

FREEDOM UNIFIED MANAGED ACCOUNT (UMA)

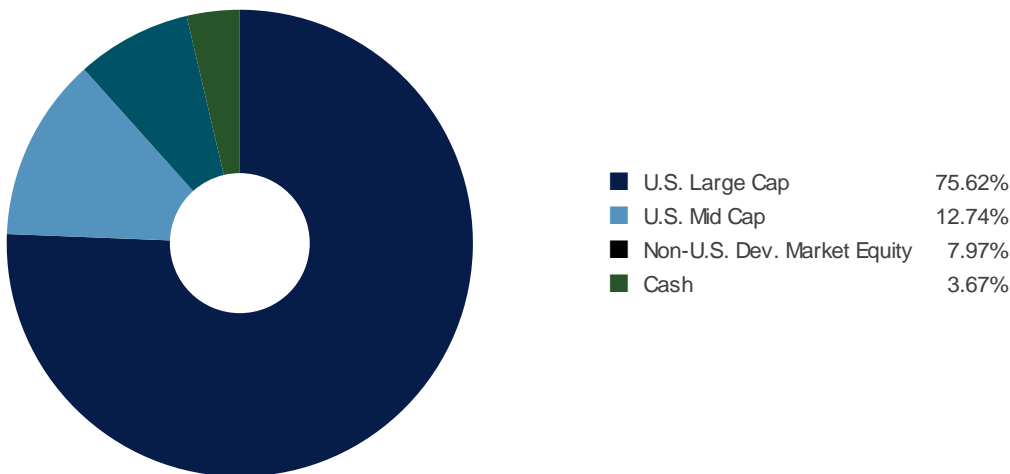
U.S. Equity Strategy //
Model Code: USNA // \$300,000 model

Q2
2018

96% Equity / 4% Fixed Income / 0% Alternative

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE: Designed to maximize returns through strategies that invest in U.S. equities, this portfolio is designed to give exposure to established, U.S.-based companies, with the managers concentrated in large cap with flexibility to mid-cap exposure. This portfolio may be appropriate for those investors who can accept a moderate to high level of volatility over a full market cycle.

ALLOCATION BREAKDOWN (%)



Returns through 06/30/2018, \$300,000 minimum investment.

PERFORMANCE REVIEW

	Trailing 1-Yr.	3-Yr.	5-Yr.	10 Yr. or Since Inception ¹	Inception Date	Std Dev / 5-Yr.
U.S. Equity (Gross)	16.74	12.00	13.63	14.30	10/1/2012	7.34
U.S. Equity (Net)	15.14	10.43	12.00	12.64	10/1/2012	7.31
INDEX	Trailing 1-Yr.	3-Yr.	5-Yr.	10 Yr. or Since Inception ¹	Inception Date	Std Dev / 5-Yr.
S&P 500 Index	14.37	11.93	13.42	14.04	10/1/2012	7.03
MSCI EAFE Index	6.84	4.90	6.44	7.50	10/1/2012	10.44
Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index	-0.40	1.72	2.27	1.57	10/1/2012	2.93
Composite Yield	1.65					

¹Since inception performance is shown if 10 years of performance is not available.

All investments are subject to risk, including loss. There is no assurance that any investment strategy will be successful. Past performance does not guarantee future results. Asset allocation and diversification does not ensure a profit or protect against a loss. Indices are not available for direct investment. Any investor who attempts to mimic the performance of an index would incur fees and expenses which would reduce returns. Capital Market Assumptions are forward looking data and subject to change at any time and there is no assurance that projections will be realized. Variations to capital market assumptions are expected and specific sectors or industries are more susceptible due to their increased vulnerability to any single economic, political or regulatory development. The charts and tables presented herein are for illustrative purposes only and should not be considered as the sole basis for your investment decision. It is important to review the investment objectives, risk tolerance, tax objectives and liquidity needs before choosing an investment style or manager. Composite returns are showing on a gross and net basis. Please see important disclosures related to composite performance, yield, risks, and index descriptions beginning on page 2.

OUR FOUR-STEP PROCESS

The AMS Research team adheres to a disciplined, four-step investment process that is designed to ensure that every investor receives an institutional-quality portfolio carefully tailored to meet their individual objectives.

1 Capital Market Assumptions

Develop forward looking risk, return and correlation assumptions for different asset classes

2 Asset Allocation

Optimize the asset allocation and build efficient portfolios from the selected asset classes

3 Investment Selection

Construct portfolios by selecting high quality investment solutions that have consistently compensated investors for the risk taken in their portfolios

4 Ongoing Consulting Process

Continuously monitor every element of the process to ensure that we are providing an institutional quality program that works towards reaching each client's goals

Mutual funds are sold by prospectus only. Investors should consider the investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses of an investment company carefully before investing. The prospectus contains this and other information about an investment company and is available from your financial advisor. The prospectus should be read carefully before investing. The performance data depicted represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate so that an investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted. Please contact us at (800)248-8863 extension 74991 for the most recent month-end performance data of the listed funds or strategy.

Model Delivery: Under the model delivery arrangement, managers provide Raymond James with a model portfolio and are generally not involved in organizing or effecting portfolio trades. Raymond James retains investment authority rather than the manager, and therefore, trades are generally expected to be executed through Raymond James. In addition, Raymond James, rather than the manager, is responsible for proxy voting (unless this authority has been retained by the client), as well as submitting instructions related to corporate actions such as reorganizations and tender offers. There may be differences in trade rotation, timing, and other factors, which could cause performance dispersion where a manager has discretion over client assets versus AMS. AMS Due Diligence monitors and compares RJCS Model Delivery composite performance to the manager's composite performance for each strategy.

UMA strategies may utilize mutual funds which deduct operating expenses from their respective fund assets (expense ratio). The expense ratio is shown net and gross of 12b-1

fees which are reimbursed to clients on a semi-monthly basis. The portfolio expense ratio may be updated based on allocation changes and trading activity. Investment companies typically determine the expense ratio annually and therefore this number can change based on an update of operating expenses.

These charges are in addition to UMA advisory fees. Some fund classes may also apply an initial and/or deferred sales load, which would normally be deducted from the initial investment and/or the proceeds at liquidation but these sales loads are waived by the fund companies within the Freedom program. In an effort to limit market timing activity, fund companies generally impose redemption fees, or short term trading penalties (typically 1% to 2% of the original amount invested), to their funds, which are generally not waived for fee-based accounts. These penalties are typically assessed to clients liquidating a fund within 60-90 days of purchase (but may be six months to a year). Please note that each fund family sets its own short term window, which can vary widely from fund to fund.

Mutual funds often offer their portfolios in multiple share classes. These classes, while invested in the same underlying portfolio, offer a variety of cost structures for different types of investors. The differences between classes may include sales loads, 12(b)-1 distribution fees, and administrative and operating expenses. Asset Management Services seeks to invest in classes of funds with lower operating expenses, such as no-load and institutional classes or classes intended specifically for fee-based accounts. However, many of these share classes have only recently become available and, as a result, long-term performance specific to these newer classes may not be available. In such cases, the returns, shown reflect the performance of the share class used in the Freedom strategies blended with the returns of the original share class for periods prior to the inception of the newer class.

Such performance substitutions, typically performed by the mutual funds themselves, are based on the fact that the different share classes have a common underlying portfolio and may therefore have been expected to perform similarly, allowing for the different cost structures.

Adjustments are made, as a downward revision to performance, in the event that the new class has a higher expense ratio than the alternative share class. If the share class acquired in the Freedom account has a lower expense ratio, no performance adjustment is made.

Freedom UMA portfolios may include portfolio managers or mutual funds which are affiliates of Raymond James & Associates, Inc. ("RJA"). The participation of affiliated portfolio managers or mutual funds may create an incentive for RJA to recommend the affiliated portfolio manager or mutual fund over a similarly qualified and suitable non-affiliated portfolio manager or mutual fund. However, RJA does not receive additional compensation for recommending an affiliated portfolio manager or fund over a non-affiliated portfolio manager or mutual fund.

Important information related to UMA composite performance returns:

Where shown, performance figures are for informational purposes only and should not be used as the sole basis of your investment decision. Past performance is not indicative of future results, and the choice of a portfolio should not be based upon performance shown.

When accounts open in Freedom UMA, performance is based on a size-weighted (asset-weighted) composite of all fully discretionary, wrap-fee accounts. Freedom UMA

results are calculated using the Discounted Cash Flow Method, are time-weighted, and include cash in the total returns. Cancelled accounts remain in the composite through their last full month. Composite performance begins when the strategy has three or more accounts open and invested for at least one full quarter. Reported composite performance was not

duplicated by every individual account in the composite, resulting in a different return for any particular investor. Investing involves risk and you may incur a profit or a loss. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. A complete list and description of the quarterly performance composite is available upon request. Performance data has not been audited and are subject to revision. Thus, the composite returns shown above may be revised and Raymond James will publish any revised performance data. Please refer to Raymond James & Associates' Wrap Fee Program Brochure for the Freedom fee schedules. Raymond James & Associates, Inc., Raymond James Financial Services, Inc., Raymond James Bank and Eagle Asset Management, Inc. are wholly-owned, independent subsidiaries of Raymond James Financial. Eagle funds are not available in Freedom retirement strategies. The Freedom UMA program was first offered in April of 2009. Raymond James reserves the right to replace an existing fund or manager in a strategy at any time.

Gross returns are shown at net-asset value ("NAV") of the funds and gross of fees for SMAs, but do not reflect the effect of Freedom advisory fees. Net results are after all fees including the individual funds' internal management and operating expenses, and Freedom UMA advisory fees, but before domestic taxes. Beginning March 2012, Raymond James began reimbursing 12b-1 mutual fund fees on a semimonthly basis. Since these reimbursements are fees being returned to the client, the fee amount is not included in the "Gross" return, while it does factor into the "Net" return. The portfolio expense ratio may be updated based on allocation changes and trading activity. Investment companies typically determine the expense ratio annually and therefore this number can change based on an update of operating expenses. Performance includes reinvestment of all income, dividends and capital gains. Dividends are not guaranteed and a company's future ability to pay dividends may be limited. The maximum client fee is 3.00% annually for all UMA Strategies; however, performance is shown net of actual fees experienced within the respective composites, which is expected to be lower than the maximum fee.

Composite Yield: The individual income yield is calculated for each account in the composite (income received over the quarter / accounts average value.) Those yields are then summed and divided by the number of accounts in the composite. This is not representative of a yield realized by any client and is not intended to project the income that a client should expect.

Important information related to portfolio risks:

It is important to review the investment objectives, risk tolerance, tax objectives and liquidity needs before choosing an investment style or manager. All investments carry a certain degree of risk and no one particular investment style or manager is suitable for all types of investors. Asset allocation and diversification does not ensure a profit or protect against a loss. This should not be considered forward looking, and are not guarantees of future performance of any investment. There is no assurance that any investment strategy will be successful.

- Fixed-income securities (or "bonds") are exposed to various risks including but not limited to credit (risk of default or principal and interest payments), market and liquidity, interest rate, reinvestment, legislative (changes to the tax code), and call risks.
- There is an inverse relationship between interest rate movements and fixed income prices. Generally, when interest rates rise, fixed income prices fall and when interest rates fall, fixed income prices generally rise. Short-term bonds with maturities of three years or less will generally have lower yields than long term bonds which are more susceptible to interest rate risk.
- Callable bonds generally offer a higher yield than non-callable bonds as they have the option to call the bonds and repay the principal prior to maturity. Issuers will generally be inclined to initiate a call if interest rates have declined since the bonds were first issued, as they can reissue new bonds at a lower interest rate. Investors will then be positioned to reinvest return on principal in a declining interest rate environment, thus receiving a lower yield going forward.

- Credit risk includes the creditworthiness of the issuer or insurer, and possible prepayments of principal and interest. Bonds may receive credit ratings from a number of agencies however, Standard & Poor's ratings range from AAA to D, with any bond with a rating BBB or higher considered to be investment grade. Securities rated below investment grade generally provide a higher yield but carry a higher risk of default which could result on a loss of the principal investment. Because high-yield bonds have greater credit and default risk they may not be appropriate for all investors. While bonds rated investment grade have lower credit and default risk, there is no guarantee securing the principal investment.
- Investors should consider the Yield to Worst (YTW) of a bond or bond portfolio versus the Current Yield as the YTW is the lowest potential yield that that can be received without default. YTW takes into account any bonds that could be called prior to maturity.
- Securities issued by certain U.S. government-related organizations are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government and therefore no assurance can be given that the U.S. government will provide financial backing should an issue default.
- Mortgage Backed securities (MBS) are exposed to various risks including but not limited to credit (risk of default of principal and interest payments), market, interest rate, prepayment, and reinvestment risks. Unless issued by GNMA, MBS's are not backed or guaranteed by any government agency. Actual payments received from a MBS frequently differ from the terms stated at purchase. Payments consist of pass through income and principal repayment, can fluctuate over time, and receive no special tax treatment. Changes in interest rates can affect the value and maturity date of a MBS. Prepayment caused by the underlying mortgages being unexpectedly paid off or refinanced is likely and will result in an unpredictable rate of income payment and principal repayment.
- Please note these portfolios may be subject to state, local, and/or alternative minimum taxes. You should discuss any tax or legal matters with the appropriate professional.
- International investing involves special risks, including currency fluctuations, different financial accounting standards, and possible political and economic volatility.
- Investing in emerging markets can be riskier than investing in well-established foreign markets. Emerging and developing markets may be less liquid and more volatile because they tend to reflect economic structures that are generally less diverse and mature and political systems that may be less stable than those in more developed countries.
- Investing in small-cap stocks generally involves greater risks, and therefore, may not be appropriate for every investor. Stocks of smaller or newer or mid-sized companies may be more likely to realize more substantial growth as well as suffer more significant losses than larger or more established issuers.
- Commodities trading is generally considered speculative because of the significant potential for investment loss. Among the factors that could affect the value of the fund's investments in commodities are cyclical economic conditions, sudden political events, changes in sectors affecting a particular industry or commodity, and adverse international monetary policies. Markets for precious metals and other commodities are likely to be volatile and there may be sharp price fluctuations even during periods when prices overall are rising.
- Specific sector investing such as real estate can be subject to different and greater risks than more diversified investments. Declines in the value of real estate, economic conditions, property taxes, tax laws and interest rates all present potential risks to real estate investments.
- Some accounts may invest in Master Limited Partnership ("MLP") units, which may result in unique tax treatment. MLPs may not be appropriate for ERISA or IRA accounts, and cause K-1 tax treatment. Please consult your tax adviser for additional information regarding the tax implications associated with MLP investments.
- Alternative investments are generally considered speculative in nature and may involve a high degree of risk, particularly if concentrating investments in one or few alternative investments. These risks are potentially greater and substantially different than those associated with traditional equity or fixed income investments. The investment strategies used by certain Funds may require a substantial use of leverage. The investment

strategies employed and associated risks are more fully disclosed in each Fund's prospectus, which is available from your financial advisor.

- Changes in the value of a hedging instrument may not match those of the investment being hedged.
- These portfolios may be subject to international, small-cap and sector-focus exposures as well. Accounts may have over weighted sector and issuer positions, and may result in greater volatility and risk.
- Companies in the technology industry are subject to fierce competition, and their products and services may be subject to rapid obsolescence.

Definitions and Benchmark Information:

Standard Deviation is a measure of volatility, commonly viewed as risk. Regarding quarterly returns, it is the square root of the variance, which equals the expected value of the squared deviation from the mean value. A more volatile investment will have a higher standard deviation while the deviation of a more stable investment will be lower.

Broad benchmarks are presented to illustrate the general price movement in one or more broad, widely accessible asset class. These benchmarks are not intended to represent the security selection process or holdings, but serve as a frame of comparison using established, well known indices. The Best Fit Index is selected from published indices based on historical returns correlation and consistency with the discipline's investment process and/or holdings. Strategies that cross asset classes or strategies may be shown with a blended benchmark using a combination of indices felt to be representative of the elements of the discipline. There are inherent limitations present when assigning a best fit index to an allocation discipline such as the volatility of the benchmark. Standard deviation may be materially different than that of the discipline and benchmark may have a low correlation to the discipline (as represented by R Squared). Standard Deviation and R Squared data is available upon request. *These indices are not available for direct investment. Any product which attempts to mimic the performance an index will incur expenses such as management fees and transaction costs that reduce returns.*

Standard & Poor's 500 (S&P 500) Index: Measures changes in stock market conditions based on the average performance of 500 widely held common stocks. Represents approximately 68% of the investable U.S. equity market.

MSCI EAFE (Europe, Australasia, Far East) Index: A free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure developed market equity performance, excluding the United States & Canada. The EAFE consists of the country indices of 21 developed nations.

Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index: Measures changes in the fixed rate debt issues rated investment grade or higher by Moody's Investors Service, Standard and Poor's, or Fitch Investor's Service, in that order. The Aggregate Index is comprised of the Government/Corporate Mortgage-Backed Securities, and the Asset-Backed Securities indices.