

EquityCompass Strategies Tactical Total Core Portfolio - Municipal

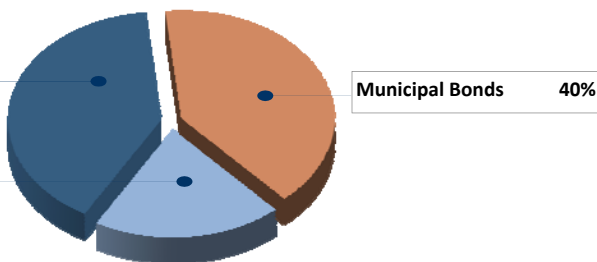
As of December 31, 2017

MTTCP



- Seeks to effectively capture market returns while minimizing volatility
- Allocates the fixed income component to municipal bonds appropriate for tax-sensitive investors

Fully Invested **Equity** 40%
U.S. Equity 32%
Int'l Equity - Developed 4%
Int'l Equity - Emerging 4%



Tactical Equity 20%
(Equity Risk Management Strategy)
Current Allocation (as of 1/1/18):
100% Long S&P 500

General Information:

How to Invest: Wrap program

Minimum Initial Investment: \$150,000

Inception: December 2009

Category: Global Balanced All-Cap Core

Risk/Reward: Moderate

Highlights:

- Stock and bond portfolio designed to be the foundation of an investor's overall portfolio to pursue long-term financial objectives
- Strategic stock/bond allocation is reviewed annually, and adjusted if necessary, to better respond to changing market conditions
- Tactically allocated equity (using Equity Risk Management Strategy) seeks to potentially provide downside protection and volatility control
- Portfolio is diversified across asset classes, active and passive investment approaches, domestic and international stocks, investment styles, and market capitalizations
- The actively managed U.S. equity component seeks to outperform by opportunistic stock selection and portfolio tactics
- Adheres to a research-based, rules-driven investment process implemented using quantitative models to impose discipline and consistency to investment decisions

Portfolio Manager Commentary

The **Municipal Tactical Total Core Portfolio (MTTCP)** had fourth quarter returns of 3.28% (2.95% net) versus the benchmark return of 3.37%. While the portfolio had a slight lag in the fourth quarter, it finished the year up 15.38% (13.82% net) versus the benchmark return of 13.25%. The portfolio remains 60% invested in equities, and 40% invested in tax-free municipal bonds. Of the equity portion in the portfolio, one-third is allocated to the equity risk management strategy, which represents 20% of the overall portfolio.

Portfolio Outlook

If you just read the headlines in the news, you may have thought 2017 was a devastating year. Fortunately, for investors globally, that was far from the case. In fact, 2017 beat even the most bullish of analysts' estimates. Still, investors are justified in being nervous about what lies ahead. The world has proven to be a very turbulent place, which is why we believe at EquityCompass that having a tactical component is all the more important.

With the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act being passed at the conclusion of 2017, we are optimistic that 2018 may continue to yield strong returns. That being said, the full impact of the bill won't be felt immediately. We still believe that the flexibility of the Tactical Core Portfolios provides investors with the opportunity to participate in potential market gains, while having an element that protects them against a permanent loss of capital.

Performance

Annualized Returns

	Q4 2017	2017 YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	Inception ⁽²⁾
Municipal Tactical Total Core (Gross)	3.28%	15.38%	15.38%	6.81%	9.31%	9.04%
Municipal Tactical Total Core (Net)	2.95%	13.82%	13.82%	5.32%	7.76%	7.48%
Benchmark ⁽¹⁾	3.37%	13.25%	13.25%	6.33%	8.05%	7.65%

Calendar Year Returns

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Municipal Tactical Total Core (Gross)	10.96%	2.10%	13.02%	17.80%	8.71%	1.17%	4.40%	15.38%
Municipal Tactical Total Core (Net)	9.43%	0.61%	11.35%	16.09%	7.12%	-0.26%	2.91%	13.82%
Benchmark ⁽¹⁾	8.95%	1.75%	10.47%	13.99%	7.46%	0.84%	5.26%	13.25%

Risk Statistics

Time Period: 1/1/2015 to 12/31/2017

	Alpha	Standard Deviation	Batting Average	Sharpe Ratio	Beta	R ²	Up Capture	Down Capture
Municipal Tactical Total Core	0.39	5.26	52.78	1.20	1.01	90.06	102.29	94.21
Benchmark ⁽¹⁾	0.00	4.93	100.00	1.19	1.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Portfolio Managers:



Richard Cripps, CFA
Chief Investment Officer &
Senior Portfolio Manager



Tim McCann
Senior Portfolio Manager

About EquityCompass:

EquityCompass Strategies is a registered investment adviser and a wholly owned subsidiary of Stifel Financial Corp. We offer a broad range of portfolio strategies based on its research-driven, rules-based investment process, which merges traditional investment theory with quantitative techniques. SMA portfolios and equity linked instruments based on EquityCompass Strategies model portfolios are available primarily through affiliated broker dealer, Stifel, Nicolaus & Company, Incorporated. As of December 31, 2017, EquityCompass Strategies provided portfolio strategies with respect to assets of approximately \$3.8 billion.

EquityCompass Strategies Tactical Total Core Portfolio - Municipal

As of December 31, 2017

MTTCP



Equity Allocation

60%

- Emphasizes diversification, volatility control, and excess return potential
- 20% of the fully invested equity is allocated to international stocks (equally between developed and emerging markets)
- The actively managed All-Cap Blend Portfolio represents the U.S. equity portion
 - Equal-weight positions in 50 stocks across 10 sectors
 - Uses EquityCompass' quantitative models to identify stocks with favorable relative value, price momentum, quality, and mispriced as a result of investor over/under-reaction
 - Rebalanced monthly to attempt to optimize exposure to drivers of excess returns
- Allocations to U.S. and international equities are reviewed annually and adjusted if necessary

Equity Characteristics

Key Portfolio Stats

Number of Holdings	53
Market Cap - Geometric (\$Billion)	\$30.1
Dividend Yield	1.9%
Price / Earnings (Trailing 12-Month)	20.9

Holdings by Market-Cap

Large Cap	71.5%
Mid Cap	25.0%
Small Cap	3.5%

Sector Allocation

Information Technology	17.4%
Consumer Discretionary	12.6%
Financials	12.3%
Healthcare	11.7%
Energy	10.5%
Industrials	9.7%
Materials	8.1%
Consumer Staples	6.8%
Real Estate	5.5%
Utilities	4.1%
Telecommunications	1.4%

Municipal Bond Allocation

40%

- Uses ETFs and closed-end funds that invest in municipal bonds, thus providing liquidity, cost efficiency, and diversification across securities and maturities
- The income produced by muni bonds is exempt from federal taxes, and in some cases, state and local taxes
- Muni bonds used in the portfolio have historically been high quality, with a low default rate and low volatility compared to other bonds
- Munis may help diversify a portfolio because they have a low or negative correlation to other asset classes

Credit Stats — Fixed Income

	MTTCP	Barclays Muni MM
Maturity	12.4	12.9
Coupon	4.7%	4.7%
Duration	6.2	6.4
Yield	3.2%	2.2%
Investment Grade	91.9%	100.0%

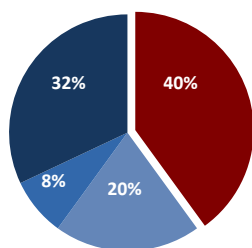
Tactical Equity: Equity Risk Management Strategy

The Equity Risk Management Strategy (ERMS) is a rules-based tactical allocation strategy designed to reduce MTTCP's equity exposure when near-term market conditions are deemed unfavorable and to restore exposure when factors become favorable. The ERMS analyzes fundamental and technical indicators to determine the market condition. Under favorable conditions, the Strategy will be fully invested to track the S&P 500. When conditions are deemed unfavorable, the ERMS reduces equity exposure by shifting an amount to cash or inverse (short) an investment tracking the S&P 500. The strategy may invest in inverse ETFs.

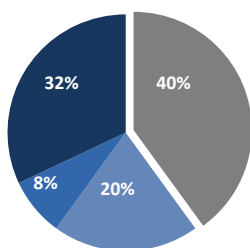
Market Indicators	Market Condition	ERMS Action	MTTCP Equity Exposure	MTTCP Allocation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Earnings expectations (fundamentals) rising Technical conditions positive 	Favorable	Fully Invested	60%	Fully invested Equity : 40% Fixed Income : 40%
Either fundamental <u>OR</u> technical conditions are negative	Caution	Reduce Equity Exposure	Maximum: 59% Minimum: 40%	
Both fundamental <u>AND</u> technical conditions are negative	Unfavorable	Hedge Equity Exposure	Maximum: 29% Minimum: 22%	

Tactical Family of Portfolios: TTCP, MTTCP, and TCE

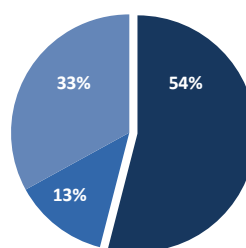
Tactical Total Core Portfolio (TTCP)



Municipal Tactical Total Core Portfolio (MTTCP)



Tactical Core Equity Portfolio (TCE)



- All Cap Blend Portfolio (50 stocks)
- Equity Risk Management Strategy (ETFs)
- International Equity (ETFs)
- Fixed Income Portfolio (ETFs) (sub advised by Ziegler Capital)
- Municipal Securities (ETFs / Closed end funds)

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MTTCP

Strategy Profile

As of December 31, 2017

Description of Terms

Alpha

A manager's contribution to return performance that cannot be attributed to market performance. How the manager performed if the market has no gain or loss.

Standard Deviation

Standard Deviation is a gauge of risk which measures the spread of the difference of returns from their average. The more a portfolio's returns vary from its average, the higher the standard deviation. It is important to note that higher-than-average returns affect the standard deviation just as lower-than-average returns. Thus, it is not a measure of downside risk. Since it measures total variation of return, standard deviation is a measure of total risk, unlike beta, which measures market risk.

Batting Average

A measure of a manager's ability to beat the market consistently, the Batting Average is calculated by dividing the number of quarters in which the manager beat or matched an index by the total number of quarters in the period. For example, a manager who meets or outperforms the market every quarter in a given period would have a batting average of 100. A manager who beats the market half of the time would have a batting average of 50.

Sharpe Ratio

Sharpe Ratio is one of two alternative, yet similar, methods of measuring excess return per unit of risk. (The other method is the Treynor Ratio.) In the case of the Sharpe Ratio, risk is measured using the standard deviation of the returns in the portfolio. The Sharpe Ratio relates the difference between the portfolio return and the risk-free rate to the standard deviation of that difference for a given time period.

Beta

Beta measures the risk level of the manager. Beta measures the volatility, or systematic risk, of a security or a portfolio in comparison to the market as a whole. In contrast, alpha measures the nonsystematic return of the portfolio, and standard deviation measures the volatility of a portfolio's returns compared to the average return of the portfolio. A beta equal to one indicates a risk level equivalent to the market. Higher betas are associated with higher risk levels, while lower betas are associated with lower risk levels. Beta is calculated using regression analysis, and can be summarized by the tendency of a security's returns to respond to swings in the market. A beta of 1 indicates that the security's price will move with the market. A beta of less than 1 means that the security will be less volatile than the market. A beta of greater than 1 indicates that the security's price will be more volatile than the market. For example, if a stock's beta is 1.2, it's theoretically 20% more volatile than the market. A beta of greater than 1 offers the possibility of a higher rate of return, but also poses more risk.

R²

R-squared is a statistical measure that represents the percentage of a fund or security's movements that can be explained by movements in a benchmark index.

Up-Market Capture Ratio

Up-Market Capture Ratio is a measure of managers' performance in up markets relative to the market itself. An up market is one in which the market's quarterly return is greater than or equal to zero. The higher the manager's up-market capture ratio, the better the manager capitalized on a rising market. For example, a value of 110 suggests that the manager captured 110% of the up market (performed 10% better than the market) when the market was up. A negative up-market capture ratio indicates that a manager's returns fell while the market rose. For example, if the market gained 8% while a manager's returns fell 2%, the up-market capture ratio would be -25%.

Down-Market Capture Ratio

Down-Market Capture Ratio is a measure of managers' performance in down markets relative to the market itself. A down market is one in which the market's quarterly return is less than zero. The lower the manager's down-market capture ratio, the better the manager protected capital during a market decline. A value of 90 suggests that a manager's losses were only 90% of the market loss when the market was down. A negative down-market capture ratio indicates that a manager's returns rose while the market declined. For example, if the market fell 8% while the manager's returns rose 2%, the down-market capture ratio would be -25%.

IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES

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Foreign investments are subject to risks not ordinarily associated with domestic investments, such as currency, economic and political risks, and different accounting standards. There are special considerations associated with international investing, including the risk of currency fluctuations and political and economic events. Investing in emerging markets may involve greater risk and volatility than investing in more developed countries. Small company stocks are typically more volatile and carry additional risks, since smaller companies generally are not as well established as larger companies. The market risk associated with small-cap and mid-cap stocks is generally greater than that associated with large-cap stocks because small-cap and mid-cap stocks tend to experience sharper price fluctuations than large-cap stocks, particularly during bear markets. Due to their narrow focus, sector-based investments typically exhibit greater volatility and are generally associated with a high degree of risk. When investing in bonds, it is important to note that as interest rates rise, bond prices will fall. In addition, duration risk measures a debt security's price sensitivity to interest rate changes. Bonds with higher duration carry more risks and have higher price volatility than bonds with lower duration. Therefore, if interest rates are very low at the time of purchase of the bonds, when interest rates eventually do rise, the price of such lower interest rate bonds will decrease and anyone needing to sell such bonds at that time, rather than holding them to maturity, could realize a loss, and may trade for less than their net asset value. When investing in real estate, it is important to note that property values can fall due to environmental, economic, or other reasons, and changes in interest rates can negatively impact the performance of real estate companies. **Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) represent a share of all stocks in a respective index. ETFs trade like stocks and are subject to market risk, including the potential for loss of principal. The value of ETFs will fluctuate with the value of the underlying securities. Inverse ETFs are considered risky and are not suitable for all investors. Inverse ETFs are constructed by using various derivatives for the purpose of profiting from a decline in the value of an underlying benchmark. Investing in inverse ETFs is similar to holding various short positions, or using a combination of advanced investment strategies to profit from falling prices. Typically, these products have one-day investment objectives, and investors should monitor such funds on a daily basis. Investors should review the prospectus and consider the ETF's investment objectives, risks, charges, and expenses carefully before investing. Prospectuses are available through your Financial Advisor and include this and other important information.** Closed-end funds are subject to market risk, and the amount you receive upon sale may be more or less than the amount you paid. Investors should consider a fund's investment objective, risks, charges, and expenses carefully before investing. The Russell 1000 Index measures the performance of the large-cap segment of the U.S. equity universe. It is a subset of the Russell 3000® Index and includes approximately 1000 of the largest securities based on a combination of their market cap and current index membership. The Russell 1000 represents approximately 92% of the U.S. market. The Russell 3000 Index measures the performance of the largest 3000 U.S. companies representing approximately 98% of the investable U.S. equity market. The MSCI World ex USA All Cap Index captures large, mid, small and micro cap representation across 22 of 23 Developed Markets countries including Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the UK. (excluding the United States). With 8,138 constituents, the index covers approximately 99% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country. HFRI Equity Hedge (Total) Index (HFRIEHI) is a fund-weighted index of strategies that maintain positions both long and short in primarily equity and equity derivative securities. A wide variety of investment processes can be employed to arrive at an investment decision, including both quantitative and fundamental techniques, strategies can be broadly diversified or narrowly focused on specific sectors and can range broadly in terms of levels of net exposure, leverage employed, holding period, concentrations of market capitalizations and valuation ranges of typical portfolios. The Barclays Municipal Bond Index is an unmanaged index that is considered representative of the broad market for investment grade, tax-exempt bonds with a maturity of at least one year. The Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index is a broad-based flagship benchmark that measures the investment grade, US dollar-denominated, fixed-rate taxable bond market. The index includes Treasuries, government-related and corporate securities, MBS (agency fixed-rate and hybrid ARM pass-throughs), ABS and CMBS (agency and non-agency). The volatility of the indices identified in this report may be materially different from the volatility of the model portfolios presented by EquityCompass Strategies. Indices are unmanaged, do not reflect fees and expenses, and it is not possible to invest directly in an index.

PAST PERFORMANCE CANNOT AND SHOULD NOT BE VIEWED AS AN INDICATOR OF FUTURE PERFORMANCE.

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To learn more about the Tactical Total Core—Municipal Bond Strategy, please contact your Stifel Financial Advisor.