities, LLC (the Company), a subsidiary of Wells Fargo & Company, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2009, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, we considered the Company's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

Also, as required by Rule 17a-5(g)(1) of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), 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 compliance with such practices and procedures that we considered relevant to the objectives stated in Rule 17a-5(g), in the following:

- (1) Making the periodic computations of aggregate debits and net capital under Rule 17a-3(a)(11) and the reserve required by Rule 15c3-3(e);
- (2) Making the quarterly securities examinations, counts, verifications, and comparisons, and the recordation of differences required by Rule 17a-13;
- (3) 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; and
- (4) Obtaining and maintaining physical possession or control of all fully paid and excess margin securities of customers as required by Rule 15c3-3.

In addition, as required by Regulation 1.16 of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC), we have made a study of the practices and procedures followed by the Company including consideration of control activities for safeguarding customer and firm assets. This study included tests of such practices and procedures that we considered relevant to the objectives stated in Regulation 1.16, in making the following:

- (1) The periodic computations of minimum financial requirements pursuant to Regulation 1.17.



Since the Company does not carry commodities accounts for customers, we did not review the practices and procedures followed by the Company in any of the following:

- (1) Making the daily computations of the segregation requirements of Section 4d(a)(2) of the Commodity Exchange Act and the regulations thereunder, and the segregation of funds based upon such computations; and
- (2) Performing the daily computations of the foreign futures and foreign options secured amount requirements pursuant to Regulation 30.7 of the CFTC.

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control and the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraphs. 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 paragraphs and to assess whether those practices and procedures can be expected to achieve the SEC's and CFTC'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 preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Rule 17a-5(g) and Regulation 1.16(d)(2) list additional objectives of the practices and procedures listed in the preceding paragraphs.

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 and correct 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 entity'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, second and third 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 and firm assets that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.



We understand that practices and procedures that accomplish the objectives referred to in the second and third paragraphs of this report are considered by the SEC and CFTC to be adequate for their purposes in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Commodity Exchange Act, 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 and third paragraphs of this report, were adequate at December 31, 2009, to meet the SEC's and CFTC's objectives.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Board of Directors, management, the SEC, the CFTC, FINRA and other regulatory agencies that rely on Rule 17a-5(g) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 or Regulation 1.16 of the CFTC, or both, in their regulation of registered broker-dealers and futures commissions merchants, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

KPMG LLP

March 5, 2010





**WELLS FARGO SECURITIES, LLC**  
(A Subsidiary of Wells Fargo & Company)

**Statement of Financial Condition**

**December 31, 2009**

**(With Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm Thereon)**