

STIFEL FINANCIAL CORP  
Form 10-K  
February 23, 2017

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE  
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016

Commission File Number: 001-09305

STIFEL FINANCIAL CORP.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	43-1273600
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

501 North Broadway, St. Louis, Missouri 63102-2188

(Address of principal executive offices and zip code)

(314) 342-2000

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

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Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
Common Stock, \$0.15 par value per share	New York Stock Exchange Chicago Stock Exchange
Preferred Stock Purchase Rights	New York Stock Exchange Chicago Stock Exchange
6.25% Non-Cumulative Preferred Stock, Series A	New York Stock Exchange Chicago Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("the Exchange Act") during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

The aggregate market value of the registrant's common stock, \$0.15 par value per share, held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of the close of business on June 30, 2016, was \$2.2 billion.<sup>1</sup>

The number of shares outstanding of the registrant's common stock, \$0.15 par value per share, as of the close of business on February 15, 2017 was 68,147,490.

In determining this amount, the registrant assumed that the executive officers and directors of the registrant are affiliates of the registrant. Such assumptions shall not be deemed to be conclusive for any other purposes.

**DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE**

Portions of the Proxy Statement for the annual meeting of shareholders, to be filed within 120 days of our fiscal year ended December 31, 2016, are incorporated by reference in Part III hereof.

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## PART I

Certain statements in this report may be considered forward-looking. Statements that are not historical or current facts, including statements about beliefs and expectations, are forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements cover, among other things, statements made about general economic, political, regulatory, and market conditions, the investment banking and brokerage industries, our objectives and results, and also may include our belief regarding the effect of various legal proceedings, management expectations, our liquidity and funding sources, counterparty credit risk, or other similar matters. Forward-looking statements involve inherent risks and uncertainties, and important factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated, including those factors discussed below under “Risk Factors” in Item 1A as well as those discussed in “External Factors Impacting Our Business” included in “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” in Part II, Item 7 of this report.

Because of these and other uncertainties, our actual future results may be materially different from the results indicated by these forward-looking statements. In addition, our past results of operations do not necessarily indicate our future results. We undertake no obligation to publicly release any revisions to the forward-looking statements or reflect events or circumstances after the date of this document.

### ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Stifel Financial Corp. is a Delaware corporation and a financial holding company headquartered in St. Louis. We were organized in 1983. Our principal subsidiary is Stifel, Nicolaus & Company, Incorporated (“Stifel”), a full-service retail and institutional wealth management and investment banking firm. Stifel is the successor to a partnership founded in 1890. Our other subsidiaries include Century Securities Associates, Inc. (“CSA”), an independent contractor broker-dealer firm; Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc. (“KBW”), Miller Buckfire & Co. LLC (“Miller Buckfire”), and Eaton Partners, LLC (“Eaton Partners”), broker-dealer firms; Stifel Nicolaus Europe Limited (“SNEL”), our European subsidiary; Stifel Bank & Trust (“Stifel Bank”), a retail and commercial bank; Stifel Trust Company, N.A. and Stifel Trust Company Delaware, N.A. (collectively, “Stifel Trust”), our trust companies; and 1919 Investment Counsel, LLC (“1919”) and Ziegler Capital Management, LLC (“ZCM”), asset management firms. Unless the context requires otherwise, the terms “the Company,” “our company,” “we,” and “our,” as used herein, refer to Stifel Financial Corp. and its subsidiaries.

With a 126-year operating history, we have built a diversified business serving private clients, institutional investors, and investment banking clients located across the country. Our principal activities are:

- Private client services, including securities transaction and financial planning services;
- Institutional equity and fixed income sales, trading and research, and municipal finance;
- Investment banking services, including mergers and acquisitions, public offerings, and private placements; and
- Retail and commercial banking, including personal and commercial lending programs.

Our core philosophy is based upon a tradition of trust, understanding, and studied advice. We attract and retain experienced professionals by fostering a culture of entrepreneurial, long-term thinking. We provide our private, institutional, and corporate clients quality, personalized service, with the theory that if we place clients’ needs first, both our clients and our company will prosper. Our unwavering client and employee focus have earned us a reputation as one of the nation’s leading wealth management and investment banking firms.

We have grown our business both organically and through opportunistic acquisitions. Over the past several years, we have grown substantially, primarily by completing and successfully integrating a number of acquisitions, including our acquisition of the capital markets business of Legg Mason (“LM Capital Markets”) from Citigroup in December 2005 and the following acquisitions:

- Ryan Beck Holdings, Inc. (“Ryan Beck”) and its wholly owned broker-dealer subsidiary, Ryan Beck & Company, Inc. – On February 28, 2007, we closed on the acquisition of Ryan Beck, a full-service brokerage and investment banking

firm with a strong private client focus, from BankAtlantic Bancorp, Inc.

First Service Financial Company (“First Service”) and its wholly owned subsidiary, FirstService Bank – On April 2, 2007, we completed our acquisition of First Service, and its wholly owned subsidiary FirstService Bank, a St. Louis-based Missouri commercial bank. Upon consummation of the acquisition, we became a bank holding company and a financial holding company, subject to the supervision and regulation of The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. First Service now operates as Stifel Bank & Trust.

Butler, Wick & Co., Inc. (“Butler Wick”) – On December 31, 2008, we closed on the acquisition of Butler Wick, a privately held broker-dealer which specialized in providing financial advice to individuals, municipalities, and corporate clients.

UBS Financial Services Inc. (“UBS”) – During the third and fourth quarters of 2009, we acquired 56 branches from the UBS Wealth Management Americas branch network.

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• **Thomas Weisel Partners Group, Inc. (“TWPG”)** – On July 1, 2010, we acquired TWPG, an investment bank focused principally on the growth sectors of the economy, including technology and health care. This acquisition expanded our investment banking presence on the west coast of the United States.

• **Stone & Youngberg LLC (“Stone & Youngberg”)** – On October 1, 2011, we acquired Stone & Youngberg, a leading financial services firm specializing in municipal finance and fixed income securities. Stone & Youngberg’s comprehensive institutional group expanded our public finance, institutional sales and trading, and bond underwriting, particularly in the Arizona and California markets, and expanded our Private Client Group.

• **Miller Buckfire** – On December 20, 2012, we acquired Miller Buckfire, an investment banking firm. Miller Buckfire provides a full range of investment banking advisory services, including financial restructuring, mergers and acquisitions, and debt and equity placements.

• **KBW, Inc. (“KBW”)** – On February 15, 2013, we acquired KBW, an investment banking firm with a focus in the banking, insurance, brokerage, asset management, mortgage banking, real estate, and specialty finance sectors. KBW maintains industry-leading positions in research, corporate finance, mergers and acquisitions, as well as sales and trading in equities and debt securities of financial services companies.

• **Fixed Income Sales and Trading Business From Knight Capital** – On July 1, 2013, we completed the acquisition of the U.S. institutional fixed income sales and trading business and the hiring of the European institutional fixed income sales and trading team from Knight Capital Group, Inc. The combined teams of sales and trading professionals in the U.S. and Europe cover high-yield and investment-grade corporate bonds, asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities, loan trading, and emerging markets, as well as fixed income research in selected sectors and companies.

- **Acacia Federal Savings Bank (“Acacia Federal”)** – On October 31, 2013, Stifel Bank completed its acquisition of Acacia Federal Savings Bank, a federally chartered savings institution.

• **ZCM** – On November 30, 2013, we acquired ZCM, an asset management firm that provides investment solutions for institutions, mutual fund sub-advisory clients, municipalities, pension plans, Taft-Hartley plans, and individual investors.

• **De La Rosa, & Co. (“De La Rosa”)** – On April 3, 2014, we acquired De La Rosa, a California-based public finance investment banking boutique. The addition of the De La Rosa team is expected to further strengthen our company’s position in a number of key underwriting markets in California.

• **Oriel Securities (“Oriel”)** – On July 31, 2014, we completed the acquisition of Oriel, a London-based stockbroking and investment banking firm. The combination of our company and Oriel has created a significant middle-market investment banking group in London, with broad research coverage across most sectors of the economy, equity and debt sales and trading, and investment banking services.

• **1919 Investment Counsel, formerly known as Legg Mason Investment Counsel & Trust Co., National Association** – On November 7, 2014, we completed the acquisition of 1919 Investment Counsel, an asset management firm and trust company that provides customized investment advisory and trust services, on a discretionary basis, to individuals, families, and institutions throughout the country.

• **Merchant Capital, LLC (“Merchant Capital”)** – On December 31, 2014, we acquired Merchant Capital, a public finance investment banking firm headquartered in Montgomery, Alabama, which serves the Southeastern market. The strategic combination of Stifel and Merchant Capital is expected to further strengthen our company’s position in several key underwriting markets in the Southeast.

• **Sterne Agee Group, Inc. (“Sterne Agee”)** – On June 5, 2015, we completed the purchase of all of the outstanding shares of common stock of Sterne Agee, a financial service firm that offers comprehensive wealth management and investment service to a diverse client base including corporations, municipalities, and individual investors. On July 1, 2016, we completed the sale of Sterne Agee’s legacy independent brokerage and clearing businesses pursuant to two separate stock purchase agreements dated June 24, 2016.

• **Barclays Wealth and Investment Management (“Barclays”)** – On December 4, 2015, we completed the purchase of the Barclays Wealth and Investment Management, Americas franchise in the U.S.

• **Eaton Partners, LLC (“Eaton Partners”)** – On January 4, 2016, we completed the acquisition of Eaton Partners, a global fund placement and advisory firm. Eaton Partners will retain its brand name and will operate as a Stifel company.

• **ISM Capital LLP (“ISM”)** – On May 3, 2016, we completed the acquisition of ISM, an independent investment bank focused on international debt capital markets. The acquisition of ISM adds to our company’s debt capital markets origination, sales, and research capabilities.





## Business Segments

We operate in the following segments: Global Wealth Management, Institutional Group, and Other. For a discussion of the financial results of our segments, see Item 7, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Segment Analysis.”

## Narrative Description of Business

As of December 31, 2016, we employed over 7,100 associates, including 2,282 financial advisors, of which 123 are independent contractors. Through our broker-dealer subsidiaries, we provide securities-related financial services to customers from the United States and Europe. Our customers include individuals, corporations, municipalities, and institutions. We have customers throughout the United States, with a growing presence in the United Kingdom and Europe. No single client accounts for a material percentage of any segment of our business. Our inventory, which we believe is of modest size and intended to turn over quickly, exists to facilitate order flow and support the investment strategies of our clients. The inventory of securities held to facilitate customer trades and our market-making activities is sensitive to market movements. Furthermore, our balance sheet is highly liquid, without material holdings of securities that are difficult to value or remarket. We believe that our broad platform, fee-based revenues, and strong distribution network position us well to take advantage of current trends within the financial services sector.

## GLOBAL WEALTH MANAGEMENT

We provide securities transaction, brokerage, and investment services to our clients through the consolidated Stifel branch system. We have made significant investments in personnel and technology to grow the Private Client Group over the past ten years.

## Consolidated Stifel Branch System

At December 31, 2016, the Private Client Group had a network of 2,159 financial advisors located in 360 branch offices in 45 states and the District of Columbia. In addition, we have 123 independent contractors.

Our financial advisors provide a broad range of investments and services to our clients, including financial planning services. We offer equity securities; taxable and tax-exempt fixed income securities, including municipal, corporate, and government agency securities; preferred stock; and unit investment trusts. We also offer a broad range of externally managed fee-based products. In addition, we offer insurance and annuity products and investment company shares through agreements with numerous third-party distributors. We encourage our financial advisors to pursue the products and services that best fit their clients’ needs and that they feel most comfortable recommending. Our private clients may choose from a traditional, commission-based structure or fee-based money management programs. In most cases, commissions are charged for sales of investment products to clients based on an established commission schedule. In certain cases, varying discounts may be given based on relevant client or trade factors determined by the financial advisor.

Our independent contractors, who operate in our CSA business, provide the same types of financial products and services to its private clients as does Stifel. Under their contractual arrangements, these independent contractors may also provide accounting services, real estate brokerage, insurance, or other business activities for their own account. Independent contractors are responsible for all of their direct costs and are paid a larger percentage of commissions to compensate them for their added expenses. CSA is an introducing broker-dealer and, as such, clears its transactions through Stifel.

## Customer Financing

Client securities transactions are effected on either a cash or margin basis. When securities are purchased on a margin basis, the customer deposits less than the full cost of the security in their account. We make a loan to the customer for the balance of the purchase price. Such loans are collateralized by the purchased securities. The amounts of the loans are subject to the margin requirements of Regulation T of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (“FINRA”) margin requirements, and our internal policies, which usually are more restrictive than Regulation T or FINRA requirements. In permitting customers to purchase securities on margin, we are subject to the risk of a market decline, which could reduce the value of our collateral below the amount of the customers’ indebtedness.

We offer securities-based lending through Stifel Bank, which allows clients to borrow money against the value of qualifying securities for any suitable purpose other than purchasing, trading, or carrying marketable securities or refinancing margin debt. The loan requirements are subject to Regulation U of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (“Regulation U”) and our internal policies, which are typically more restrictive than Regulation U. We establish approved lines and advance rates against qualifying securities and monitor limits daily and, pursuant to such guidelines, require customers to deposit additional collateral or reduce debt positions, when necessary. Factors considered in the review of securities-based lending are the amount of the loan, the degree of concentrated or restricted positions, and the overall evaluation of the portfolio to ensure proper diversification, or, in the case of concentrated positions, appropriate liquidity of the underlying collateral or potential hedging strategies. Underlying collateral for securities-based loans is reviewed with respect to the liquidity of the proposed collateral positions, valuation of securities, historic trading range, volatility analysis, and an evaluation of industry concentrations.

## Asset Management

Our asset management business offers specialized investment management solutions for institutions, private clients, and investment advisors. Revenues for this segment are primarily generated by the investment advisory fees related to asset management services provided for individual and institutional investment portfolios, along with mutual funds. Investment advisory fees are earned on assets held in managed or non-discretionary asset-based programs. These fees are computed based on balances either at the beginning of the quarter, the end of the quarter, or average daily assets. Consistent with industry practice, fees from private client investment portfolios are typically based on asset values at the beginning of the period while institutional fees are typically based on asset values at the end of the period. Asset balances are impacted by both the performance of the market and sales and redemptions of client accounts/funds. Rising markets have historically had a positive impact on investment advisory fee revenues as existing accounts increase in value, and individuals and institutions may commit incremental funds in rising markets. No single client accounts for a material percentage of this segment's total business.

## Stifel Bank

In April 2007, we completed the acquisition of First Service, a St. Louis-based full-service bank, which now operates as Stifel Bank & Trust and is reported in the Global Wealth Management segment. Since the closing of the bank acquisition, we have grown retail and commercial bank assets from \$145.6 million on acquisition date to \$12.8 billion at December 31, 2016. Through Stifel Bank, we offer retail and commercial banking services to private and corporate clients, including personal loan programs, such as fixed and variable mortgage loans, home equity lines of credit, personal loans, loans secured by CDs or savings, and securities-based loans, as well as commercial lending programs, such as small business loans, commercial real estate loans, lines of credit, credit cards, term loans, and inventory and receivables financing, in addition to other banking products. We believe Stifel Bank not only helps us serve our private clients more effectively by offering them a broader range of services, but also enables us to better utilize our private client cash balances held on deposit at Stifel Bank, which is its primary source of funding.

## INSTITUTIONAL GROUP

The Institutional Group segment includes research, equity and fixed income institutional sales and trading, investment banking, public finance, and syndicate.

### Research

Our research department publishes research across multiple industry groups and provides our clients with timely, insightful, and actionable research, aimed at improving investment performance.

### Institutional Sales and Trading

Our equity sales and trading team distributes our proprietary equity research products and communicates our investment recommendations to our client base of institutional investors, executes equity trades, sells the securities of companies for which we act as an underwriter, and makes a market in domestic securities. In our various sales and trading activities, we take a focused approach to serving our clients by maintaining inventory to facilitate order flow and support the investment strategies of our institutional fixed income clients, as opposed to seeking trading profits through proprietary trading. Our equity sales and trading teams are located in various cities in the United States, as well as Geneva, Zurich, London, and Madrid.

The fixed income institutional sales and trading group is comprised of taxable and tax-exempt sales departments. Our institutional sales and trading group executes trades with diversification across municipal, corporate, government agency, and mortgage-backed securities.

## Investment Banking

Our investment banking activities include the provision of financial advisory services principally with respect to mergers and acquisitions and the execution of public offerings and private placements of debt and equity securities. The investment banking group focuses on middle-market companies as well as on larger companies in targeted industries where we have particular expertise, which include real estate, financial services, healthcare, aerospace/defense and government services, telecommunications, transportation, energy, business services, consumer services, industrial, technology, and education.

Our syndicate department coordinates marketing, distribution, pricing, and stabilization of our managed equity and debt offerings. In addition, the department coordinates our underwriting participations and selling group opportunities managed by other investment banking firms.

## Public Finance

Our public finance group acts as an underwriter and dealer in bonds issued by states, cities, and other political subdivisions and acts as manager or participant in offerings managed by other firms.

## OTHER SEGMENT

The Other segment includes interest income from stock borrow activities, unallocated interest expense, interest income and gains and losses from investments held, compensation expense associated with the expensing of restricted stock awards with no continuing service requirements as a result of acquisitions completed during 2016, amortization of stock-based awards for certain administrative employees, and all unallocated overhead cost associated with the execution of orders; processing of securities transactions; custody of client securities; receipt, identification, and delivery of funds and securities; compliance with regulatory and legal requirements; internal financial accounting and controls; and general administration and acquisition charges.

## BUSINESS CONTINUITY

We have developed a business continuity plan that is designed to permit continued operation of business-critical functions in the event of disruptions to our St. Louis, Missouri, headquarters facility. Several critical business applications are supported by our outside vendors who maintain backup capabilities. We periodically participate in testing of these backup facilities. Likewise, the business functions that we run internally can be supported without the St. Louis headquarters through a combination of redundant computer facilities in other east and west coast data centers and from certain branch locations that can connect to our third-party securities processing vendor through its primary or redundant facilities. Systems have been designed so that we can route mission-critical processing activity to alternate locations, which can be staffed with relocated personnel as appropriate.

## GROWTH STRATEGY

We believe our strategy for growth will allow us to increase our revenues and to expand our role with clients as a valued partner. In executing our growth strategy, we take advantage of the consolidation among mid-tier firms, which we believe provides us opportunities in our global wealth and institutional group segments. We do not create specific growth or business plans for any particular type of acquisition, focus on specific firms, or geographic expansion, nor do we establish quantitative goals, such as intended numbers of new hires or new office openings; however, our corporate philosophy has always been to be in a position to take advantage of opportunities as they arise, while maintaining sufficient levels of capital. We intend to pursue the following strategies with discipline:

- Further expand our private client footprint in the U.S. We have expanded the number of our private client branches from 39 at December 31, 1997 to 360 at December 31, 2016, and our branch-based financial advisors from 262 to 2,159 over the same period. In addition, assets under management have grown from \$11.7 billion at December 31, 1997 to \$236.9 billion at December 31, 2016. Through organic growth and acquisitions, we have built a strong footprint nationally. Over time, we plan to further expand our domestic private client footprint. We plan on achieving this through recruiting experienced financial advisors with established client relationships and continuing to selectively consider acquisition opportunities as they may arise.

Further expand our institutional business both domestically and internationally. Our institutional equity business is built upon the premise that high-quality fundamental research is not a commodity. The growth of our business over the last 10 years has been fueled by the effective partnership of our highly rated research and institutional sales and trading teams. We have identified opportunities to expand our research capabilities by taking advantage of market disruptions. As of December 31, 2016, our research department was ranked the second largest research department, as measured by domestic equities under coverage, by StarMine. Our goal is to further monetize our research platform by adding additional institutional sales and trading teams and by placing a greater emphasis on client management.

Grow our investment banking business. By leveraging our industry expertise, our product knowledge, our research platform, our experienced associates, our capital markets strength, our middle-market focus, and our private client network, we intend to grow our investment banking business. The merger with TWPG in 2010, our acquisition of Miller Buckfire in 2012, the merger with KBW in 2013, the acquisitions of De La Rosa, Oriel, and Merchant Capital in 2014, and the acquisitions of Eaton and ISM in 2016 have accelerated the growth of our investment banking

business through expanded industry, product, and geographic coverage, including capital-raising for start-up companies, particularly from the venture community. We believe our position as a middle-market-focused investment bank with broad-based and respected research will allow us to take advantage of opportunities in the middle market and continue to align our investment banking coverage with our research footprint.

Focus on asset generation within Stifel Bank and offer mortgage and commercial banking services to our clients. We believe the banking services provided through Stifel Bank strengthens our existing client relationships and helps us recruit financial advisors seeking to provide a full range of services to their private clients. We intend to continue focusing on the sale of banking products and services to our private and corporate clients.

Approach acquisition opportunities with discipline. Over the course of our operating history, we have demonstrated our ability to identify, effect, and integrate attractive acquisition opportunities. We believe the current environment and market dislocation will continue to provide us with the ability to thoughtfully consider acquisitions on an opportunistic basis.

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## COMPETITION

We compete with other securities firms, some of which offer their customers a broader range of brokerage services, have substantially greater resources, and may have greater operating efficiencies. In addition, we face increasing competition from other financial institutions, such as commercial banks, online service providers, and other companies offering financial services. The Financial Modernization Act, signed into law in late 1999, lifted restrictions on banks and insurance companies, permitting them to provide financial services once dominated by securities firms. In addition, recent consolidation in the financial services industry may lead to increased competition from larger, more diversified organizations.

As we enter our 127<sup>th</sup> year in business, we continue to rely on the expertise acquired in our market area, our personnel, and our equity capital to operate in the competitive environment.

## REGULATION

### Financial Holding Company Regulation

Under U.S. law, we are a bank holding company that has elected to be a financial holding company under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended (“BHCA”). Consequently, our company and its business activities are subject to the supervision, examination, and regulation of the Federal Reserve Board. The BHCA and other federal laws subject bank and financial holding companies to particular restrictions on the types of activities in which they may engage and to a range of supervisory requirements and activities, including regulatory enforcement actions for violations of laws and regulations. Supervision and regulation of bank holding companies, financial holding companies, and their subsidiaries are intended primarily for the protection of depositors and other clients of banking subsidiaries, the deposit insurance fund of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”), and the banking system as a whole, but not for the protection of stockholders or other creditors.

As a financial holding company, we are permitted: (1) to engage in other activities that the Federal Reserve Board, working with the Secretary of the Treasury, determines to be financial in nature, incidental to an activity that is financial in nature, or complementary to a financial activity and that do not pose a substantial risk to the safety and soundness of depository institutions or the financial system generally, or (2) to acquire shares of companies engaged in such activities. We may not, however, directly or indirectly acquire the ownership or control of more than 5% of any class of voting shares, or substantially all of the assets, of a bank holding company or a bank without the prior approval of the Federal Reserve Board.

In order to maintain our status as a financial holding company, we must remain “well capitalized” and “well managed” under applicable regulations. Failure to meet one or more of the requirements would mean, depending on the requirements not met, that we could not undertake new activities, make acquisitions other than those permitted generally for bank holding companies, or continue certain activities.

### Rules and Regulations Resulting From the Dodd-Frank Act

The financial services industry in the U.S. is subject to extensive regulation under federal and state laws. During our fiscal year 2010, the U.S. government enacted financial services reform legislation known as the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform & Consumer Protection Act (“Dodd-Frank Act”). Because of the nature of our business and our business practices, we presently do not expect the Dodd-Frank Act to have a significant direct impact on our operations as a whole. However, because some of the implementing regulations have yet to be adopted by various regulatory agencies, the specific impact on some of our businesses remains uncertain.

### CFPB Oversight

In July 2011, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (“CFPB”) began operations and was given rulemaking authority for a wide range of consumer protection laws that apply to all banks and was provided broad powers to supervise and enforce federal consumer protection laws. The CFPB has supervisory and enforcement powers under several consumer protection laws, including the: (i) Equal Credit Opportunity Act; (ii) Truth in Lending Act; (iii) Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act; (iv) Fair Credit Reporting Act; (v) Fair Debt Collection Act; (vi) Consumer Financial Privacy provisions of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act and unfair, deceptive, or abusive acts or practices under Section 1031 of the Dodd-Frank Act. The CFPB has authority to promulgate regulations, issue orders, draft policy statements, conduct examinations, and bring enforcement actions. The creation of the CFPB has led to enhanced enforcement of consumer protection laws. To the extent that, as a result of such heightened scrutiny and oversight, we become the subject of any enforcement activity, we may be required to pay fines, incur penalties, or engage in certain remediation efforts.

#### Stress Tests

In October 2012, the Federal Reserve, FDIC, and OCC jointly issued final rules requiring certain bank holding companies, state member banks, and savings and loan companies with total assets between \$10 billion and \$50 billion to conduct annual company-prepared stress tests, report the results to their primary regulator and the Federal Reserve (who is our company’s primary regulator), and publish a summary of the results. Stress tests must be conducted using certain scenarios (baseline, adverse, and severely adverse) prescribed by the Federal Reserve. We are subject to stress testing requirements as of December 31, 2016, and will be submitting our first stress test in 2017.

#### The Volcker Rule



We are subject to the Volcker Rule, which generally prohibits, subject to exceptions, insured depository institutions, bank holding companies, and their affiliates (together, “Banking Entities”) from engaging in “proprietary trading” or acquiring or retaining an ownership interest in a hedge fund or private equity fund (“covered funds”). Banking Entities engaged in proprietary trading and/or investments in covered funds must establish a Volcker Rule-specific compliance program. We are required to adopt a program, which is designed to be effective in ensuring compliance with the Volcker Rule, however, in connection with their examinations, regulators will assess the sufficiency and adequacy of our program. The Volcker Rule also limits investments in, and relationships with, covered funds. The conformance period for compliance with the rule with respect to investments in certain illiquid funds has been extended, and Banking Entities may still apply for an additional five-year extension with respect to investments in certain illiquid funds. We maintain a number of private equity investments, some of which meet the definition of covered funds under the Volcker Rule. The extension of the conformance deadline provides us with additional time to realize the value of these investments in due course and implement any additional actions necessary for conformance with the rule. Certain of our covered funds satisfied the Federal Reserve’s criteria for further extension, and we applied for an extension in 2016, although there is no assurance that any such extension will be granted.

#### Basel III and U.S. Capital Rules

Our company, as a bank and financial holding company, is subject to regulation, including capital requirements, by the Federal Reserve. Stifel Bank is subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the Federal Reserve and the Missouri Division of Finance. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can initiate certain mandatory and possibly additional discretionary actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a direct material effect on our company’s and Stifel Bank’s financial statements.

In July 2013, the OCC, the Federal Reserve, and the FDIC released final U.S. rules implementing the Basel III capital framework developed by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision and certain Dodd-Frank Act and other capital provisions and updated the prompt corrective action framework to reflect the new regulatory capital minimums (the “U.S. Basel III Rules”). The U.S. Basel III Rules: (i) increase the quantity and quality of regulatory capital; (ii) establish a capital conservation buffer; and (iii) make changes to the calculation of risk-weighted assets. The U.S. Basel III Rules became effective for our company and Stifel Bank on January 1, 2015, subject to applicable phase-in periods. Based on our current analyses, our company and Stifel Bank are well-capitalized. However, the increased capital requirements could restrict our ability to grow during favorable market conditions or require us to raise additional capital. As a result, our business, results of operations, financial condition, or prospects could be adversely affected. See Item 1A, “Risk Factors,” within this Form 10-K for more information.

#### Money Market Funds

In July 2014, the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) adopted amendments to the rules that govern money market mutual funds. The amendments make structural and operational reforms to address risks of excessive withdrawals over relatively short time frames by investors from money market funds, while preserving the benefits of the funds. We do not sponsor any money market funds. We utilize such funds in limited circumstances for our own investment purposes as well as to offer our clients with money market funds that are sponsored by third parties as one of several cash sweep alternatives.

#### Municipal Advisor Regulation

In September 2013, the SEC issued final rules regarding the mandatory registration of “municipal advisors” as required under the Dodd-Frank Act. These final rules for municipal advisors, which became effective in July 2014: (i) impose a fiduciary duty on municipal advisors when advising municipal entities; (ii) may result in the need for new written representations by issuers; and (iii) may limit the manner in which we, in our capacity as an underwriter or in our other professional roles, interact with municipal issuers. Our municipal finance business became subject to additional regulation and oversight by the SEC by virtue of our registration with the SEC as a municipal advisor in 2014.

Moreover, in December 2015, the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (the “MSRB”) received approval from the SEC on new MSRB Rule G-42 (regarding duties of non-solicitor municipal advisors) and related amendments to MSRB Rule G-8 (regarding books and records to be made by municipal advisors, among others), all of which became effective in June 2016. Additional rulemaking by the MSRB may cause further changes to the manner in which state and local governments are able to interact with outside finance professionals. These new rules may impact the nature of our interactions with public finance clients, as well as potentially have a negative short-term impact on the volume of public finance financing transactions while the industry attempts to adapt to the new regulatory landscape. However, we do not expect these new rules to have a materially adverse impact on our public finance results of operations, which are included in our Capital Markets segment.

#### Fiduciary Duty Standard

Pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Act, the SEC was charged with considering whether broker-dealers should be subject to a standard of care similar to the fiduciary standard applicable to registered investment advisors. The SEC has not yet proposed rules relating to a new standard of conduct applicable to broker-dealers. However in April 2016, the U.S. Department of Labor (the “DOL”) issued its final regulation (the “DOL Rule”) expanding the definition of who is deemed an “investment advice fiduciary” under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (“ERISA”), as a result of giving investment advice to a “plan,” “plan

participant,” or “beneficiary,” as well as under the Internal Revenue Code for individual retirement arrangements (“IRAs”) and non-ERISA plans (collectively, “qualified plans”). As a result of adopting a new definition of “fiduciary” under ERISA, the final rule extends fiduciary status to many investment professionals that have not been considered fiduciaries under current law. A fiduciary is subject to strict duties to act solely in the interests of plan participants and beneficiaries and is personally liable to the ERISA plan for breaches in its discharge of its duties.

The DOL Rule also contains exemptions, including the Best Interest Contract exemption (the “BIC Exemption”) and Principal Transactions in Certain Assets exemption (the “Principal Transactions Exemption”), designed to enable investment professionals that will become fiduciaries to continue to operate under existing business models that would otherwise be prohibited, subject to compliance with new conditions. In order to rely on these exemptions, we will be required to: (i) act under defined impartial conduct standards that are in the best interest of our client; (ii) adopt certain anti-conflict policies and procedures; (iii) provide disclosure of certain information relating to fees, compensation, and defined “material conflicts of interest;” (iv) provide a written acknowledgment of fiduciary status; and (v) for IRAs and non-ERISA plans, enter into an enforceable contract with our client that contains extensive warranties and does not allow exculpatory provisions waiving the client’s rights and remedies, including the right to participate in a class action in court. The DOL Rule became effective as of June 7, 2016, with phase-in of the fiduciary definition not applicable until April 10, 2017, and further transition periods until January 1, 2018, applying to both the BIC Exemption and Principal Transactions Exemption.

We are evaluating the impact of the DOL Rule on our business. However, because qualified accounts, particularly IRA accounts, comprise a significant portion of our business, we expect that compliance with the DOL Rule and reliance on the BIC Exemption and the Principal Transactions Exemption will require us to incur increased legal, compliance, and information technology costs. In addition, as discussed above, we may face enhanced legal risks.

#### Subsidiary Regulation

The securities industry in the United States is subject to extensive regulation under federal and state laws. The SEC is the federal agency charged with the administration of the federal securities laws. Much of the regulation of broker-dealers, however, has been delegated to self-regulatory organizations (“SRO”), principally FINRA and the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board, and securities exchanges. SROs adopt rules (which are subject to approval by the SEC) that govern the industry and conduct periodic examinations of member broker-dealers. Securities firms are also subject to regulation by state securities commissions in the states in which they are registered. A number of changes have been proposed to the rules and regulations that govern our securities business, and other rules and regulations have been adopted, which may result in changes in the way we conduct our business.

As a result of federal and state registration and SRO memberships, broker-dealers are subject to overlapping schemes of regulation that cover all aspects of their securities businesses. Such regulations cover matters including capital requirements; uses and safekeeping of clients’ funds; conduct of directors, officers, and employees; recordkeeping and reporting requirements; supervisory and organizational procedures intended to ensure compliance with securities laws and to prevent improper trading on material nonpublic information; employee-related matters, including qualification and licensing of supervisory and sales personnel; limitations on extensions of credit in securities transactions; clearance and settlement procedures; requirements for the registration, underwriting, sale, and distribution of securities; and rules of the SROs designed to promote high standards of commercial honor and just and equitable principles of trade. A particular focus of the applicable regulations concerns the relationship between broker-dealers and their customers. As a result, many aspects of the broker-dealer customer relationship are subject to regulation, including, in some instances, “suitability” determinations as to certain customer transactions, limitations on the amounts that may be charged to customers, timing of proprietary trading in relation to customers’ trades, and disclosures to customers.

Additional legislation, changes in rules promulgated by the SEC and by SROs, and changes in the interpretation or enforcement of existing laws and rules often directly affect the method of operation and profitability of broker-dealers.

The SEC and the SROs conduct regular examinations of our broker-dealer subsidiaries and also initiate targeted and other specific inquiries from time to time, which generally include the investigation of issues involving substantial portions of the securities industry. The SEC and the SROs may conduct administrative proceedings, which can result in censures, fines, suspension, or expulsion of a broker-dealer, its officers, or employees. The principal purpose of regulation and discipline of broker-dealers is the protection of customers and the securities markets rather than the protection of creditors and stockholders of broker-dealers.

The SEC is the federal agency charged with administration of the federal securities laws. Financial services firms are also subject to regulation by state securities commissions in those states in which they conduct business. The SEC recently adopted amendments, most of which were effective October 2013, to its financial responsibility rules, including changes to the net capital rule, the customer protection rule, the record-keeping rules, and the notification rules applicable to our broker-dealer subsidiaries. We continue to evaluate the impact of these amendments on our broker-dealer subsidiaries; however, based on our current analyses, we do not believe they will have a material adverse effect on any of our broker-dealer subsidiaries.

Our U.S. broker-dealer subsidiaries are subject to the Securities Investor Protection Act and are members of Securities Investors Protection Corporation (“SIPC”), whose primary function is to provide financial protection for the customers of failing brokerage firms. SIPC provides protection for customers up to \$500,000, of which a maximum of \$250,000 may be in cash.

Stifel Bank is a Federal Reserve member Bank, its deposits are insured by the FDIC up to the maximum authorized limit, and it is subject to regulation by the Federal Reserve Bank, as well as the Missouri Division of Finance.

Several of our wholly owned subsidiaries, including Choice Financial Partners, Inc., Thomas Weisel Capital Management LLC, Thomas Weisel Asset Management LLC, Thomas Weisel Global Growth Partners LLC, ZCM, and 1919 Investment Counsel, are registered as investment advisers with the SEC and, therefore, are subject to its regulation and oversight.

Stifel Trust is subject to regulation by the OCC. This regulation focuses on, among other things, ensuring the safety and soundness of Stifel Trust's fiduciary services.

#### Non-U.S. Regulation

Our non-U.S. subsidiaries are subject to applicable laws and regulations of the jurisdictions in which they operate.

Our European subsidiary, SNEL, is subject to the regulatory supervision and requirements of the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") in the United Kingdom and is a member of the London Stock Exchange. The FCA exercises broad supervisory and disciplinary powers that include the power to temporarily or permanently revoke authorization to conduct a regulated business upon breach of the relevant regulations, suspend approved persons, and impose fines (where applicable) on both regulated businesses and their approved persons. SNEL operates representative offices in Geneva, Switzerland and Zurich, Switzerland, and has a branch office in Madrid, Spain. In addition to the FCA, these offices are subject to the local regulations of their respective jurisdictions. SNEL holds a number of FCA-passporting rights to engage in Markets in Financial Instruments Directive-related business in Europe.

#### Capital Requirements

Our broker-dealer subsidiaries are subject to the Uniform Net Capital Rule (Rule 15c3-1) promulgated by the SEC. The Uniform Net Capital Rule is designed to measure the general financial integrity and liquidity of a broker-dealer and the minimum net capital deemed necessary to meet the broker-dealer's continuing commitments to its customers and other broker-dealers. Broker-dealers may be prohibited from expanding their business and declaring cash dividends. A broker-dealer that fails to comply with the Uniform Net Capital Rule may be subject to disciplinary actions by the SEC and SROs, such as FINRA, including censures, fines, suspension, or expulsion. For further discussion of our net capital requirements, see Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Liquidity and Capital Resources."

#### Public Company Regulation

As a public company whose common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") and the Chicago Stock Exchange ("CHX"), we are subject to corporate governance requirements established by the SEC, NYSE, and CHX, as well as federal and state law. Under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (the "Act"), we are required to meet certain requirements regarding business dealings with members of the Board of Directors, the structure of our Audit and Compensation Committees, ethical standards for our senior financial officers, implementation of an internal control structure and procedures for financial reporting, and additional responsibilities regarding financial statements for our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer and their assessment of our internal controls over financial reporting. Compliance with all aspects of the Act, particularly the provisions related to management's assessment of internal controls, has imposed additional costs on our company, reflecting internal staff and management time, as well as additional audit fees since the Act went into effect.

## Executive Officers

Information regarding our executive officers and their ages as of February 15, 2017, is as follows:

Name	Age	Position(s)
Ronald J. Kruszewski	58	Co-Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer
Thomas W. Weisel	75	Co-Chairman of the Board of Directors
James M. Zemlyak	57	President, Chief Financial Officer, and Director
Richard J. Himelfarb	75	Vice Chairman, Senior Vice President, and Director
Thomas B. Michaud	52	Senior Vice President and Director
Thomas P. Mulroy	55	President, Co-Director of Institutional Group, and Director
Victor J. Nesi	56	President, Co-Director of Institutional Group, and Director
Ben A. Plotkin	61	Vice Chairman, Senior Vice President, and Director
Mark P. Fisher	47	Senior Vice President and General Counsel
James M. Marischen	37	Senior Vice President, Chief Risk Officer, and Chief Accounting Officer
David D. Sliney	47	Senior Vice President

Ronald J. Kruszewski has been Chief Executive Officer and Director of our company and Stifel since September 1997 and Chairman of the Board of Directors of our company and Stifel since April 2001. Prior thereto, Mr. Kruszewski served as Managing Director and Chief Financial Officer of Baird Financial Corporation and Managing Director of Robert W. Baird & Co. Incorporated, a securities broker-dealer firm, from 1993 to September 1997.

Thomas W. Weisel was elected Co-Chairman of the Board of Directors of our company in August 2010 after the completion of the merger between our company and Thomas Weisel Partners Group, Inc. Prior thereto, Mr. Weisel served as Chairman and CEO of Thomas Weisel Partners Group, Inc., a firm he founded, from 1998 to June 2010. Prior to founding Thomas Weisel Partners, Mr. Weisel was a founder, in 1971, of Robertson, Coleman, Siebel & Weisel that became Montgomery Securities in 1978, where he was Chairman and CEO until September 1998. Mr. Weisel served as a director on the NASDAQ Stock Market board of directors from 2002 to 2006.

James M. Zemlyak was named to the Office of the President in June 2014. Mr. Zemlyak has been Chief Financial Officer and Director of our company and Stifel since February 1999. Mr. Zemlyak served as our company's Treasurer from February 1999 to January 2012. Mr. Zemlyak has been Chief Operating Officer of Stifel since August 2002 and Executive Vice President of Stifel since December 1, 2005. Mr. Zemlyak also served as Chief Financial Officer of Stifel from February 1999 to October 2006. Prior to joining our company, Mr. Zemlyak served as Managing Director and Chief Financial Officer of Baird Financial Corporation from 1997 to 1999 and Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Robert W. Baird & Co. Incorporated from 1994 to 1999.

Richard J. Himelfarb has served as Senior Vice President and Director of our company and Executive Vice President and Director of Stifel since December 2005. Mr. Himelfarb was designated Chairman of Investment Banking in July 2009. Prior to that, Mr. Himelfarb served as Executive Vice President and Director of Investment Banking from December 2005 through July 2009. Prior to joining our company, Mr. Himelfarb served as a director of Legg Mason, Inc. from November 1983 and Legg Mason Wood Walker, Inc. from January 2005. Mr. Himelfarb was elected Executive Vice President of Legg Mason and Legg Mason Wood Walker, Inc. in July 1995, having previously served as Senior Vice President from November 1983.

Thomas B. Michaud was elected to the Board of Directors of our company in February 2013 after the completion of the merger between our company and KBW, Inc. Mr. Michaud has served as Senior Vice President of our company and Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, and President of Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc., one of our broker-dealer subsidiaries, since February 15, 2013. Prior thereto, Mr. Michaud served as the Chief Executive Officer and President of KBW, Inc. since October 2011 and as Vice Chairman and director since its formation in August 2005. He previously served as Chief Operating Officer from August 2005 until October 2011.

Thomas P. Mulroy was named to the Office of the President in June 2014. Mr. Mulroy has served as Co-Director of our Institutional Group since July 2009. Mr. Mulroy has served as Director of our company and Executive Vice President and Director of Stifel since December 2005. Prior to that, Mr. Mulroy served as Director of Equity Capital Markets from December 2005 through July 2009. Mr. Mulroy has responsibility for institutional equity sales, trading, and research. Prior to joining our company, Mr. Mulroy was elected Executive Vice President of Legg Mason, Inc. in July 2002 and of Legg Mason Wood Walker, Inc. in November 2000. Mr. Mulroy became a Senior Vice President of Legg Mason, Inc. in July 2000 and Legg Mason Wood Walker, Inc. in August 1998.

Victor J. Nesi was named to the Office of the President in June 2014. Mr. Nesi has served as Director of Investment Banking and Co-Director of our Institutional Group since July 2009. Mr. Nesi has served as Director of our company since August 2009. Mr. Nesi has more than 20 years of banking and private equity experience, most recently with Merrill Lynch, where he headed the global private equity business for the telecommunications and media industry. From 2005 to 2007, he directed Merrill Lynch's investment banking

group for the Americas region. Prior to joining Merrill Lynch in 1996, Mr. Nesi spent seven years as an investment banker at Salomon Brothers and Goldman Sachs.

Ben A. Plotkin has been Vice Chairman, Senior Vice President, and Director of our company since August 2007 and Executive Vice President of Stifel since February 2007. Mr. Plotkin also served as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Ryan Beck & Company, Inc. from 1997 until its acquisition by our company in 2007. Mr. Plotkin was elected Executive Vice President of Ryan Beck in 1990. Mr. Plotkin became a Senior Vice President of Ryan Beck in 1989 and was appointed First Vice President of Ryan Beck in December of 1987. Mr. Plotkin joined Ryan Beck in May of 1987 as a Director and Vice President in the Investment Banking Division.

Mark P. Fisher has served as Senior Vice President since July 2010 and General Counsel since May 2014. Mr. Fisher served as General Counsel of Thomas Weisel Partners Group, Inc. from May 2005 until the merger between our company and Thomas Weisel Partners Group, Inc. in July 2010. From January 1998 until May 2005, Mr. Fisher practiced corporate and securities law at Sullivan & Cromwell LLP.

James M. Marischen has served as Senior Vice President and Chief Risk Officer of our company since January 2014. During 2015, Mr. Marischen was named our Chief Accounting Officer. Mr. Marischen served as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Stifel Bank & Trust from February 2008 to January 2014. Prior to joining our company in 2008, Mr. Marischen worked in public accounting at KPMG LLP.

David D. Sliney has been a Senior Vice President of our company since May 2003. In 1997, Mr. Sliney began a Strategic Planning and Finance role with Stifel and has served as a Director of Stifel since May 2003. Mr. Sliney is also responsible for our company's Operations and Technology departments. Mr. Sliney joined Stifel in 1992, and between 1992 and 1995, Mr. Sliney worked as a fixed income trader and later assumed responsibility for the firm's Equity Syndicate Department.

#### AVAILABLE INFORMATION

Our internet address is [www.stifel.com](http://www.stifel.com). We make available, free of charge, through a link to the SEC web site, annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to reports filed or furnished pursuant to Sections 13(a) and 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as well as proxy statements, as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the SEC.

Additionally, we make available on our web site under "Investor Relations – Corporate Governance," and in print upon request of any shareholder, a number of our corporate governance documents. These include: Audit Committee charter, Compensation Committee charter, Risk Management/Corporate Governance Committee charter, Corporate Governance Guidelines, Complaint Reporting Process, and the Code of Ethics for Employees. Within the time period required by the SEC and the NYSE, we will post on our web site any modifications to any of the available documents. The information on our web site is not incorporated by reference into this report.

#### ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

In addition to the other information set forth in this report, you should carefully consider the following factors which could materially affect our business, financial condition, or future results of operations. Although the risks described below are those that management believes are the most significant, these are not the only risks facing our company. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently do not deem to be material also may



materially affect our business, financial condition, or future results of operations. We may amend or supplement these risk factors from time to time in other reports we file with the SEC.

#### RISKS RELATED TO OUR BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

Damage to our reputation could damage our businesses.

Maintaining our reputation is critical to our attracting and maintaining customers, investors, and employees. If we fail to deal with, or appear to fail to deal with, various issues that may give rise to reputational risk, we could significantly harm our business prospects. These issues include, but are not limited to, any of the risks discussed in this Item 1A, appropriately dealing with potential conflicts of interest, legal and regulatory requirements, ethical issues, money laundering, cybersecurity and privacy, record keeping, sales and trading practices, failure to sell securities we have underwritten at the anticipated price levels, and the proper identification of the legal, reputational, credit, liquidity, and market risks inherent in our products. A failure to deliver appropriate standards of service and quality, or a failure or perceived failure to treat customers and clients fairly, can result in customer dissatisfaction, litigation, and heightened regulatory scrutiny, all of which can lead to lost revenue, higher operating costs, and reputational harm. Further, negative publicity regarding us, whether or not true, may also result in harm to our prospects.

We are affected by domestic and international macroeconomic conditions that impact the global financial markets.

We are engaged in various financial services businesses. As such, we are generally affected by domestic and international macroeconomic and political conditions, including levels of economic output, interest and inflation rates, employment levels, consumer confidence levels, and fiscal and monetary policy. These conditions may directly and indirectly impact a number of factors

in the global financial markets that may be detrimental to our operating results, including the levels of trading, investing, and origination activity in the securities markets, security valuations, the absolute and relative level and volatility of interest and currency rates, real estate values, the actual and perceived quality of issuers and borrowers, and the supply of and demand for loans and deposits.

At times over the last several years, we have experienced operating cycles during weak and uncertain U.S. and global economic conditions, including low levels of economic output, artificially maintained levels of historically low interest rates, relatively high rates of unemployment, and significant uncertainty with regards to fiscal and monetary policy both domestically and abroad. These conditions led to several factors in the global financial markets that from time to time negatively impacted our net revenue and profitability. While global financial markets have shown signs of improvement, uncertainty remains. A period of sustained downturns and/or volatility in the securities markets, prolonged continuation of the artificially low level of short-term interest rates, a return to increased dislocations in the credit markets, reductions in the value of real estate, and other negative market factors could significantly impair our revenues and profitability. We could experience a decline in commission revenue from a lower volume of trades we execute for our clients, a decline in fees from reduced portfolio values of securities managed on behalf of our clients, a reduction in revenue from capital markets and advisory transactions due to lower activity, increased credit provisions and charge-offs, losses sustained from our customers' and market participants' failure to fulfill their settlement obligations, reduced net interest earnings, and other losses. These periods of reduced revenue and other losses could be accompanied by periods of reduced profitability, because certain of our expenses, including but not limited to our interest expense on debt, rent, facilities, and salary expenses, are fixed, and our ability to reduce them over short periods of time is limited.

Concerns about the European Union ("EU"), including Britain's June 2016 referendum to exit the EU, and the stability of the EU's sovereign debt, has caused uncertainty and disruption for financial markets globally. Continued uncertainties loom over the outcome the EU's financial support programs, and the possibility exists that other EU member states may experience similar financial troubles in the future or may choose to follow Britain's lead and leave the EU. Any negative impact on economic conditions and global markets from further EU sovereign debt matters could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and liquidity.

Our businesses and earnings are affected by the fiscal and other policies adopted by various regulatory authorities of the United States, non-U.S. governments, and international agencies. The Federal Reserve regulates the supply of money and credit in the United States. Federal Reserve policies determine, in large part, the cost of funds for lending and investing and the return earned on those loans and investments. The market impact from such policies can also materially decrease the value of certain of our financial assets, most notably debt securities. Changes in Federal Reserve policies are beyond our control, and consequently, the impact of these changes on our activities and results of our operations are difficult to predict.

U.S. state and local governments also continue to struggle with budget pressures caused by the ongoing less than optimal economic environment and ongoing concerns regarding municipal issuer credit quality. If these trends continue or worsen, investor concerns could potentially reduce the number and size of transactions in which we participate and, in turn, reduce investment banking revenues. In addition, such factors could adversely affect the value of the municipal securities we hold in our trading securities portfolio.

Lack of liquidity or access to capital could impair our business and financial condition.

Maintaining an appropriate level of liquidity, or the amount of capital that is readily available for investment, spending, or to meet our contractual obligations is essential to our business. Our inability to maintain adequate levels of capital in the form of cash and readily available access to the credit and capital markets could have a significant negative effect on our financial condition. If liquidity from our brokerage or banking operations is inadequate or unavailable, we may be required to scale back or curtail our operations, including limiting our efforts to recruit additional financial advisors or selling assets at prices that may be less favorable to us. Some potential conditions that

could negatively affect our liquidity include the inability of our subsidiaries to generate cash in the form of dividends from earnings, changes imposed by regulators to our liquidity or capital requirements in our subsidiaries that may prevent the upstream of dividends in the form of cash to the parent company, limited or no accessibility to credit markets for secured and unsecured borrowings by our primary broker-dealer subsidiary and diminished access to the capital markets for our company, and other commitments or restrictions on capital as a result of adverse legal settlements, judgments, or regulatory sanctions.

The availability of outside financing, including access to the credit and capital markets, depends on a variety of factors, such as conditions in the debt and equity markets, the general availability of credit, the volume of securities trading activity, the overall availability of credit to the financial services sector, and our credit ratings. Our cost and availability of funding may be adversely affected by illiquid credit markets and wider credit spreads. Additionally, lenders may from time to time curtail, or even cease to provide, funding to borrowers as a result of any future concerns about the stability of the markets generally and the strength of counterparties specifically.

Furthermore, as a bank holding company, we may become subject to a prohibition or to limitations on our ability to repurchase our stock. The Federal Reserve and the SEC (via FINRA) have the authority, and under certain circumstances the duty, to prohibit or to limit the payment of dividends by the subsidiaries to us for the subsidiaries they supervise.

See Item 7, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Liquidity and Capital Resources,” in this Form 10-K for additional information on liquidity and how we manage our liquidity risk.

A downgrade in our credit ratings could have a material adverse effect on our operations, earnings, and financial condition.

If our credit rating was downgraded, or if rating agencies indicate that a downgrade may occur, our business, financial position, and results of operations could be adversely affected, perceptions of our financial strength could be damaged, and as a result, adversely affect our relationships with clients. Such a reduction in our credit rating could also adversely affect our liquidity and competitive position, increase our incremental borrowing costs, limit our access to the capital markets, trigger obligations under certain financial agreements, or decrease the number of investors, clients, and counterparties willing or permitted to do business with or lend to us, thereby curtailing our business operations and reducing profitability.

We may not be able to successfully obtain additional outside financing to fund our operations on favorable terms, or at all. The impact of a credit rating downgrade to a level below investment grade would result in our breaching provisions in our credit agreements, and may result in a request for immediate payment.

Our ability to attract and retain qualified financial advisors and other associates is critical to the continued success of our business.

Our ability to develop and retain our client base depends on the reputation, judgment, business generation capabilities, and skills of our senior professionals, particularly our executive team, as well as employees and financial advisors. To compete effectively, we must attract, retain, and motivate qualified associates, including successful financial advisors, investment bankers, trading professionals, portfolio managers, and other revenue-producing or specialized personnel. Competitive pressures we experience could have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition, and liquidity.

The cost of retaining skilled professionals in the financial services industry has escalated considerably. Employers in the industry are increasingly offering guaranteed contracts, upfront payments, and increased compensation. These can be important factors in a current employee's decision to leave us as well as a prospective employee's decision to join us. As competition for skilled professionals in the industry remains intense, we may have to devote significant resources to attracting and retaining qualified personnel. In particular, our financial results may be adversely affected by the costs we incur in connection with any upfront loans or other incentives we may offer to newly recruited financial advisors and other key personnel.

To the extent we have compensation targets, we may not be able to retain our employees, which could result in increased recruiting expense or result in our recruiting additional employees at compensation levels that are not within our target range. In particular, our financial results may be adversely affected by the costs we incur in connection with any upfront loans or other incentives we may offer to newly recruited financial advisors and other key personnel. If we were to lose the services of any of our investment bankers, senior equity research, sales and trading professionals, asset managers, or executive officers to a competitor or otherwise, we may not be able to retain valuable relationships and some of our clients could choose to use the services of a competitor instead of our services. If we are unable to retain our senior professionals or recruit additional professionals, our reputation, business, results of operations, and financial condition will be adversely affected. Further, new business initiatives and efforts to expand existing businesses generally require that we incur compensation and benefits expense before generating additional revenues.

Moreover, companies in our industry whose employees accept positions with competitors frequently claim that those competitors have engaged in unfair hiring practices. We have been subject to several such claims in the past and may be subject to additional claims in the future as we seek to hire qualified personnel, some of whom may currently be working for our competitors. Some of these claims may result in material litigation. We could incur substantial costs in defending ourselves against these claims, regardless of their merits. Such claims could also discourage potential employees who currently work for our competitors from joining us.

We are exposed to market risk.

We are, directly and indirectly, affected by changes in market conditions. Market risk generally represents the risk that values of assets and liabilities or revenues will be adversely affected by changes in market conditions. For example, changes in interest rates could adversely affect our net interest spread, the difference between the yield we earn on our assets and the interest rate we pay for deposits and other sources of funding, which, in turn, impacts our net interest income and earnings. Changes in interest rates could affect the interest earned on assets differently than interest paid on liabilities. In our brokerage operations, a rising interest rate environment generally results in our earning a larger net interest spread. Conversely, in those operations, a falling interest rate environment generally results in our earning a smaller net interest spread. If we are unable to effectively manage our interest rate risk, changes in interest rates could have a material adverse effect on our profitability.

Market risk is inherent in the financial instruments associated with our operations and activities, including trading account assets and liabilities, loans, deposits, securities, short-term borrowings, corporate debt, and derivatives. Market conditions that change from time to time, thereby exposing us to market risk, include fluctuations in interest rates, equity prices, relative exchange rates, and price deterioration or changes in value due to changes in market perception or actual credit quality of an issuer.

In addition, disruptions in the liquidity or transparency of the financial markets may result in our inability to sell, syndicate, or realize the value of security positions, thereby leading to increased concentrations. The inability to reduce our positions in specific securities may not only increase the market and credit risks associated with such positions, but also increase the level of risk-weighted assets on our balance sheet, thereby increasing capital requirements, which could have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition, and liquidity.

See Item 7A, “Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk,” in this Form 10-K for additional information regarding our exposure to and approaches to managing market risk.

We are exposed to credit risk.

We are generally exposed to the risk that third parties that owe us money, securities, or other assets do not meet their performance obligations due to bankruptcy, lack of liquidity, operational failure, or other reasons.

We actively buy and sell securities from and to clients and counterparties in the normal course of our broker-dealer businesses, exposing us to credit risk. Although generally collateralized by the underlying security to the transaction, we still face the risk associated with changes in the market value of collateral through settlement date. We also hold certain securities and derivatives in our trading accounts. Deterioration in the actual or perceived credit quality of the underlying issuers of securities, or the non-performance of issuers and counterparties to certain derivative contracts, could result in trading losses.

We borrow securities from, and lend securities to, other broker-dealers, and may also enter into agreements to repurchase and agreements to resell securities as part of investing and financing activities. A sharp change in the security market values utilized in these transactions may result in losses if counterparties to these transactions fail to honor their commitments.

We manage the risk associated with these transactions by establishing and monitoring credit limits and by monitoring collateral and transaction levels daily. A significant deterioration in the credit quality of one of our counterparties could lead to concerns in the market about the credit quality of other counterparties in the same industry, thereby exacerbating our credit risk exposure. We may require counterparties to deposit additional collateral or substitute collateral pledged. In the case of aged securities failed to receive, we may, under industry regulations, purchase the underlying securities in the market and seek reimbursement for any losses from the counterparty.

Also, we permit our clients to purchase securities on margin. During periods of steep declines in securities prices, the value of the collateral securing client margin loans may fall below the amount of the purchaser’s indebtedness. If the clients are unable to provide additional collateral for these margin loans, we may incur losses on those margin transactions. This may cause us to incur additional expenses defending or pursuing claims or litigation related to counterparty or client defaults.

We deposit our cash in depository institutions as a means of maintaining the liquidity necessary to meet our operating needs, and we also facilitate the deposit of cash awaiting investment in depository institutions on behalf of our clients. A failure of a depository institution to return these deposits could severely impact our operating liquidity, could result in significant reputational damage, and adversely impact our financial performance.

We also incur credit risk by lending to businesses and individuals, including but not limited to, commercial and industrial loans, commercial and residential mortgage loans, home equity lines of credit, and margin and non-purpose loans collateralized by securities. We incur credit risk through our investments.

Our credit risk and credit losses can increase if our loans or investments are concentrated among borrowers or issuers engaged in the same or similar activities, industries, geographies, or to borrowers or issuers who, as a group, may be

uniquely or disproportionately affected by economic or market conditions. The deterioration of an individually large exposure, for example due to a natural disaster, act of terrorism, severe weather event, or economic event, could lead to additional loan loss provisions and/or charge-offs, or credit impairment of our investments, and subsequently have a material impact on our net income and regulatory capital.

Declines in the real estate market or sustained economic downturns may cause us to write down the value of some of the loans in Stifel Bank's portfolio, foreclose on certain real estate properties, or write down the value of some of our available-for-sale securities portfolio. Credit quality generally may also be affected by adverse changes in the financial performance or condition of our debtors or deterioration in the strength of the U.S. economy.

See Item 7A, "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk," in this Form 10-K for additional information regarding our exposure to and approaches to managing credit risk.

Our business depends on fees earned from the management of client accounts by our primary broker-dealer and asset management subsidiaries.

We have grown our asset management business in recent years, including with the acquisitions of ZCM in 2013, 1919 Investment Counsel in 2014, and Barclays in 2015, which has increased the risks associated with this business relative to our overall operations. Asset management fees often are primarily comprised of base management and incentive fees. Management fees are primarily based on assets under management ("AUM"). AUM balances are impacted by net inflow/outflow of client assets and changes in market values. Below-market investment performance by the funds and portfolio managers could result in a loss of managed accounts and

could result in reputational damage that might make it more difficult to attract new investors and thus further impact our business and financial condition. If we were to experience the loss of managed accounts, our fee revenue would decline. In addition, in periods of declining market values, our asset values under management may resultantly decline, which would negatively impact our fee revenues.

Our underwriting, market-making, trading, and other business activities place our capital at risk.

We may incur losses and be subject to reputational harm to the extent that, for any reason, we are unable to sell securities that we have underwritten at the anticipated price levels. As an underwriter, we also are subject to heightened standards regarding liability for material misstatements or omissions in prospectuses and other offering documents relating to offerings in which we are involved. As a market-maker, we may own positions in specific securities, and these undiversified holdings concentrate the risk of market fluctuations and may result in greater losses than would be the case if our holdings were more diversified. In addition, despite risk mitigation policies, we may incur losses as a result of positions we hold in connection with our market-making or underwriting activities. While it is not typical, from time to time and as part of our underwriting processes, we may carry significant positions in securities of a single issuer or issuers engaged in a specific industry. Sudden changes in the value of these positions could impact our financial results.

We have made, and to the limited extent permitted by applicable regulations, may continue to make principal investments in private equity funds and other illiquid investments. There is risk that we may be unable to realize our investment objectives by sale or other disposition at attractive prices or that we may otherwise be unable to complete a desirable exit strategy. In particular, these risks could arise from changes in the financial condition or prospects of the portfolio companies in which investments are made, changes in economic conditions, or changes in laws, regulations, fiscal policies, or political conditions. It could take a substantial period of time to identify attractive investment opportunities and then to realize the cash value of such investments through resale. Even if a private equity investment proves to be profitable, it may be several years or longer before any profits can be realized in cash.

The soundness of other financial institutions and intermediaries affects us.

We face the risk of operational failure, termination, or capacity constraints of any of the clearing agents, exchanges, clearing houses, or other financial intermediaries that we use to facilitate our securities transactions. As a result of the consolidation over the years among clearing agents, exchanges, and clearing houses, our exposure to certain financial intermediaries has increased and could affect our ability to find adequate and cost-effective alternatives should the need arise. Any failure, termination, or constraint of these intermediaries could adversely affect our ability to execute transactions, serve our clients, and manage our exposure to risk.

Our ability to engage in routine trading and funding transactions could be adversely affected by the actions and commercial soundness of other financial institutions. Financial services institutions are interrelated as a result of trading, clearing, funding, counterparty, or other relationships. We have exposure to many different industries and counterparties, and we routinely execute transactions with counterparties in the financial industry, including brokers and dealers, commercial banks, investment banks, mutual and hedge funds, and other institutional clients. Defaults by, or even rumors or questions about the financial condition of, one or more financial services institutions, or the financial services industry generally, have historically led to market-wide liquidity problems and could lead to losses or defaults by us or by other institutions. Many of these transactions expose us to credit risk in the event of default of our counterparty or client. In addition, our credit risk may be exacerbated when the collateral held by us cannot be realized or is liquidated at prices not sufficient to recover the full amount of the loan or derivative exposure due us. Losses arising in connection with counterparty defaults may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

We have experienced increased pricing pressures in areas of our business, which may impair our future revenue and profitability.



Our business continues to experience increased pricing pressures on trading margins and commissions in fixed income and equity trading. In the fixed income market, regulatory requirements have resulted in greater price transparency, leading to increased price competition and decreased trading margins. In the equity market, we have experienced increased pricing pressure from institutional clients to reduce commissions, and this pressure has been augmented by the increased use of electronic and direct market access trading, which has created additional competitive downward pressure on trading margins. We believe that price competition and pricing pressures in these and other areas will continue as institutional investors continue to reduce the amounts they are willing to pay, including by reducing the number of brokerage firms they use, and some of our competitors seek to obtain market share by reducing fees, commissions, or margins.

Growth of our business could increase costs and regulatory risks.

Integrating acquired businesses, providing a platform for new businesses, and partnering with other firms involve a number of risks and present financial, managerial, and operational challenges. We may incur significant expenses in connection with further expansion of our existing businesses, or recruitment of financial advisors, or in connection with strategic acquisitions or investments, if and to the extent they arise from time to time. Our overall profitability would be negatively affected if investments and expenses associated with such growth are not matched or exceeded by the revenues that are derived from such investment or growth.

Expansion may also create a need for additional compliance, documentation, risk management, and internal control procedures, and often involves the hiring of additional personnel to monitor such procedures. To the extent such procedures are not adequate to appropriately monitor any new or expanded business, we could be exposed to a material loss or regulatory sanction.

Moreover, to the extent we pursue strategic acquisitions, we may be unable to complete such acquisitions on acceptable terms, or be unable to successfully integrate the operations of any acquired business into our existing business. Such acquisitions could be of significant size and/or complexity. This effort, together with difficulties we may encounter in integrating an acquired business, could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations. In addition, we may need to raise equity capital or borrow to finance such acquisitions, which could dilute our shareholders or increase our leverage. Any such borrowings might not be available on terms as favorable to us as our current borrowings, or perhaps at all.

The rapid growth of Stifel Bank may expose us to increased credit risk, operational risk, regulatory risk, and sensitivity to market interest rates along with increased regulation, examinations, and supervision by regulators.

We have experienced rapid growth in the investment portfolio, which includes available-for-sale and held-to-maturity securities, and the loan portfolio of Stifel Bank, which is funded by affiliated customer deposits. Although our stock-secured loans are collateralized by assets held in our clients' brokerage accounts, we are exposed to some credit and operational risk associated with these loans. With the increase in deposits and resulting liquidity, we have been able to expand our investment portfolio. In addition, Stifel Bank has significantly grown its mortgage and commercial lending businesses. Although we believe we have conservative underwriting policies in place, there are inherent risks associated with the mortgage banking business. For further discussion of our segments, including our Stifel Bank reporting unit, see Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Segment Analysis."

As a result of the high percentage of our assets and liabilities that are in the form of interest-bearing or interest-related instruments, we are more sensitive to changes in interest rates, in the shape of the yield curve, or in relative spreads between market interest rates.

The monetary, tax, and other policies of the government and its agencies, including the Federal Reserve, have a significant impact on interest rates and overall financial market performance. An important function of the Federal Reserve is to regulate the national supply of bank credit and market interest rates. The actions of the Federal Reserve influence the rates of interest that we charge on loans and that we pay on borrowings and interest-bearing deposits, which may also affect the value of our on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet financial instruments. We cannot predict the nature or timing of future changes in monetary, tax, and other policies or the effect that they may have on our activities and results of operations.

In addition, Stifel Bank is heavily regulated at the state and federal level. This regulation is to protect depositors, federal deposit insurance funds, consumers, and the banking system as a whole, but not our shareholders. Federal and state regulations can significantly restrict our businesses, and we are subject to various regulatory actions, which could include fines, penalties, or other sanctions for violations of laws and regulatory rules if we are ultimately found to be out of compliance.

We face intense competition.

We are engaged in intensely competitive businesses. We compete on the basis of a number of factors, including the quality of our financial advisors and associates, our products and services, pricing (such as execution pricing and fee levels), location, and reputation in relevant markets. Over time, there has been substantial consolidation and convergence among companies in the financial services industry, which has significantly increased the capital base and geographic reach of our competitors. See the section entitled "Competition" of Item 1 of this Form 10-K for

additional information about our competitors.

We compete directly with national full-service broker-dealers, investment banking firms, and commercial banks, and to a lesser extent, with discount brokers and dealers and investment advisors. In addition, we face competition from more recent entrants into the market and increased use of alternative sales channels by other firms. We also compete indirectly for investment assets with insurance companies, real estate firms, hedge funds, and others. This competition could cause our business to suffer.

To remain competitive, our future success also depends, in part, on our ability to develop and enhance our products and services. An inability to develop new products and services, or enhance existing offerings, could have a material adverse effect on our profitability. In addition, the continued development of internet, networking, or telecommunication technologies or other technological changes could require us to incur substantial expenditures to enhance or adapt our services or infrastructure.

We are exposed to operational risk.

Our diverse operations expose us to risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, and systems external events, including technological or connectivity failures either at the exchanges in which we do business or between our data centers, operations processing sites, or our branches. Our businesses depend on our ability to process and monitor, on a daily basis, a large number of complex transactions across numerous and diverse markets. The inability of our systems to accommodate an increasing volume of transactions could also constrain our ability to expand our businesses. Our financial, accounting, data processing, or other operating systems and facilities may fail to operate properly or become disabled as a result of events that are wholly or partially beyond our control, adversely affecting our ability to process these transactions or provide these services. Operational risk exists in every activity, function, or unit of our business, and can take the form of internal or external fraud, employment and hiring practices,

an error in meeting a professional obligation, or failure to meet corporate fiduciary standards. It is not always possible to deter employee misconduct, and the precautions we take to detect and prevent this activity may not be effective in all cases. If our employees engage in misconduct, our businesses would be adversely affected. Operational risk also exists in the event of business disruption, system failures, or failed transaction processing. Third parties with which we do business could also be a source of operational risk, including with respect to breakdowns or failures of the systems or misconduct by the employees of such parties. In addition, as we change processes or introduce new products and services, we may not fully appreciate or identify new operational risks that may arise from such changes. Increasing use of automated technology has the potential to amplify risks from manual or system processing errors, including outsourced operations.

Our business contingency plan in place is intended to ensure we have the ability to recover our critical business functions and supporting assets, including staff and technology, in the event of a business interruption. Despite the diligence we have applied to the development and testing of our plans, due to unforeseen factors, our ability to conduct business may, in any case, be adversely affected by a disruption involving physical site access, catastrophic events, including weather-related events, events involving electrical, environmental, or communications malfunctions, as well as events impacting services provided by others that we rely upon which could impact our employees or third parties with whom we conduct business.

See Item 7A, “Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk,” in this Form 10-K for additional information regarding our exposure to and approaches to managing operational risk.

Our businesses depend on technology.

Our businesses rely extensively on electronic data processing and communications systems. In addition to better serving clients, the effective use of technology increases efficiency and enables us to reduce costs. Adapting or developing our technology systems to meet new regulatory requirements, client needs, and competitive demands is critical for our business. Introduction of new technology presents challenges on a regular basis. There are significant technical and financial costs and risks in the development of new or enhanced applications, including the risk that we might be unable to effectively use new technologies or adapt our applications to emerging industry standards.

Our continued success depends, in part, upon our ability to: (1) successfully maintain and upgrade the capability of our technology systems; (2) address the needs of our clients by using technology to provide products and services that satisfy their demands; and (3) retain skilled information technology employees. Failure of our technology systems, which could result from events beyond our control, or an inability to effectively upgrade those systems or implement new technology-driven products or services, could result in financial losses, liability to clients, violations of applicable privacy and other applicable laws, and regulatory sanctions.

Security breaches of our technology systems, or those of our clients or other third-party vendors we rely on, could subject us to significant liability and harm our reputation.

Customer, public, and regulatory expectations regarding operational and information security have increased. Thus, our operational systems and infrastructure must continue to be safeguarded and monitored for potential failures, disruptions, and breakdowns. Our operations rely on the secure processing, storage, and transmission of confidential and other information in our computer systems and networks. Despite our implementation of protective measures and endeavoring to modify them as circumstances warrant, our computer systems, software, and networks may be vulnerable to human error, natural disasters, power loss, spam attacks, unauthorized access, distributed denial of service attacks, computer viruses and other malicious code, and other events that could have an impact on the security and stability of our operations.

If one or more of these events occur, this could jeopardize our, or our clients’ or counterparties’, confidential and other information processed, stored in, and transmitted through our computer systems and networks, or otherwise cause

interruptions or malfunctions in our, our clients', our counterparties', or third parties' operations. We may be required to expend significant additional resources to modify our protective measures, to investigate and remediate vulnerabilities or other exposures, or to make required notifications, and we may be subject to litigation and financial losses that are either not insured or are not fully covered through any insurance we maintain. A technological breakdown could also interfere with our ability to comply with financial reporting and other regulatory requirements, exposing us to potential disciplinary action by regulators.

In providing services to clients, we may manage, utilize, and store sensitive or confidential client or employee data, including personal data. As a result, we may be subject to numerous laws and regulations designed to protect this information, such as U.S. federal and state laws governing the protection of personally identifiable information and international laws. These laws and regulations are increasing in complexity and number. If any person, including any of our associates, negligently disregards or intentionally breaches our established controls with respect to client or employee data, or otherwise mismanages or misappropriates such data, we could be subject to significant monetary damages, regulatory enforcement actions, fines, and/or criminal prosecution. In addition, unauthorized disclosure of sensitive or confidential client or employee data, whether through system failure, employee negligence, fraud, or misappropriation, could damage our reputation and cause us to lose clients and related revenue. Potential liability in the event of a security breach of client data could be significant. Depending on the circumstances giving rise to the breach, this liability may not be subject to a contractual limit or an exclusion of consequential or indirect damages.

Extraordinary trading volumes beyond reasonably foreseeable spikes in volumes could cause our computer systems to operate at an unacceptably slow speed or even fail. While we have made investments to maintain the reliability and scalability of our systems and maintain hardware to address extraordinary volumes, there can be no assurance that our systems will be sufficient to handle truly extraordinary and unforeseen circumstances. Systems failures and delays could occur and could cause, among other things, unanticipated disruptions in service to our clients or slower system response time, resulting in transactions not being processed as quickly as our clients desire, resulting in client dissatisfaction.

See Item 7A, “Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk,” in this Form 10-K for additional information regarding our exposure to and approaches to managing these types of operational risk.

We are exposed to risks of legal proceedings, which may result in significant losses to us that we cannot recover. Claimants in these proceedings may be customers, employees, or regulatory agencies, among others, seeking damages for mistakes, errors, negligence, or acts of fraud by our employees.

Many aspects of our business involve substantial risks of liability, arising in the normal course of business. Participants in the financial services industry face an increasing amount of litigation and arbitration proceedings. Dissatisfied clients regularly make claims against broker-dealers and their employees for, among others, negligence, fraud, unauthorized trading, suitability, churning, failure to supervise, breach of fiduciary duty, employee errors, intentional misconduct, unauthorized transactions by financial advisors or traders, improper recruiting activity, and failures in the processing of securities transactions. The risks associated with potential litigation often may be difficult to assess or quantify, and the existence and magnitude of potential claims often remain unknown for substantial periods of time.

These types of claims expose us to the risk of significant loss. Acts of fraud are difficult to detect and deter, and while we believe our supervisory procedures are reasonably designed to detect and prevent violations of applicable laws, rules, and regulations, we cannot assure investors that our risk management procedures and controls will prevent losses from fraudulent activity. In our role as underwriter and selling agent, we may be liable if there are material misstatements or omissions of material information in prospectuses and other communications regarding underwritten offerings of securities. At any point in time, the aggregate amount of existing claims against us could be material. While we do not expect the outcome of any existing claims against us to have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition, or results of operations, we cannot assure you that these types of proceedings will not materially and adversely affect our company. We do not carry insurance that would cover payments regarding these liabilities, except for insurance against certain fraudulent acts of our employees. In addition, our bylaws provide for the indemnification of our officers, directors, and employees to the maximum extent permitted under Delaware law. In the future, we may be the subject of indemnification assertions under these documents by our officers, directors, or employees who have or may become defendants in litigation. These claims for indemnification may subject us to substantial risks of potential liability.

In highly volatile markets, the volume of claims and amount of damages sought in litigation and regulatory proceedings against financial institutions has historically increased. These risks include potential liability under securities or other laws for alleged materially false or misleading statements made in connection with securities offerings and other transactions, issues related to the suitability of our investment advice based on our clients’ investment objectives (including auction rate securities), the inability to sell or redeem securities in a timely manner during adverse market conditions, contractual issues, employment claims, and potential liability for other advice we provide to participants in strategic transactions. Substantial legal liability could have a material adverse financial effect or cause us significant reputational harm, which, in turn, could seriously harm our business and our prospects.

In addition to the foregoing financial costs and risks associated with potential liability, the costs of defending individual litigation and claims continue to increase over time. The amount of outside attorneys’ fees incurred in connection with the defense of litigation and claims could be substantial and might materially and adversely affect our

results of operations.

See Item 3, “Legal Proceedings,” in this Form 10-K for a discussion of our legal matters and Item 7A, “Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk,” in this Form 10-K for a discussion regarding our approach to managing legal risk.

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires the use of estimates that may vary from actual results, and new accounting standards could adversely affect future reported results.

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Such estimates and assumptions may require management to make difficult, subjective, and complex judgments about matters that are inherently uncertain.

Our financial instruments, including certain trading assets and liabilities, available-for-sale securities, investments, including certain loans, intangible assets, and private equity investments, among other items, require management to make a determination of their fair value in order to prepare our consolidated financial statements. Where quoted market prices are not available, we may make fair value determinations based on internally developed models or other means, which ultimately rely to some degree on our judgment. Some of these instruments and other assets and liabilities may have no direct observable inputs, making their valuation particularly subjective, being based on significant estimation and judgment. In addition, sudden illiquidity in markets or declines in prices of certain securities

may make it more difficult to value certain items, which may lead to the possibility that such valuations will be subject to further change or adjustment and could lead to declines in our earnings in subsequent periods.

Our accounting policies and methods are fundamental to how we record and report our financial condition and results of operations. From time to time, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) and the SEC change the financial accounting and reporting standards that govern the preparation of our financial statements. In addition, accounting standard setters and those who interpret the accounting standards may change or even reverse their previous interpretations or positions on how these standards should be applied. These changes can be hard to predict and can materially impact how we record and report our financial condition and results of operations. In some cases, we could be required to apply a new or revised standard retroactively, resulting in our restating prior period financial statements. For a further discussion of some of our significant accounting policies and standards, see the “Critical Accounting Estimates” discussion within Item 7, and Note 2 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, in this Form 10-K.

In June 2016, the FASB issued a new standard on accounting for credit losses. The new standard will replace multiple existing impairment models, including the replacement of the “incurred loss” model for loans with an “expected loss” model. We are evaluating the potential impact its adoption, which will occur no later than the quarter ended December 31, 2020, will have on our financial position and results of operations.

Our risk management policies and procedures may leave us exposed to unidentified or unanticipated risk.

We seek to manage, monitor, and control our operational, legal, and regulatory risk through operational and compliance reporting systems, internal controls, management review processes, and other mechanisms; however, there can be no assurance that our procedures will be effective. Our banking and trading processes seek to balance our ability to profit from banking and trading positions with our exposure to potential losses. While we use limits and other risk mitigation techniques, those techniques and the judgments that accompany their application cannot anticipate unforeseen economic and financial outcomes or the specifics and timing of such outcomes. Our risk management methods may not predict future risk exposures. In addition, some of our risk management methods are based on an evaluation of information regarding markets, clients, and other matters that are based on assumptions that may no longer be accurate. A failure to adequately manage our growth, or to effectively manage our risk, could materially and adversely affect our business and financial condition.

Financial services firms are subject to numerous actual or perceived conflicts of interest, which are under growing scrutiny by U.S. federal and state regulators. Our risk management processes include addressing potential conflicts of interest that arise in our business. Management of potential conflicts of interest has become increasingly complex as we expand our business activities. A perceived or actual failure to address conflicts of interest could affect our reputation, the willingness of clients to transact business with us, or give rise to litigation or regulatory actions. Therefore, there can be no assurance that conflicts of interest will not arise in the future that could result in material harm to our business and financial condition.

For more information on how we monitor and manage market and certain other risks, see Item 7A, “Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk,” in this Form 10-K.

We are exposed to risk from international markets.

We do business in other parts of the world and, as a result, are exposed to a number of risks, including economic, market, litigation, and regulatory risks, in non-U.S. markets. Our businesses and revenues derived from non-U.S. operations are subject to risk of loss from currency fluctuations, social or political instability, changes in governmental policies or policies of central banks, downgrades in the credit ratings of sovereign countries, expropriation, nationalization, confiscation of assets, and unfavorable legislative and political developments. Action or inaction in any of these operations, including failure to follow proper practices with respect to regulatory compliance and/or



corporate governance, could harm our operations and/or our reputation. We also invest or trade in the securities of corporations located in non-U.S. jurisdictions. Revenues from the trading of non-U.S. securities also may be subject to negative fluctuations as a result of the above factors. The impact of these fluctuations could be magnified, because generally non-U.S. trading markets are smaller, less liquid, and more volatile than U.S. trading markets.

#### RISKS RELATED TO OUR REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

Changes in regulations resulting from either the Dodd-Frank Act or any new regulations may affect our businesses.

Market and economic conditions over the past several years have directly led to a demand by the public for changes in the way the financial services industry is regulated, including a call for more stringent legislation and regulation in the United States and abroad. The Dodd-Frank Act enacted sweeping changes and an unprecedented increase in the supervision and regulation of the financial services industry (see Item 1, "Regulation," in this report for a discussion of such changes). The ultimate impact that the Dodd-Frank Act and implementing regulations will have on us, the financial industry, and the economy at large cannot be quantified until all of the implementing regulations called for under the legislation have been finalized and fully implemented. Nevertheless, it is apparent that these legislative and regulatory changes could affect our revenue, limit our ability to pursue business opportunities, impact the value of our assets, require us to alter at least some of our business practices, impose additional compliance costs, and otherwise adversely affect our businesses.

The Dodd-Frank Act impacts the manner in which we market our products and services, manage our business and operations, and interact with regulators, all of which could materially impact our results of operations, financial condition, and liquidity. Certain provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act that have (or may) impact our businesses include: the establishment of a fiduciary standard for broker-dealers; regulatory oversight of incentive compensation; the imposition of capital requirements on financial holding companies; restrictions on proprietary trading; and, to a lesser extent, greater oversight over derivatives trading. There is also increased regulatory scrutiny (and related compliance costs) as we continue to grow and surpass certain consolidated asset thresholds established under the Dodd-Frank Act, which have the effect of imposing enhanced standards and requirements on larger institutions. These include, but are not limited to, Stifel Bank's oversight by the CFPB. The CFPB has had an active enforcement agenda, and any action taken by the CFPB could result in requirements to alter or cease offering affected products and services, make such products and services less attractive, impose additional compliance measures, or result in fines, penalties, or required remediation. To the extent the Dodd-Frank Act impacts the operations, financial condition, liquidity, and capital requirements of unaffiliated financial institutions with whom we transact business, those institutions may seek to pass on increased costs, reduce their capacity to transact, or otherwise present inefficiencies in their interactions with us. We were required to comply with the Volcker Rule's provisions beginning on July 21, 2015. Although we have not historically engaged in significant levels of proprietary trading, due to our underwriting and market-making activities, the Volcker Rule will likely adversely affect our results of operations through increased operational and compliance costs, possible reductions in our trading revenues, and changes to our private equity investments.

We are evaluating the impact of the DOL Rule on our business, as well as how the change in administration may impact the timing of the implementation of the DOL Rules or the structure of the rules, as proposed. However, because qualified accounts, particularly IRAs, comprise a significant portion of our business, we expect that implementation of the DOL Rule will negatively impact our results, including the impact of increased costs related to compliance, legal, and information technology. In addition, we expect that our legal risks will increase, in part, as a result of the new contractual rights required to be given to IRA and non-ERISA plan clients under the BIC Exemption and Principal Transactions Exemption.

The Basel III regulatory capital standards impose additional capital and other requirements on us that could decrease our competitiveness and profitability.

In July 2013, the OCC, the FRB, and the FDIC released final U.S. Basel III Rules, which implemented the global regulatory capital reforms of Basel III and certain changes required by the Dodd-Frank Act. The U.S. Basel III rules increase the quantity and quality of regulatory capital, establish a capital conservation buffer, and make selected changes to the calculation of risk-weighted assets. The rule became effective for us January 1, 2015, subject to a transition period for several aspects of the rule, including the new minimum capital ratio requirements, the capital conservation buffer, and the regulatory capital adjustments and deductions. The increased capital requirements stipulated under the U.S. Basel III Rules could restrict our ability to grow during favorable market conditions or require us to raise additional capital. As a result, our business, results of operations, financial condition, or prospects could be adversely affected. We continue to evaluate the impact of the U.S. Basel III Rules on both Stifel Bank and our company.

Failure to comply with regulatory capital requirements primarily applicable to our company, Stifel Bank, or our broker-dealer subsidiaries would significantly harm our business.

Our company and Stifel Bank are subject to various regulatory and capital requirements administered by the federal banking regulators. Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, our company and Stifel Bank must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of our company and Stifel Bank's assets, liabilities, and certain off-balance sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. Our company's and Stifel Bank's capital amounts and classification are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components of our capital, risk weightings of assets, off-balance sheet transactions, and other factors. Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require our company and Stifel Bank to

maintain minimum amounts and ratios of Common Equity Tier 1, Tier 1, Tier 1 leverage, Total capital to risk-weighted assets, Tier 1 capital to average assets, and capital conservation buffers (as defined in the regulations). Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can trigger certain mandatory and possibly additional discretionary actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could harm either our company or Stifel Bank's operations and our financial condition.

As a financial holding company, we depend on dividends, distributions, and other payments from our subsidiaries to fund payments of our obligations, including, among others, debt service. We are subject to the SEC's uniform net capital rule (Rule 15c3-1) and the net capital rule of FINRA, which may limit our ability to make withdrawals of capital from our broker-dealer subsidiaries. The uniform net capital rule sets the minimum level of net capital a broker-dealer must maintain and also requires that a portion of its assets be relatively liquid. FINRA may prohibit a member firm from expanding its business or paying cash dividends if resulting net capital falls below its requirements. Regulatory capital requirements applicable to some of our significant subsidiaries may impede access to funds our company needs to make payments on any such obligations.

See Note 20 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in this Form 10-K for further information on regulations and capital requirements.

We operate in a highly regulated industry in which future developments could adversely affect our business and financial condition.

The securities industry is subject to extensive regulation, and broker-dealers and investment advisors are subject to regulations covering all aspects of the securities business, including but not limited to, sales and trading methods, trade practices among broker-dealers, use and safekeeping of customers' funds and securities, capital structure of securities firms, anti-money laundering efforts, record keeping, and the conduct of directors, officers, and employees. If laws or regulations are violated, we could be subject to one or more of the following: civil liability, criminal liability, sanctions which could include the revocation of our subsidiaries' registrations as investment advisors or broker-dealers, the revocation of the licenses of our financial advisors, censures, fines, or a temporary suspension or permanent bar from conducting business. Any of those events could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and prospects.

We are subject to financial holding company regulatory reporting requirements, including the maintenance of certain risk-based regulatory capital levels that could impact various capital allocation decisions of one or more of our businesses. However, due to our strong current capital position, we do not anticipate that these capital level requirements will have any negative impact on our future business activities. See the section entitled "Business – Regulation" of Item 1 of this Form 10-K for additional information.

As a financial holding company, we are regulated by the Federal Reserve. Stifel Bank is regulated by the Federal Reserve and the Missouri Division of Finance. This oversight includes, but is not limited to, scrutiny with respect to affiliate transactions and compliance with consumer regulations. The economic and political environment over the past several years has caused increased focus on the regulation of the financial services industry, including many proposals for new rules. Any new rules issued by our regulators could affect us in substantial and unpredictable ways and could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations. We also may be adversely affected as a result of changes in federal, state, or foreign tax laws, or by changes in the interpretation or enforcement of existing laws and regulations.

The SEC has proposed certain measures that would establish a new framework to replace the requirements of Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940 with respect to how mutual funds collect and pay fees to cover the costs of selling and marketing their shares. Any adoption of such measures would be phased in over a number of years. These measures are neither final nor undergoing implementation throughout the financial services industry. The impact of changes such as those currently proposed cannot be predicted at this time. As this regulatory trend continues, it could adversely affect our operations and, in turn, our financial results.

Asset management businesses have experienced a number of highly publicized regulatory inquiries, which have resulted in increased scrutiny within the industry and new rules and regulations for mutual funds, investment advisors, and broker-dealers. As some of our wholly owned subsidiaries are registered as investment advisors with the SEC, increased regulatory scrutiny and rulemaking initiatives may result in augmented operational and compliance costs, or the assessment of significant fines or penalties against our asset management business, and may otherwise limit our ability to engage in certain activities. It is not possible to determine the extent of the impact of any new laws, regulations, or initiatives that may be proposed, or whether any of the proposals will become law. Conformance with any new laws or regulations could make compliance more difficult and expensive and affect the manner in which we conduct business. For example, pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Act, the SEC was charged with considering whether broker-dealers should be subject to a standard of care similar to the fiduciary standard applicable to registered investment advisors. It is not clear whether the SEC will determine that a heightened standard of conduct is appropriate for broker-dealers; however, any such standard, if mandated, would likely require us to review our product and service offerings and implement certain changes, as well as require that we incur additional regulatory costs in order to ensure compliance.

In addition, the U.S. and foreign governments have recently taken regulatory actions impacting the investment management industry, and may continue to take further actions, including expanding current or enacting new standards, requirements, and rules that may be applicable to us and our subsidiaries. For example, several states and municipalities in the United States have recently adopted "pay-to-play" rules, which could limit our ability to charge

advisory fees. Such “pay-to-play” rules could affect the profitability of that portion of our business. Additionally, the use of “soft dollars,” where a portion of commissions paid to broker-dealers in connection with the execution of trades also pays for research and other services provided to advisors, is periodically reexamined and may in the future be limited or modified. A substantial portion of the research relied on by our investment management business in the investment decision-making process is generated internally by our investment analysts and external research, including external research paid for with soft dollars. This external research generally is used for information-gathering or verification purposes, and includes broker-provided research, as well as third-party-provided databases and research services. If the use of soft dollars is limited, we may have to bear some of these additional costs. Furthermore, new regulations regarding the management of hedge funds and the use of certain investment products may impact our investment management business and result in increased costs. For example, many regulators around the world adopted disclosure and reporting requirements relating to the hedge fund businesses or other businesses, and changes to the laws, rules, and regulations in the United States related to the over-the-counter swaps and derivatives markets require additional registration, recordkeeping, and reporting obligations.

#### RISKS RELATED TO OUR COMMON STOCK

The market price of our common stock may continue to be volatile.

The market price of our common stock has been, and is likely to continue to be, volatile and subject to fluctuations. Stocks of financial institutions have, from time to time, experienced significant downward pressure in connection with economic conditions or events and may again experience such pressures in the future. Changes in the stock market generally or as it concerns our industry, as well as

geopolitical, economic, and business factors unrelated to us, may also affect our stock price. Significant declines in the market price of our common stock or failure of the market price to increase could harm our ability to recruit and retain key employees, including those who have joined us from companies we have acquired, reduce our access to debt or equity capital, and otherwise harm our business or financial condition. In addition, we may not be able to use our common stock effectively as consideration in connection with future acquisitions.

Our current shareholders may experience dilution in their holdings if we issue additional shares of common stock as a result of future offerings or acquisitions where we use our common stock.

As part of our business strategy, we may seek opportunities for growth through strategic acquisitions in which we may consider issuing equity securities as part of the consideration. Additionally, we may obtain additional capital through the public sale of debt or equity securities. If we sell equity securities, the value of our common stock could experience dilution. Furthermore, these securities could have rights, preferences, and privileges more favorable than those of the common stock. Moreover, if we issue additional shares of common stock in connection with equity compensation, future acquisitions, or as a result of financing, an investor's ownership interest in our company will be diluted.

The issuance of any additional shares of common stock or securities convertible into or exchangeable for common stock or that represent the right to receive common stock, or the exercise of such securities, could be substantially dilutive to holders of our common stock. Holders of our shares of common stock have no preemptive rights that entitle holders to purchase their pro rata share of any offering of shares of any class or series, and therefore, such sales or offerings could result in increased dilution to our shareholders. The market price of our common stock could decline as a result of sales or issuance of shares of our common stock or securities convertible into or exchangeable for common stock.

Provisions in our certificate of incorporation and bylaws and of Delaware law may prevent or delay an acquisition of our company, which could decrease the market value of our common stock.

Our articles of incorporation and bylaws and Delaware law contain provisions that are intended to deter abusive takeover tactics by making them unacceptably expensive to prospective acquirers and to encourage prospective acquirers to negotiate with our board of directors rather than to attempt a hostile takeover. Delaware law also imposes some restrictions on mergers and other business combinations between us and any holder of 15% or more of our outstanding common stock. We believe these provisions protect our shareholders from coercive or otherwise unfair takeover tactics by requiring potential acquirers to negotiate with our board of directors and by providing our board of directors with more time to assess any acquisition proposal. These provisions are not intended to make our company immune from takeovers. However, these provisions apply even if the offer may be considered beneficial by some shareholders and could delay or prevent an acquisition that our board of directors determines is not in the best interests of our company and our shareholders.

#### ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

#### ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

The following table sets forth the location, approximate square footage, and use of each of the principal properties used by our company during the year ended December 31, 2016. We own our executive offices in St. Louis, Missouri. We lease or sublease a majority of these properties under operating leases. Such leases expire at various times through 2026.

Location	Approximate Square Footage	Use
St. Louis, Missouri <sup>(1)</sup>	400,000	Headquarters and administrative offices of Stifel, Global Wealth Management operations (including CSA), and Institutional Group operations
New York, New York	423,500	Global Wealth Management and Institutional Group operations
Baltimore, Maryland	97,500	Institutional Group operations and Administrative offices
San Francisco, California	96,000	Global Wealth Management and Institutional Group operations
Chicago, Illinois	87,000	Global Wealth Management and Institutional Group operations
Florham Park, New Jersey	74,000	Global Wealth Management and Institutional Group operations
Birmingham, Alabama	67,500	Global Wealth Management and Institutional Group operations

<sup>(1)</sup>As of December 31, 2016, we occupy approximately 215,000 square feet of the available space in the building, and we anticipate taking additional space over time.

We also maintain operations in 396 leased offices in various locations throughout the United States and in certain foreign countries, primarily for our broker-dealer business. We lease 360 private client offices. In addition, Stifel Bank leases one location for its administrative offices and operations. Our Institutional Group segment leases 36 offices in the United States and certain foreign locations. We believe that, at the present time, the space available to us in the facilities under our current leases and co-location

arrangements are suitable and adequate to meet our needs and that such facilities have sufficient productive capacity and are appropriately utilized.

Leases for the branch offices of our independent contractor firms are the responsibility of the respective independent financial advisors.

See Note 18 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further information regarding our lease obligations.

### ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Our company and its subsidiaries are named in and subject to various proceedings and claims arising primarily from our securities business activities, including lawsuits, arbitration claims, class actions, and regulatory matters. Some of these claims seek substantial compensatory, punitive, or indeterminate damages. Our company and its subsidiaries are also involved in other reviews, investigations, and proceedings by governmental and self-regulatory organizations regarding our business, which may result in adverse judgments, settlements, fines, penalties, injunctions, and other relief. We are contesting the allegations in these claims, and we believe that there are meritorious defenses in each of these lawsuits, arbitrations, and regulatory investigations. In view of the number and diversity of claims against our company, the number of jurisdictions in which litigation is pending, and the inherent difficulty of predicting the outcome of litigation and other claims, we cannot state with certainty what the eventual outcome of pending litigation or other claims will be.

We have established reserves for potential losses that are probable and reasonably estimable in connection with pending and potential legal actions, investigations, and regulatory proceedings. In many cases, however, it is inherently difficult to determine whether any loss is probable or reasonably possible or to estimate the amount or range of any potential loss, particularly where proceedings may be in relatively early stages or where plaintiffs are seeking substantial or indeterminate damages. Matters frequently need to be more developed before a loss or range of loss is reasonably estimable.

In our opinion, based on currently available information, review with outside legal counsel, and consideration of amounts provided for in our consolidated financial statements with respect to these matters, including the matters described below, the ultimate resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse impact on our financial position and results of operations. However, resolution of one or more of these matters may have a material effect on the results of operations in any future period, depending upon the ultimate resolution of those matters and depending upon the level of income for such period. For matters where a reserve has not been established and for which we believe a loss is reasonably possible, as well as for matters where a reserve has been recorded but for which an exposure to loss in excess of the amount accrued is reasonably possible, based on currently available information, we believe that such losses will not have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements. Our results of operations and financial condition for the year ended December 31, 2016 reflect both: (1) a provision for income taxes of \$8.9 million as a result of the non-deductibility of a portion of the previously disclosed settlement with the SEC; and (2) an increase in our legal reserves by \$31.8 million for previously disclosed legal matters.

#### SEC/Wisconsin Lawsuit

A civil lawsuit was filed against our company by the SEC in connection with our role in the sale of collateralized debt obligations (“CDOs”) investments to five Southeastern Wisconsin school districts (the “school districts”) in U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin on August 10, 2011. The SEC asserted claims under Section 15c(1)(A), Section 10b and Rule 10b-5 of the Exchange Act and Sections 17a(1), 17a(2), and 17a(3) of the Securities Act. The claims were based upon both alleged misrepresentations and omissions in connection with the sale of the CDOs to the school districts, as well as the allegedly unsuitable nature of the CDOs.



During the fourth quarter of 2016, a settlement among the parties was approved by the Commission that resulted in the court entering a final judgment on December 6, 2016, pursuant to which Stifel was enjoined from violating Sections 17(a)(2) and 17(a)(3) of the Securities Act of 1933 and ordering civil penalties, disgorgement, and prejudgment interest of approximately \$24.5 million.

#### EDC Bond Issuance Matter

We were named, along with other parties, in a lawsuit filed in Wisconsin state court asserting various claims by LDF Acquisition LLC (“LDF”), a special purpose vehicle created by Saybrook Tax Exempt Investors LLC (collectively “Saybrook”) in which, among other things, Saybrook sought repayment from the Lac Du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians and its Lake of the Torches Economic Development Corporation (the “Tribal Parties”), two different law firms and Stifel and Stifel Financial Corp. (together with Stifel, the “Stifel Parties”) for the proceeds from a \$50.0 million 2008 bond offering (“the Bonds”) in which the Tribal Parties issued the Bonds, the two law firms advised the Tribal Parties and Saybrook, respectively, and Stifel acted as the initial purchaser. The various parties to this lawsuit asserted numerous claims, cross claims and counter claims against each other. In late December 2016, the court ruled that Stifel had provided implied warranties to Saybrook in connection with the bond offering.

A jury trial commenced on January 30, 2017 and in early February 2017, Saybrook, the Tribal Parties and the Stifel Parties reached a settlement among themselves. Shortly thereafter, Saybrook, the Tribal Parties, and the Stifel Parties reached a settlement with the law firm parties, which resolved all outstanding litigation related to this matter.

Broyles, et al. v. Cantor Fitzgerald & Co. et al. Matter

In December 2013, Stone & Youngberg was named in an Amended Complaint filed in U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Louisiana alleging fraud on the part of Stone & Youngberg in connection with the 2007 formation of the Collybus CDO, which was manufactured by Cantor Fitzgerald & Co. (“Cantor”) and purchased by Commonwealth Advisors (“CA”) on behalf of several CA funds, as well as in connection with, among other things, Stone & Youngberg’s facilitation of subsequent trades of Collybus CDO securities by CA on behalf of the CA funds during 2007 and 2008. In the Amended Complaint, plaintiffs allege that they lost over \$200.0 million during the financial crisis through mismanagement of the CA funds.

In addition to the claims asserted against Stone & Youngberg, the Amended Complaint seeks to hold our company and Stifel liable for Stone & Youngberg’s alleged wrongdoing under theories of successor and alter ego liability, arising out of our company’s purchase of the membership interests of Stone & Youngberg in 2011 and the subsequent operation of that business.

The original Complaint named Cantor, CA, and CA’s CEO, Walter Morales. The CA funds filed a Chapter 11 bankruptcy petition, which stayed the original lawsuit until the reorganization plan was entered by the court in the fall of 2013. Shortly thereafter, the CA funds filed their first Amended Complaint, which is the first complaint that asserted claims against Stone & Youngberg, our company or Stifel. The action is now proceeding under a Fourth Amended Complaint. On September 29, 2016, the court postponed the trial for an extended, but undefined, period to consider various motions and other matters that will impact, among other things, the ultimate trial date and the issues to be tried. While there can be no assurance of success, Stone & Youngberg intends to vigorously defend the claims against it, and our company and Stifel intend to vigorously defend the claims seeking to hold us responsible for Stone & Youngberg’s alleged liability.

#### ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

## PART II

## ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS, AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

## Market Information

Our common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange and Chicago Stock Exchange under the symbol "SF." The closing sale price of our common stock as reported on the New York Stock Exchange on February 15, 2017, was \$55.36. As of that date, our common stock was held by approximately 24,300 shareholders. The following table sets forth for the periods indicated the high and low trades for our common stock:

	2016		2015	
	High	Low	High	Low
First quarter	\$41.67	\$25.00	\$57.75	\$45.96
Second quarter	\$38.52	\$27.33	\$59.93	\$51.98
Third quarter	\$39.96	\$28.49	\$58.71	\$41.53
Fourth quarter	\$52.88	\$36.71	\$47.17	\$40.52

We did not pay cash dividends on our common stock during 2016 or 2015. The payment of dividends on our common stock is subject to several factors, including operating results, financial requirements of our company, and the availability of funds from our subsidiaries. See Note 20 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for more information on the capital restrictions placed on our broker-dealer subsidiaries and Stifel Bank.

## Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

Information about securities authorized for issuance under our equity compensation plans is contained in Item 12, "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters."

## Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

There were no unregistered sales of equity securities during the quarter ended December 31, 2016. There were also no purchases made by or on behalf of Stifel Financial Corp. or any "affiliated purchaser" (as defined in Rule 10b-18(a)(3) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended), of our common stock during the quarter ended December 31, 2016.

We have an ongoing authorization from the Board of Directors to repurchase our common stock in the open market or in negotiated transactions. At December 31, 2016, the maximum number of shares that may yet be purchased under this plan was 7.4 million. On February 17, 2016, the Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of an additional 5.0 million shares.

## Stock Performance Graph

## Five-Year Shareholder Return Comparison

The graph below compares the cumulative stockholder return on our common stock with the cumulative total return of a Peer Group Index, the Standard & Poor's 500 Index ("S&P 500"), and the NYSE ARCA Securities Broker-Dealer Index for the five-year period ended December 31, 2016. The NYSE ARCA Securities Broker-Dealer Index consists of eighteen firms in the brokerage sector. The Broker-Dealer Index includes our company. The stock price information shown on the graph below is not necessarily indicative of future price performance.

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The material in this report is not deemed “filed” with the SEC and is not to be incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, whether made before or after the date hereof and irrespective of any general incorporation language in any such filings.

The following table and graph assume that \$100.00 was invested on December 31, 2011, in our common stock, the Peer Group Index, the S&P 500 Index, and the NYSE ARCA Securities Broker-Dealer Index, with reinvestment of dividends.

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Stifel Financial Corp.	\$100	\$150	\$159	\$132	\$156
Peer Group	\$136	\$200	\$228	\$200	\$255
S&P 500 Index	\$116	\$153	\$174	\$177	\$198
NYSE ARCA Securities Broker-Dealer Index	\$113	\$193	\$222	\$214	\$247

\*Compound Annual Growth Rate

The Peer Group Index consists of the following companies that serve the same markets as us and which compete with us in one or more markets:

FBR & Co.	Raymond James Financial, Inc.
Oppenheimer Holdings, Inc.	Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.
JMP Group, Inc.	Morgan Stanley
Piper Jaffray Companies	Stifel Financial Corp.

## ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following selected consolidated financial data (presented in thousands, except per share amounts) is derived from our consolidated financial statements. This data should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto and with Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations."

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
<b>Revenues:</b>					
Commissions	\$729,989	\$749,536	\$674,418	\$640,287	\$518,803
Principal transactions	475,428	389,319	409,823	408,954	380,160
Investment banking	513,034	503,052	578,689	457,736	292,686
Asset management and service fees	582,789	493,761	386,001	305,639	257,981
Interest	294,332	179,101	185,969	142,539	108,705
Other income	46,798	62,224	14,785	64,659	69,148
Total revenues	2,642,370	2,376,993	2,249,685	2,019,814	1,627,483
Interest expense	66,874	45,399	41,261	46,368	33,370
Net revenues	2,575,496	2,331,594	2,208,424	1,973,446	1,594,113
<b>Non-interest expenses:</b>					
Compensation and benefits	1,726,016	1,568,862	1,403,932	1,311,386	1,010,140
Occupancy and equipment rental	231,324	207,465	169,040	158,268	128,365
Communications and office supplies	139,644	130,678	106,926	99,726	79,406
Commissions and floor brokerage	44,315	42,518	36,555	37,225	29,610
Other operating expenses	291,615	240,504	201,177	181,612	116,845
Total non-interest expenses	2,432,914	2,190,027	1,917,630	1,788,217	1,364,366
Income from continuing operations before income tax expense					
tax expense	142,582	141,567	290,794	185,229	229,747
Provision for income taxes	61,062	49,231	111,664	12,322	84,451
Income from continuing operations	81,520	92,336	179,130	172,907	145,296
<b>Discontinued operations:</b>					
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	—	—	(3,063 )	(10,894 )	(6,723 )
Net income	81,520	\$92,336	\$176,067	\$162,013	\$138,573
Preferred dividends	3,906	—	—	—	—
Net Income available to common shareholders	\$77,614	\$92,336	\$176,067	\$162,013	\$138,573
<b>Earnings per basic common share:</b>					
Income from continuing operations	\$1.16	\$1.35	\$2.69	\$2.72	\$2.71
Loss from discontinued operations	—	—	(0.04 )	(0.17 )	(0.12 )
Earnings per basic common share	\$1.16	\$1.35	\$2.65	\$2.55	\$2.59
<b>Earnings per diluted common share:</b>					
Income from continuing operations	\$1.00	\$1.18	\$2.35	\$2.35	\$2.31
Loss from discontinued operations	—	—	(0.04 )	(0.15 )	(0.11 )
Earnings per diluted common share	\$1.00	\$1.18	\$2.31	\$2.20	\$2.20
<b>Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding:</b>					
Basic	66,871	68,543	66,472	63,568	53,563
Diluted	77,563	78,554	76,376	73,504	62,937
<b>Financial Condition</b>					
Total assets	\$19,129,356	\$13,326,051	\$9,518,151	\$9,008,870	\$6,966,140
Long-term obligations <sup>(1)</sup>	\$867,500	\$832,500	\$707,500	\$410,631	\$471,810

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Shareholders' equity	\$2,738,408	\$2,492,416	\$2,322,038	\$2,058,849	\$1,494,661
Book value per common share <sup>(2)</sup>	\$38.84	\$37.19	\$35.00	\$32.30	\$27.24

<sup>(1)</sup>Includes senior notes excluding debt issuance costs (presented net on the consolidated statements of financial condition).

<sup>(2)</sup>Excludes preferred stock.

Our Canadian subsidiary, Stifel Nicolaus Canada, Inc. ("SN Canada") ceased business operations as of September 30, 2013. The results of SN Canada, previously reported in the Institutional Group segment, are classified as discontinued operations for all periods presented.

The following items should be considered when comparing the data from year to year: 1) the gains recognized on our investment in Knight Capital Group, Inc. during 2012; 2) the merger with KBW on February 15, 2013; 3) the acquisitions of the U.S. institutional fixed income sales and trading business and the hiring of the European institutional fixed income sales and trading team from Knight Capital Group in July 2013; 4) the expensing of stock awards issued as retention as part of the acquisitions of the KBW and Knight Capital Fixed Income business during 2013; 5) the recognition of a U.S. tax benefit in connection with discontinuing the business operations of SN Canada in 2013; 6) the acquisitions of De La Rosa, Oriel, and 1919 Investment Counsel and the expensing of stock awards issued as retention as part of the Oriel and 1919 Investment Counsel acquisitions during 2014; 7) the acquisitions of Sterne and Barclays during 2015; and 8) the acquisitions of Eaton Partners and ISM and the expensing of stock awards issued as retention as part of the Barclays acquisition during 2016. See Item 7, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” made part hereof, for a discussion of these items and other items that may affect the comparability of data from year to year.



## ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion of the financial condition and results of operations of our company should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016.

Unless otherwise indicated, the terms "we," "us," "our," or "our company" in this report refer to Stifel Financial Corp. and its wholly owned subsidiaries.

### Executive Summary

We operate as a financial services and bank holding company. We have built a diversified business serving private clients, institutional investors, and investment banking clients located across the country. Our principal activities are: (i) private client services, including securities transaction and financial planning services; (ii) institutional equity and fixed income sales, trading, and research, and municipal finance; (iii) investment banking services, including mergers and acquisitions, public offerings, and private placements; and (iv) retail and commercial banking, including personal and commercial lending programs.

Our core philosophy is based upon a tradition of trust, understanding, and studied advice. We attract and retain experienced professionals by fostering a culture of entrepreneurial, long-term thinking. We provide our private, institutional, and corporate clients quality, personalized service, with the theory that if we place clients' needs first, both our clients and our company will prosper. Our unwavering client and employee focus have earned us a reputation as one of the nation's leading wealth management and investment banking firms. We have grown our business both organically and through opportunistic acquisitions.

We plan to maintain our focus on revenue growth with a continued appreciation for the development of quality client relationships. Within our private client business, our efforts will be focused on recruiting experienced financial advisors with established client relationships. Within our capital markets business, our focus continues to be on providing quality client management and product diversification. In executing our growth strategy, we will continue to seek out opportunities that allow us to take advantage of the consolidation among middle-market firms, whereby allowing us to increase market share in our private client and institutional group businesses.

Stifel Financial Corp., through its wholly owned subsidiaries, is principally engaged in retail brokerage; securities trading; investment banking; investment advisory; retail, consumer, and commercial banking; and related financial services. Our major geographic area of concentration is throughout the United States, with a growing presence in the United Kingdom and Europe. Our principal customers are individual investors, corporations, municipalities, and institutions.

Our ability to attract and retain highly skilled and productive employees is critical to the success of our business. Accordingly, compensation and benefits comprise the largest component of our expenses, and our performance is dependent upon our ability to attract, develop, and retain highly skilled employees who are motivated and committed to providing the highest quality of service and guidance to our clients.

On January 4, 2016, we completed the acquisition of Eaton Partners, a global fund placement and advisory firm. Eaton Partners will retain its brand name and will operate as a Stifel company.

On May 3, 2016, we completed the acquisition of ISM, an independent investment bank focused on international debt capital markets. The acquisition of ISM adds to our company's debt capital markets origination, sales and research capabilities in Europe, including an end-to-end platform for convertible securities and other equity-linked debt instruments.

On July 1, 2016, the Company completed the sale of Sterne Agee's legacy independent brokerage and clearing businesses pursuant to two separate stock purchase agreements dated June 24, 2016. The closing of the sale of Sterne Agee's legacy RIA business occurred on August 1, 2016. Pursuant to the two stock purchase agreements, the Company agreed to sell Sterne Agee Financial Services, Inc.; Sterne Agee Clearing, Inc.; Sterne Agee & Leach, Inc.; Sterne Agee Asset Management, Inc.; and Sterne Agee Investment Advisor Services, Inc.

On July 11, 2016, we completed an underwritten registered public offering of \$150 million perpetual 6.25% Non-Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series A, and issued \$200.0 million principal amount of our 4.25% Senior Notes due 2024. Proceeds from the Preferred Stock offering and the issuance of the 4.25% Senior Notes were used for general corporate purposes and the redemption of \$150.0 million principal amount of our 5.375% Senior Notes.

Results for the year ended December 31, 2016

For the year ended December 31, 2016, net revenues increased 10.5% to a record \$2.6 billion compared to \$2.3 billion during the comparable period in 2015. This represents our 21<sup>st</sup> consecutive year of record net revenues. Net income available to common shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2016 decreased, 15.9% to \$77.6 million, or \$1.00 per diluted common share, compared to \$92.3 million, or \$1.18 per diluted common share, in 2015.

Our revenue growth for the year ended December 31, 2016, was primarily attributable to an increase in net interest income; higher asset management and service fees as a result of increased assets under management; an increase in brokerage revenues; and an increase in investment banking revenues. The increase in revenue growth over the comparable period in 2015 was offset by a decrease in other income. In addition, our revenue growth was positively impacted by the acquisitions of Barclays during 2015 and Eaton Partners and ISM during 2016, as well as the retained businesses from the Sterne Agee acquisition (certain businesses were disposed of in July 2016).

External Factors Impacting Our Business

Performance in the financial services industry in which we operate is highly correlated to the overall strength of economic conditions and financial market activity. Overall market conditions are a product of many factors, which are beyond our control and mostly unpredictable. These factors may affect the financial decisions made by investors, including their level of participation in the financial markets. In turn, these decisions may affect our business results. With respect to financial market activity, our profitability is sensitive to a variety of factors, including the demand for investment banking services as reflected by the number and size of equity and debt financings and merger and acquisition transactions, the volatility of the equity and fixed income markets, the level and shape of various yield curves, the volume and value of trading in securities, and the value of our customers' assets under management. The municipal underwriting market is challenging as state and local governments reduce their debt levels. Investors are showing a lack of demand for longer-dated municipals and are reluctant to take on credit or liquidity risks. Investor confidence has been dampened by continued uncertainty surrounding the U.S. fiscal and debt ceiling, the debt concerns in Europe, and sluggish employment growth.

Our overall financial results continue to be highly and directly correlated to the direction and activity levels of the United States equity and fixed income markets. At December 31, 2016, the key indicators of the markets' performance, the NASDAQ, the S&P 500, and Dow Jones Industrial Average closed 7.5%, 9.5%, and 13.4% higher than their December 31, 2015, closing prices, respectively.

As a participant in the financial services industry, we are subject to complicated and extensive regulation of our business. The recent economic and political environment has led to legislative and regulatory initiatives, both enacted and proposed, that could substantially intensify the regulation of the financial services industry and may significantly impact us.

## RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table presents consolidated financial information for the periods indicated (in thousands, except percentages):

	For the Year Ended December 31,			Change		As a Percentage of					
				2016		Net Revenues					
	2016	2015	2014	2016	2015	for the Year Ended					
				vs.	vs.	December 31,					
	2016	2015	2014	2015	2014	2016	2015	2014			
<b>Revenues:</b>											
Commissions	\$729,989	\$749,536	\$674,418	(2.6) %	11.1 %	28.3 %	32.1 %	30.5 %			
Principal transactions	475,428	389,319	409,823	22.1	(5.0 )	18.5	16.7	18.6			
Investment banking	513,034	503,052	578,689	2.0	(13.1 )	19.9	21.6	26.2			
Asset management and service fees	582,789	493,761	386,001	18.0	27.9	22.7	21.2	17.5			
Interest	294,332	179,101	185,969	64.3	(3.7 )	11.4	7.7	8.4			
Other income	46,798	62,224	14,785	(24.8 )	320.9	1.8	2.6	0.7			
Total revenues	2,642,370	2,376,993	2,249,685	11.2	5.7	102.6	101.9	101.9			
Interest expense	66,874	45,399	41,261	47.3	10.0	2.6	1.9	1.9			
Net revenues	2,575,496	2,331,594	2,208,424	10.5	5.6	100.0	100.0	100.0			
<b>Non-interest expenses:</b>											
Compensation and benefits	1,726,016	1,568,862	1,403,932	10.0	11.7	67.0	67.3	63.6			
Occupancy and equipment rental	231,324	207,465	169,040	11.5	22.7	9.0	8.9	7.6			
Communication and office supplies	139,644	130,678	106,926	6.9	22.2	5.4	5.6	4.8			
Commissions and floor brokerage	44,315	42,518	36,555	4.2	16.3	1.7	1.8	1.7			
Other operating expenses	291,615	240,504	201,177	21.3	19.5	11.4	10.3	9.1			
Total non-interest expenses	2,432,914	2,190,027	1,917,630	11.1	14.2	94.5	93.9	86.8			
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	142,582	141,567	290,794	0.7	(51.3 )	5.5	6.1	13.2			
Provision for income taxes	61,062	49,231	111,664	24.0	(55.9 )	2.4	2.1	5.1			
Income from continuing operations	81,520	92,336	179,130	(11.7)	(48.5)	3.2	4.0	8.1			
<b>Discontinued operations:</b>											
Loss from discontinued operations,											
net of tax	—	—	(3,063 )	—	nm	—	—	(0.1 )			
Net income	81,520	92,336	176,067	(11.7 )	(47.6 )	3.2	4.0	8.0			
Preferred dividends	3,906	—	—	nm	nm	0.2	—	—			
Net Income available to common shareholders	\$77,614	\$92,336	\$176,067	(15.9)%	(47.6)%	3.0 %	4.0 %	8.0 %			



## NET REVENUES

The following table presents consolidated net revenues for the periods indicated (in thousands, except percentages):

	For the Year Ended December 31,			Percentage Change	
	2016	2015	2014	2016 vs. 2015	2015 vs. 2014
<b>Revenues:</b>					
Commissions	\$729,989	\$749,536	\$674,418	(2.6 )%	11.1 %
Principal transactions	475,428	389,319	409,823	22.1	(5.0 )
Brokerage revenues	1,205,417	1,138,855	1,084,241	5.8	5.0
<b>Investment banking:</b>					
Capital-raising	256,397	307,571	305,198	(16.6)	0.8
Advisory	256,637	195,481	273,491	31.3	(28.5 )
	513,034	503,052	578,689	2.0	(13.1 )
Asset management and service fees	582,789	493,761	386,001	18.0	27.9
Net interest	227,458	133,702	144,708	70.1	(7.6 )
Other income	46,798	62,224	14,785	(24.8)	320.9
Total net revenues	\$2,575,496	\$2,331,594	\$2,208,424	10.5 %	5.6 %

Year Ended December 31, 2016, Compared With Year Ended December 31, 2015

Except as noted in the following discussion of variances, the underlying reasons for the increase in revenue can be attributed principally to the increase in asset management business and the growth of Stifel Bank in our Global Wealth Management segment and the increased number of revenue producers in our Institutional Group segment. The increase in revenues over 2015 is also attributed to the acquisitions of Barclays on December 4, 2015, Eaton Partners on January 4, 2016, and ISM on May 3, 2016, as well as the retained businesses from the Sterne Agee acquisition in 2015 (certain businesses were disposed of in July 2016). The results of operations of the acquired companies are included in our results prospectively from the date of their respective acquisition.

**Commissions** – Commission revenues are primarily generated from agency transactions in OTC and listed equity securities, insurance products, and options. In addition, commission revenues also include distribution fees for promoting and distributing mutual funds.

For the year ended December 31, 2016, commission revenues decreased 2.6% to \$730.0 million from \$749.5 million in 2015. The decrease is primarily attributable to a decrease in mutual fund and equity transactions.

**Principal transactions** – For the year ended December 31, 2016, principal transactions revenues increased 22.1% to \$475.4 million from \$389.3 million in 2015. The increase from 2015 is primarily attributable to higher institutional fixed income brokerage revenues as a result of increased volumes.

**Investment banking** – Investment banking revenues include: (i) capital-raising revenues representing fees earned from the underwriting of debt and equity securities, and (ii) advisory fees related to corporate debt and equity offerings, municipal debt offerings, merger and acquisitions, private placements, and other investment banking advisory fees.

For the year ended December 31, 2016, investment banking revenues increased 2.0%, to \$513.0 million from \$503.1 million in 2015. The increase is primarily attributable to an increase in advisory fees, which was positively impacted by the Eaton Partners acquisition, partially offset by a decrease in capital-raising revenues.

Capital-raising revenues decreased 16.6% to \$256.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2016, from \$307.6 million in 2015. For the year ended December 31, 2016, equity capital-raising revenues decreased 18.8% to \$144.1 million from \$177.5 million in 2015. For the year ended December 31, 2016, fixed income capital-raising revenues decreased 13.7% to \$112.3 million from \$130.1 million in 2015.

Advisory fees increased 31.3% to \$256.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2016, from \$195.5 million in 2015. The increase is primarily attributable to an increase in the number of completed advisory transactions during 2016.

Asset management and service fees – Asset management and service fees include fees for asset-based financial services provided to individuals and institutional clients. Investment advisory fees are charged based on the value of assets in fee-based accounts. Asset management and service fees are affected by changes in the balances of client assets due to market fluctuations and levels of net new client assets.

For the year ended December 31, 2016, asset management and service fee revenues increased 18.0% to \$582.8 million from \$493.8 million in 2015. The increase is primarily a result of an increase in the number and value of fee-based accounts. The growth of asset management and service fee revenues from the prior year were also attributable to contribution from the acquisition Barclays in December 2015. See “Asset management and service fees” in the Global Wealth Management segment discussion for information on the changes in asset management and service fees revenues.

Other income – For the year ended December 31, 2016, other income decreased 24.8% to \$46.8 million from \$62.2 million during 2015. Other income primarily includes investment gains and losses and mortgage loan originations fees from Stifel Bank. The decrease in other income from 2015 is attributable to a gain recognized on the sale on a portion of an investment in 2015 that was not recurring. This was offset by a gain recognized on the extinguishment of \$15.0 million of debentures during the third quarter of 2016.

#### Year Ended December 31, 2015, Compared With Year Ended December 31, 2014

Except as noted in the following discussion of variances, the underlying reasons for the increase in revenue can be attributed principally to the increased number of private client group offices and financial advisors in our Global Wealth Management segment and the increased number of revenue producers in our Institutional Group segment, and the acquisitions of De La Rosa on April 3, 2014, Oriel on July 31, 2014, and 1919 Investment Counsel on November 7, 2014. The results of operations for De La Rosa, Oriel, and 1919 Investment Counsel are included in our results prospectively from the date of their respective acquisitions.

Commissions – For the year ended December 31, 2015, commission revenues increased 11.1% to \$749.5 million from \$674.4 million in 2014. The increase is primarily attributable to an increase in mutual fund and equity transactions.

Principal transactions – For the year ended December 31, 2015, principal transactions revenues decreased 5.0% to \$389.3 million from \$409.8 million in 2014. The decrease from 2014 is primarily attributable to lower institutional equity brokerage revenues as a result of lower volumes. The decrease is partially offset by the revenues generated by the Sterne fixed income business acquired in June 2015.

Investment banking – For the year ended December 31, 2015, investment banking revenues decreased 13.1%, to \$503.1 million from \$578.7 million in 2014. The decrease is primarily attributable to a decrease in advisory fees, partially offset by an increase in capital-raising revenues.

Capital-raising revenues increased 0.8% to \$307.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, from \$305.2 million in 2014. For the year ended December 31, 2015, equity capital-raising revenues decreased 23.7% to \$177.5 million from \$232.5 million in 2014. For the year ended December 31, 2015, fixed income capital-raising revenues increased 79.0% to \$130.1 million from \$72.7 million in 2014.

Advisory fees decreased 28.5% to \$195.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, from \$273.5 million in 2014. The decrease is primarily attributable to a decrease in the number of completed advisory transactions during 2015, as well as a decline in the number of larger transactions that were completed in 2014.

Asset management and service fees – For the year ended December 31, 2015, asset management and service fee revenues increased 27.9% to \$493.8 million from \$386.0 million in 2014. The increase is primarily a result of an increase in the number and value of fee-based accounts. See “Asset management and service fees” in the Global Wealth Management segment discussion for information on the changes in asset management and service fees revenues.

Other income – For the year ended December 31, 2015, other income increased 320.9% to \$62.2 million from \$14.8 million in 2014. Other income primarily includes investment gains, including gains on our private equity investments, and loan originations fees from Stifel Bank.



## NET INTEREST INCOME

The following tables present average balance data and operating interest revenue and expense data, as well as related interest yields for the periods indicated (in thousands, except rates):

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2016			December 31, 2015			December 31, 2014		
	Interest Average	Income/ Expense	Average Interest Rate	Interest Average	Income/ Expense	Average Interest Rate	Interest Average	Income/ Expense	Average Interest Rate
Interest-earning assets:									
Margin balances (Stifel)	\$1,280,791	\$32,147	2.51 %	\$540,889	\$22,421	4.15 %	\$481,210	\$19,095	3.97 %
Interest-earning assets (Stifel Bank) *	9,761,745	243,821	2.50	5,163,610	136,841	2.65	4,981,789	143,146	2.87
Financial instruments owned	1,047,264	18,965	1.81	829,866	17,757	2.14	940,575	20,735	2.20
Other (Stifel)		(601 )			2,082			2,993	
Total interest revenue		\$294,332			\$179,101			\$185,969	
Interest-bearing liabilities:									
Short-term borrowings (Stifel)	\$178,294	\$2,122	1.19 %	\$45,492	\$569	1.25 %	\$97,815	\$1,092	1.12 %
Interest-bearing liabilities (Stifel Bank) *	9,204,254	14,108	0.15	4,794,750	7,813	0.16	4,644,753	7,926	0.17
Stock loan (Stifel)	313,413	4,843	1.55	62,771	125	0.20	45,758	76	0.17
Senior notes (Stifel Financial Corp.)	775,000	36,845	4.75	482,671	25,695	5.32	460,178	26,617	5.78
Interest-bearing liabilities (Capital Trusts)	71,250	1,783	2.50	82,500	1,729	2.10	82,500	1,687	2.04
Other (Stifel)		7,173			9,468			3,863	
Total interest expense		\$66,874			\$45,399			\$41,261	
Net interest income		\$227,458			\$133,702			\$144,708	

\* See Distribution of Assets, Liabilities, and Shareholders' Equity; Interest Rates and Interest Rate Differential table included in "Results of Operations – Global Wealth Management" for additional information on Stifel Bank's average

balances and interest income and expense.

Year Ended December 31, 2016, Compared With Year Ended December 31, 2015

Net interest income – Net interest income is the difference between interest earned on interest-earning assets and interest paid on funding sources. Net interest income is affected by changes in the volume and mix of these assets and liabilities, as well as by fluctuations in interest rates and portfolio management strategies. For the year ended December 31, 2016, net interest income increased 70.1% to \$227.5 million from \$133.7 million in 2015.

For the year ended December 31, 2016, interest revenue increased 64.3% to \$294.3 million from \$179.1 million in 2015, principally as a result of a \$107.0 million increase in interest revenue generated from the growth in interest-earning assets of Stifel Bank. The average interest-earning assets of Stifel Bank increased to \$9.8 billion during the year ended December 31, 2016, compared to \$5.2 billion during 2015 at average interest rates of 2.50% and 2.65%, respectively.

For the year ended December 31, 2016, interest expense increased 47.3% to \$66.9 million from \$45.4 million in 2015. The increase is primarily attributable to our July 2016 issuance of \$200.0 million senior notes, the write-off of debt issuance costs as a result of the redemption of our company's \$150.0 million 5.375% senior notes in July 2016, and the December 2015 issuance of \$300.0 million of 3.50% senior notes. The increase in interest expense is also attributable to an increase in interest expense paid on the interest-bearing liabilities of Stifel Bank.

Year Ended December 31, 2015, Compared With Year Ended December 31, 2014

Net interest income – For the year ended December 31, 2015, net interest income decreased 7.6% to \$133.7 million from \$144.7 million in 2014.

For the year ended December 31, 2015, interest revenue decreased 3.7% to \$179.1 million from \$186.0 million in 2014, principally as a result of a \$6.3 million decrease in interest revenue generated from interest-earning assets of Stifel Bank due to a decline in interest rates. The average interest-earning assets of Stifel Bank increased to \$5.2 billion during the year ended December 31, 2015, compared to \$5.0 billion in 2014 at average interest rates of 2.65% and 2.87%, respectively.

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For the year ended December 31, 2015, interest expense increased 10.0% to \$45.4 million from \$41.3 million in 2014. The increase is primarily attributable to an increase in interest expense associated with our July 2014 issuance of \$300.0 million of 4.250% senior notes, offset by the reduction of interest paid as a result of the redemption of the \$175.0 million 6.70% senior notes in January 2015 and a decline in interest expense paid on the interest-bearing liabilities of Stifel Bank.

### NON-INTEREST EXPENSES

The following table presents consolidated non-interest expenses for the periods indicated (in thousands, except percentages):

	For the Year Ended December 31,			Percentage Change	
	2016	2015	2014	2016	2015
				vs. 2015	vs. 2014
<b>Non-interest expenses:</b>					
Compensation and benefits	\$1,726,016	\$1,568,862	\$1,403,932	10.0%	11.7 %
Occupancy and equipment rental	231,324	207,465	169,040	11.5	22.7
Communications and office supplies	139,644	130,678	106,926	6.9	22.2
Commissions and floor brokerage	44,315	42,518	36,555	4.2	16.3
Other operating expenses	291,615	240,504	201,177	21.3	19.5
<b>Total non-interest expenses</b>	<b>\$2,432,914</b>	<b>\$2,190,027</b>	<b>\$1,917,630</b>	<b>11.1%</b>	<b>14.2 %</b>

### Year Ended December 31, 2016, Compared With Year Ended December 31, 2015

Except as noted in the following discussion of variances, the underlying reasons for the increase in non-interest expenses can be attributed principally to our continued expansion, both organically and through our acquisitions, and increased administrative overhead to support the growth in our segments.

**Compensation and benefits** – Compensation and benefits expenses, which are the largest component of our expenses, include salaries, bonuses, transition pay, benefits, amortization of stock-based compensation, employment taxes, and other employee-related costs. A significant portion of compensation expense is comprised of production-based variable compensation, including discretionary bonuses, which fluctuates in proportion to the level of business activity, increasing with higher revenues and operating profits. Other compensation costs, including base salaries, stock-based compensation amortization, and benefits, are more fixed in nature.

For the year ended December 31, 2016, compensation and benefits expense increased 10.0% to \$1.7 billion from \$1.6 billion in 2015. The increase is principally due to the following: 1) increased variable compensation as a result of increased revenue production, and 2) an increase in fixed compensation for additional administrative support staff.

Compensation and benefits expense for the year ended December 31, 2016, includes a non-cash charge of \$58.6 million (pre-tax) related to the expensing of certain restricted stock awards granted to employees of Barclays. During 2016, the Company's Board of Directors removed the continuing service requirements associated with restricted stock units that were granted to certain employees of Barclays in December 2015. As a result of the modification, the awards were expensed at date of modification. The fair value of the awards is based upon the closing price of our company's common stock on the date of the grant of the awards.

Compensation and benefits expense as a percentage of net revenues was 67.0% for the year ended December 31, 2016, compared to 67.3% for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Occupancy and equipment rental – For the year ended December 31, 2016, occupancy and equipment rental expense increased 11.5% to \$231.3 million from \$207.5 million in 2015. The increase is primarily due to the increase in rent and depreciation expense.

Communications and office supplies – Communications expense includes costs for telecommunication and data transmission, primarily for obtaining third-party market data information. For the year ended December 31, 2016, communications and office supplies expense increased 6.9% to \$139.6 million from \$130.7 million in 2015. The increase is primarily attributable to an increase in quote and communication equipment expense.

Commissions and floor brokerage – For the year ended December 31, 2016, commissions and floor brokerage expense increased 4.2% to \$44.3 million from \$42.5 million in 2015. The increase is primarily attributable to an increase in trade execution costs.

Other operating expenses – Other operating expenses primarily include license and registration fees, litigation-related expenses, which consist of amounts we reserve and/or payout for legal and regulatory matters, travel and entertainment, promotional, and professional service expenses.

For the year ended December 31, 2016, other operating expenses increased 21.3% to \$291.6 million from \$240.5 million in 2015. The increase is primarily attributable to an increase in legal and FDIC insurance expense, as well as the provision for loan losses at Stifel Bank. During the year ended December 31, 2016, we increased our legal reserves for previously disclosed legal matters. See Item 3, “Legal Proceedings,” in this Form 10-K for a discussion of our legal matters.

Provision for income taxes – For the year ended December 31, 2016, our provision for income taxes was \$61.1 million, representing an effective tax rate of 42.8%, compared to \$49.2 million in 2015, representing an effective tax rate of 34.8%.

Certain settlements or judgments associated with the Company's disclosed matters are not deductible for tax purposes to the extent they constitute penalties. The previously disclosed settlement was not deductible and negatively impacted the Company's provision for income taxes during 2016.

#### Year Ended December 31, 2015, Compared With Year Ended December 31, 2014

Except as noted in the following discussion of variances, the underlying reasons for the increase in non-interest expenses can be attributed principally to our continued expansion, both organically and through our acquisitions, and increased administrative overhead to support the growth in our segments.

Compensation and benefits – For the year ended December 31, 2015, compensation and benefits expense increased 11.7% to \$1.6 billion from \$1.4 billion in 2014. The increase is principally due to the following: 1) increased variable compensation as a result of increased revenue production and profitability; 2) an increase in fixed compensation for the additional administrative support staff; and 3) increased headcount.

Compensation and benefits expense for the year ended December 31, 2015, includes a non-cash charge of \$23.8 million (pre-tax) related to the expensing of certain restricted stock awards granted to employees of Sterne at the closing date of the acquisition. There were no continuing service requirements associated with these restricted stock awards, and accordingly, they were expensed on the date of grant.

Compensation and benefits expense as a percentage of net revenues was 67.3% for the year ended December 31, 2015, compared to 63.6% for the year ended December 31, 2014.

Compensation and benefits expenses includes transition pay, principally in the form of upfront notes, signing bonuses, and retention awards in connection with our continuing expansion efforts, of \$115.5 million (5.0% of net revenues) for the year ended December 31, 2015, compared to \$104.2 million (4.7% of net revenues) in 2014. The upfront notes are amortized over a five- to ten-year period.

Occupancy and equipment rental – For the year ended December 31, 2015, occupancy and equipment rental expense increased 22.7% to \$207.5 million from \$169.0 million in 2014. The increase is primarily due to the increase in rent and depreciation expense due to an increase in office locations. As of December 31, 2015, we have 402 locations compared to 367 at December 31, 2014.

Communications and office supplies – For the year ended December 31, 2015, communications and office supplies expense increased 22.2% to \$130.7 million from \$106.9 million in 2014. The increase is primarily attributable to our growth from our acquisitions and the addition of revenue producers and support staff.

Commissions and floor brokerage – For the year ended December 31, 2015, commissions and floor brokerage expense increased 16.3% to \$42.5 million from \$36.6 million in 2014. The increase is primarily attributable to an increase in trade execution costs.

Other operating expenses – For the year ended December 31, 2015, other operating expenses increased 19.5% to \$240.5 million from \$201.2 million in 2014. The increase is primarily attributable to an increase in legal expenses, professional service fees in connection with our acquisition and regulatory compliance enhancement measures, travel and promotion, and license fees.

Provision for income taxes – For the year ended December 31, 2015, our provision for income taxes was \$49.2 million, representing an effective tax rate of 34.8%, compared to \$111.7 million in 2014, representing an effective tax rate of 38.4%. The provision for income taxes for the year ended December 31, 2015, was impacted by the recognition of a U.S. tax benefit due to a realized loss on our investment in Sterne UK Ltd.

## DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

SN Canada ceased business operations as of September 30, 2013. The results of SN Canada, previously reported in the Institutional Group segment, are classified as discontinued operations for all periods presented.

(in thousands)	Year Ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
Net revenues	\$—	\$(121 )
Restructuring expense	—	217
Operating expenses	—	3,924
Total non-interest expenses	—	4,141
Loss from discontinued operations before income taxes	—	(4,262)
Income tax benefit	—	(1,199)
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	\$—	\$(3,063)

## SEGMENT PERFORMANCE FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS

Our reportable segments include Global Wealth Management, Institutional Group, and Other.

Our Global Wealth Management segment consists of two businesses, the Private Client Group and Stifel Bank. The Private Client Group includes branch offices and independent contractor offices of our broker-dealer subsidiaries located throughout the United States. These branches provide securities brokerage services, including the sale of equities, mutual funds, fixed income products, and insurance, as well as offering banking products to their private clients through Stifel Bank, which provides residential, consumer, and commercial lending, as well as FDIC-insured deposit accounts to customers of our broker-dealer subsidiaries and to the general public.

The success of our Global Wealth Management segment is dependent upon the quality of our products, services, financial advisors, and support personnel, including our ability to attract, retain, and motivate a sufficient number of these associates. We face competition for qualified associates from major financial services companies, including other brokerage firms, insurance companies, banking institutions, and discount brokerage firms. Segment revenue growth, operating income, and segment pre-tax operating margin are used to evaluate and measure segment performance by our management team in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance.

The Institutional Group segment includes institutional sales and trading. It provides securities brokerage, trading, and research services to institutions with an emphasis on the sale of equity and fixed income products. This segment also includes the management of and participation in underwritings for both corporate and public finance (exclusive of sales credits generated through the private client group, which are included in the Global Wealth Management segment), merger and acquisition, and financial advisory services.

The success of our Institutional Group segment is dependent upon the quality of our personnel, the quality and selection of our investment products and services, pricing (such as execution pricing and fee levels), and reputation. Segment operating income and segment pre-tax operating margin are used to evaluate and measure segment performance by our management team in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance.

The Other segment includes interest income from stock borrow activities, unallocated interest expense, interest income and gains and losses from investments held, compensation expense associated with the expensing of restricted stock awards with no continuing service requirements as a result of acquisitions completed during 2016, amortization

of stock-based awards for certain administrative employees, and all unallocated overhead cost associated with the execution of orders; processing of securities transactions; custody of client securities; receipt, identification, and delivery of funds and securities; compliance with regulatory and legal requirements; internal financial accounting and controls; and general administration and acquisition charges.



## Results of Operations – Global Wealth Management

The following table presents consolidated financial information for the Global Wealth Management segment for the periods indicated (in thousands, except percentages):

	For the Year Ended December 31,			Change		As a Percentage of		
	2016	2015	2014	Percentage		Net Revenues		
				2016	2015	for the Year Ended		
				2016	2015	2016	2015	2014
<b>Revenues:</b>								
Commissions	\$491,214	\$504,206	\$453,730	(2.6 )%	11.1 %	31.4 %	36.6 %	36.8 %
Principal transactions	179,421	148,475	184,476	20.8	(19.5 )	11.5	10.8	15.0
Asset management and service fees	581,862	492,814	385,182	18.1	27.9	37.2	35.8	31.2
Interest	279,631	164,793	166,402	69.7	(1.0 )	17.9	12.0	13.5
Investment banking	42,187	43,687	45,768	(3.4 )	(4.5 )	2.7	3.2	3.7
Other income	19,942	33,742	8,801	(40.9 )	283.4	1.3	2.4	0.7
Total revenues	1,594,257	1,387,717	1,244,359	14.9	11.5	102.0	100.8	100.9
Interest expense	30,847	10,404	11,708	196.5	(11.1 )	2.0	0.8	0.9
Net revenues	1,563,410	1,377,313	1,232,651	13.5	11.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Non-interest expenses:</b>								
Compensation and benefits	870,577	781,573	703,679	11.4	11.1	55.7	56.7	57.1
Occupancy and equipment rental	97,603	82,015	71,526	19.0	14.7	6.2	6.0	5.8
Communication and office supplies	55,344	46,825	38,779	18.2	20.7	3.5	3.4	3.2
Commissions and floor brokerage	19,347	17,431	13,913	11.0	25.3	1.2	1.3	1.1
Other operating expenses	90,221	67,343	57,776	34.0	16.6	5.9	4.9	4.7
Total non-interest expenses	1,133,092	995,187	885,673	13.9	12.4	72.5	72.3	71.9
Income before income taxes	\$430,318	\$382,126	\$346,978	12.6 %	10.1 %	27.5 %	27.7 %	28.1 %

	December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Branch offices (actual)	360	361	330
Financial advisors (actual)	2,159	2,172	1,965
Independent contractors (actual) <sup>(1)</sup>	123	719	138

<sup>(1)</sup>On July 1, 2016, we sold the independent contractor business acquired with the Sterne Agee transaction in June 2015. As of December 31, 2015, there were 591 independent contractors included in the disposed business.

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Year Ended December 31, 2016, Compared With Year Ended December 31, 2015

### NET REVENUES

For the year ended December 31, 2016, Global Wealth Management net revenues increased 13.5% to a record \$1.6 billion from \$1.4 billion in 2015. The increase in net revenues for the year ended December 31, 2016, over 2015, is primarily attributable to an increase in net interest revenues, as a result of the growth of interest-earning assets at Stifel Bank; the growth in asset management and service fees, as a result of the acquisitions of Sterne Agee in June 2015 and Barclays in December 2015; and an increase in principal transaction revenues. The increase in net revenues was partially offset by a decrease in other income and commission revenues.

**Commissions** – For the year ended December 31, 2016, commission revenues decreased 2.6% to \$491.2 million from \$504.2 million in 2015. The decrease is primarily attributable to a decrease in agency transactions in mutual funds and insurance products as a result of lower trading volumes impacting the environment for both us and the industry, as clients are migrating their assets to fee-based accounts.

**Principal transactions** – For the year ended December 31, 2016, principal transactions revenues increased 20.8% to \$179.4 million from \$148.5 million in 2015. The increase is primarily attributable to an increase in fixed income products as a result of higher trading volumes and the current interest rate environment.

**Asset management and service fees** – For the year ended December 31, 2016, asset management and service fees increased 18.1% to \$581.9 million from \$492.8 million in 2015. The increase is primarily a result of an increase in assets under management in our fee-based accounts. Fee-based account revenues are billed based on values as of the prior period end.

The value of assets in fee-based accounts at December 31, 2016, increased 12.0% to \$70.2 billion from \$62.7 billion at December 31, 2015. Asset management and service fee revenues were positively impacted by the acquisition of Barclays in December 2015.

**Interest revenue** – For the year ended December 31, 2016, interest revenue increased 69.7% to \$279.6 million from \$164.8 million in 2015. The increase is primarily due to the growth of the interest-earning assets of Stifel Bank. See “Net Interest Income – Stifel Bank” below for a further discussion of the changes in net revenues.

**Investment banking** – Investment banking, which represents sales credits for investment banking underwritings, decreased 3.4% to \$42.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2016, from \$43.7 million in 2015. The decrease is primarily attributable to a decrease in corporate equity sales credits from 2015.

**Other income** – For the year ended December 31, 2016, other income decreased 40.9% to \$19.9 million from \$33.7 million 2015. The decrease is primarily attributable to the recognition of a gain on the sale on a portion of an investment in 2015 that was not recurring, offset by an increase in mortgage fees from loan originations at Stifel Bank.

**Interest expense** – For the year ended December 31, 2016, interest expense increased 196.5% to \$30.8 million from \$10.4 million in 2015. The increase is primarily attributable to higher interest expense on the interest-bearing liabilities of Stifel Bank, which is driven by an increase in Federal Home Loan Bank advances during 2016.

### NON-INTEREST EXPENSES

For the year ended December 31, 2016, Global Wealth Management non-interest expenses increased 13.9% to \$1.1 billion from \$995.2 million in 2015.

Compensation and benefits – For the year ended December 31, 2016, compensation and benefits expense increased 11.4% to \$870.6 million from \$781.6 million in 2015. The increase is principally due to increased variable compensation as a result of increased production and fixed compensation for the additional administrative support staff. Compensation and benefits expense as a percentage of net revenues was 55.7% for the year ended December 31, 2016, compared to 56.7% in 2015.

Occupancy and equipment rental – For the year ended December 31, 2016, occupancy and equipment rental expense increased 19.0% to \$97.6 million from \$82.0 million in 2015. The increase is primarily due to an increase in rent expense as a result of our acquisition of Barclays in 2015.

Communications and office supplies – For the year ended December 31, 2016, communications and office supplies expense increased 18.2% to \$55.3 million from \$46.8 million in 2015. The increase is primarily attributable to higher communication and quote equipment and internet expenses as a result of the continued expansion of the segment.

Commissions and floor brokerage – For the year ended December 31, 2016, commissions and floor brokerage expense increased 11.0% to \$19.3 million from \$17.4 million in 2015. The increase is primarily attributable to an increase in clearing fees.

Other operating expenses – For the year ended December 31, 2016, other operating expenses increased 34.0% to \$90.2 million from \$67.3 million in 2015. The increase in other operating expenses is primarily attributable to an increase in FDIC insurance, the provision for loan losses as a result of a growth in the loan portfolio at Stifel Bank, higher travel expenses, and an increase in legal expenses and professional service fees.

## INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES

For the year ended December 31, 2016, income before income taxes increased 12.6% to \$430.3 million from \$382.1 million in 2015. Profit margins (income before income taxes as a percent of net revenues) were impacted by an increase in revenues offset by higher operating expenses.

Year Ended December 31, 2015, Compared With Year Ended December 31, 2014

## NET REVENUES

For the year ended December 31, 2015, Global Wealth Management net revenues increased 11.7% to \$1.4 billion from \$1.2 billion in 2014. The increase in net revenues for the year ended December 31, 2015, over 2014, is primarily attributable to growth in asset management and service fees; increased other income; and an increase in commission revenues. The increase in net revenues was partially offset by a decline in principal transaction revenues, interest income, and investment banking revenues.

Commissions – For the year ended December 31, 2015, commission revenues increased 11.1% to \$504.2 million from \$453.7 million in 2014. The increase is primarily attributable to an increase in agency transactions in equities, mutual funds, and insurance products, partially offset by lower trading volumes impacting the environment for both us and the industry.

Principal transactions – For the year ended December 31, 2015, principal transactions revenues decreased 19.5% to \$148.5 million from \$184.5 million in 2014. The decrease is primarily attributable to a decrease in fixed income products as a result of lower trading volumes and the current low interest rate environment.

Asset management and service fees – For the year ended December 31, 2015, asset management and service fees increased 27.9% to \$492.8 million from \$385.2 million in 2014. The increase is primarily a result of an increase in assets under management in our fee-based accounts. Fee-based account revenues are billed based on values as of the prior period end. The value of assets in fee-based accounts increased 19.8% to \$62.7 billion from \$52.4 billion at December 31, 2014.

Interest – For the year ended December 31, 2015, interest revenue decreased 1.0% to \$164.8 million from \$166.4 million in 2014. The decrease is primarily due to lower interest rates on interest-earning assets of Stifel Bank. See “Net Interest Income – Stifel Bank” below for a further discussion of the changes in net revenues.

Investment banking – Investment banking decreased 4.5% to \$43.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, from \$45.8 million in 2014. The decrease is primarily attributable to a decrease in corporate equity sales credits from 2014.

Other income – For the year ended December 31, 2015, other income increased 283.4% to \$33.7 million from \$8.8 million 2014. The increase is primarily attributable to recognition of a gain on the sale on a portion of an investment in 2015 and an increase in mortgage fees from loan originations at Stifel Bank, partially offset by investment losses.

Interest expense – For the year ended December 31, 2015, interest expense decreased 11.1% to \$10.4 million from \$11.7 million in 2014. The decrease is primarily attributable to lower interest expense on the interest-bearing liabilities of Stifel Bank, which is driven by the run-off of the time deposits from the Acacia Federal acquisition and amortization of the notional value of our interest rate derivatives.

## NON-INTEREST EXPENSES

For the year ended December 31, 2015, Global Wealth Management non-interest expenses increased 12.4% to \$995.2 million from \$885.7 million in 2014.

The fluctuations in non-interest expenses, discussed below, were primarily attributable to the continued growth of our Private Client Group. As of December 31, 2015, we have 361 branch offices compared to 330 at December 31, 2014. In addition, since December 31, 2014, we have added 329 financial advisors and 454 support staff.

Compensation and benefits – For the year ended December 31, 2015, compensation and benefits expense increased 11.1% to \$781.6 million from \$703.7 million in 2014. The increase is principally due to increased variable compensation as a result of increased production due to the growth in the number of financial advisors and fixed compensation for the additional administrative support staff. Compensation and benefits expense as a percentage of net revenues was 56.7% for the year ended December 31, 2015, compared to 57.1% for the year ended December 31, 2014.

A portion of compensation and benefits expenses includes transition pay, principally in the form of upfront notes, signing bonuses, and retention awards in connection with our continuing expansion efforts, of \$60.7 million (4.4% of net revenues) for the year ended December 31, 2015, compared to \$65.5 million (5.3% of net revenues) in 2014. The upfront notes are amortized over a five- to ten-year period.

Occupancy and equipment rental – For the year ended December 31, 2015, occupancy and equipment rental expense increased 14.7% to \$82.0 million from \$71.5 million in 2014. The increase is primarily due to the increase in office locations.

Communications and office supplies – For the year ended December 31, 2015, communications and office supplies expense increased 20.7% to \$46.8 million from \$38.8 million in 2014. The increase is primarily attributable to higher office supplies expense as a result of the continued expansion of the segment.

Commissions and floor brokerage – For the year ended December 31, 2015, commissions and floor brokerage expense increased 25.3% to \$17.4 million from \$13.9 million in 2014. The increase is primarily attributable to an increase in clearing fees.

Other operating expenses – For the year ended December 31, 2015, other operating expenses increased 16.6% to \$67.3 million from \$57.8 million in 2014. The increase in other operating expenses is primarily attributable to an increase in legal expenses and professional service fees.

#### INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES

For the year ended December 31, 2015, income before income taxes increased 10.1% to \$382.1 million from \$347.0 million in 2014. Profit margins (income before income taxes as a percent of net revenues) were impacted by an increase in operating expenses.

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The information required by Securities Act Guide 3 – Statistical Disclosure By Bank Holding Company is presented below:

I. Distribution of Assets, Liabilities, and Shareholders' Equity; Interest Rates and Interest Rate Differential

The following tables present average balance data and operating interest revenue and expense data for Stifel Bank, as well as related interest yields for the periods indicated (in thousands, except rates):

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2016			December 31, 2015		
	Interest Average	Average Income/ Expense	Average Interest Rate	Interest Average	Average Income/ Expense	Average Interest Rate
<b>Assets:</b>						
Interest-bearing cash and federal funds sold	\$583,564	\$3,021	0.52 %	\$65,827	\$163	0.25 %
State and municipal securities (tax-exempt) (1)	75,692	2,704	3.57	76,257	2,706	3.55
Mortgage-backed securities	1,912,867	37,459	1.96	1,093,898	25,206	2.30
Corporate fixed income securities	677,215	15,092	2.23	307,047	6,694	2.18
Asset-backed securities	1,942,999	52,199	2.69	863,137	19,181	2.22
Federal Home Loan Bank ("FHLB") and other capital stock	43,376	1,538	3.55	20,776	722	3.48
<b>Loans (2)</b>						
Securities-based loans	1,430,625	35,028	2.45	948,840	21,063	2.22
Commercial and industrial	1,578,680	54,599	3.46	1,158,936	37,167	3.21
Consumer	53,325	1,582	2.97	23,158	378	1.63
Residential real estate	1,179,024	31,783	2.70	395,775	16,869	4.26
Commercial real estate	82,370	2,375	2.88	24,091	1,046	4.34
Home equity lines of credit	14,690	420	2.86	12,233	334	2.73
Construction and land	8,209	280	3.41	803	26	3.24
Loans held for sale	179,109	5,741	3.21	172,832	5,286	3.06
Total interest-earning assets (3)	\$9,761,745	\$243,821	2.50 %	\$5,163,610	\$136,841	2.65 %
Cash and due from banks	5,843			2,985		
Other non-interest-earning assets	96,283			80,006		
Total assets	\$9,863,871			\$5,246,601		
<b>Liabilities and stockholders' equity:</b>						
<b>Deposits:</b>						
Money market	\$8,438,339	\$6,898	0.08 %	\$4,500,268	\$6,360	0.14 %
Time deposits	8,775	153	1.75	39,278	860	2.19
Demand deposits	168,549	280	0.17	76,262	42	0.06
Savings	18	—	—	17	—	0.05
FHLB advances	588,573	6,777	1.15	178,925	551	0.31
Total interest-bearing liabilities (3)	\$9,204,254	\$14,108	0.15 %	\$4,794,750	\$7,813	0.16 %
Non-interest-bearing deposits	14,355			19,004		
Other non-interest-bearing liabilities	43,954			31,155		
Total liabilities	\$9,262,563			\$4,844,909		
Stockholders' equity	601,308			401,692		
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$9,863,871			\$5,246,601		
Net interest margin		\$229,713	2.35 %		\$129,028	2.50 %

- (1) Due to immaterial amount of income recognized on tax-exempt securities, yields were not calculated on a tax-equivalent basis.
- (2) Loans on non-accrual status are included in average balances.
- (3) See Net Interest Income table included in “Results of Operations” for additional information on our company’s average balances and operating interest and expenses.

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	For the Year Ended December 31, 2014		
	Average	Interest Income/ Expense	Average Interest Rate
<b>Assets:</b>			
Federal funds sold	\$ 172,052	\$ 420	0.24 %
<b>State and municipal securities:</b>			
Taxable	8,403	512	6.09
Tax-exempt <sup>(1)</sup>	77,395	3,706	4.79
Mortgage-backed securities	1,373,446	36,248	2.64
Corporate fixed income securities	470,790	10,157	2.16
Asset-backed securities	966,022	20,903	2.16
FHLB and other capital stock	8,090	32	0.40
<b>Loans <sup>(2)</sup></b>			
Securities-based loans	599,777	14,207	2.37
Commercial and industrial	775,632	27,498	3.55
Consumer	3,221	76	2.36
Residential real estate	375,672	24,808	6.60
Commercial real estate	14,773	641	4.34
Home equity lines of credit	14,229	384	2.70
Construction and land	231	11	4.76
Loans held for sale	122,056	3,543	2.90
Total interest-earning assets <sup>(3)</sup>	\$ 4,981,789	\$ 143,146	2.87 %
Cash and due from banks	3,526		
Other non-interest-earning assets	73,950		
Total assets	\$ 5,059,265		
<b>Liabilities and stockholders' equity:</b>			
<b>Deposits:</b>			
Money market	\$ 4,419,699	\$ 8,214	0.19 %
Time deposits	133,842	(402 )	(0.30 )
Demand deposits	63,158	33	0.05
Savings	520	—	0.01
FHLB advances	27,534	81	0.29
Total interest-bearing liabilities <sup>(3)</sup>	\$ 4,644,753	\$ 7,926	0.17 %
Non-interest-bearing deposits	20,345		
Other non-interest-bearing liabilities	23,189		
Total liabilities	\$ 4,688,287		
Stockholders' equity	370,978		
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 5,059,265		
Net interest margin		\$ 135,220	2.75 %

<sup>(1)</sup>Due to immaterial amount of income recognized on tax-exempt securities, yields were not calculated on a tax-equivalent basis.

<sup>(2)</sup>Loans on non-accrual status are included in average balances.

<sup>(3)</sup>

See Net Interest Income table included in “Results of Operations” for additional information on our company’s average balances and operating interest and expenses.

Net interest income – Net interest income is the difference between interest earned on interest-earning assets and interest paid on funding sources. Net interest income is affected by changes in the volume and mix of these assets and liabilities, as well as by fluctuations in interest rates and portfolio management strategies.

For the year ended December 31, 2016, interest revenue for Stifel Bank of \$243.8 million was generated from weighted-average interest-earning assets of \$9.8 billion at a weighted-average interest rate of 2.50%. For the year ended December 31, 2015, interest revenue for Stifel Bank of \$136.8 million was generated from weighted-average interest-earning assets of \$5.2 billion at a weighted-average interest rate of 2.65%. For the year ended December 31, 2014, interest revenue for Stifel Bank of \$143.1 million was generated from weighted-average interest-earning assets of \$5.0 billion at a weighted-average interest rate of 2.87%. Interest-earning assets principally consist of residential, consumer, and commercial loans, securities, and federal funds sold.

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Interest expense represents interest on customer money market accounts, interest on time deposits, FHLB advances, and other interest expense. The average balance of interest-bearing liabilities at Stifel Bank during the year ended December 31, 2016, was \$9.2 billion at a weighted-average interest rate of 0.15%. The average balance of interest-bearing liabilities at Stifel Bank during the year ended December 31, 2015, was \$4.8 billion at a weighted-average interest rate of 0.16%. The average balance of interest-bearing liabilities at Stifel Bank during the year ended December 31, 2014, was \$4.6 billion at a weighted-average interest rate of 0.17%.

The growth in Stifel Bank has been primarily funded by the growth in deposits associated with brokerage customers of Stifel and, to a lesser extent, with FHLB advances. At December 31, 2016, the balance of Stifel brokerage customer deposits at Stifel Bank was \$11.5 billion compared to \$6.6 billion at December 31, 2015.

The following table sets forth an analysis of the effect on net interest income of volume and rate changes for the periods indicated (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31, 2016			Year Ended December 31, 2015		
	Compared to Year Ended			Compared to Year Ended		
	December 31, 2015			December 31, 2014		
	Increase (decrease) due to:			Increase (decrease) due to:		
	Volume	Rate	Total	Volume	Rate	Total
<b>Interest income:</b>						
Federal funds sold	\$2,510	\$348	\$2,858	\$(263 )	\$6	\$(257 )
<b>State and municipal securities:</b>						
Taxable	—	—	—	(256 )	(256 )	(512 )
Tax-exempt	(22 )	20	(2 )	(54 )	(946 )	(1,000 )
Mortgage-backed securities	15,327	(3,074)	12,253	(6,801 )	(4,241 )	(11,042)
Corporate fixed income securities	8,246	152	8,398	(3,571 )	107	(3,464 )
Asset-backed securities	28,293	4,725	33,018	(2,307 )	585	(1,722 )
FHLB and other capital stock	801	15	816	116	573	689
<b>Loans</b>						
Securities-based loans	11,610	2,355	13,965	7,686	(829 )	6,857
Commercial and industrial	14,329	3,103	17,432	11,982	(2,314 )	9,668
Consumer	740	464	1,204	318	(16 )	302
Residential real estate	18,316	(3,402)	14,914	1,411	(9,350 )	(7,939 )
Commercial real estate	1,543	(214 )	1,329	404	—	404
Home equity lines of credit	70	16	86	(54 )	4	(50 )
Construction and land	254	—	254	18	(2 )	16
Loans held for sale	163	292	455	4,448	(2,705 )	1,743
	\$102,180	\$4,800	\$106,980	\$13,077	\$(19,384)	\$(6,307 )
<b>Interest expense:</b>						
<b>Deposits:</b>						
Money market	\$3,982	\$(3,444)	\$538	\$153	\$(2,006 )	\$(1,853 )
Time deposits	(561 )	(146 )	(707 )	(118 )	1,380	1,262
Demand deposits	89	149	238	(4 )	13	9
Savings	—	—	—	—	—	—
FHLB advances	2,835	3,391	6,226	466	4	470
	\$6,345	\$(50 )	\$6,295	\$497	\$(609 )	\$(112 )

Increases and decreases in interest revenue and interest expense result from changes in average balances (volume) of interest-earning bank assets and liabilities, as well as changes in average interest rates. The effect of changes in

volume is determined by multiplying the change in volume by the previous year's average yield/cost. Similarly, the effect of rate changes is calculated by multiplying the change in average yield/cost by the previous year's volume. Changes applicable to both volume and rate have been allocated proportionately.

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II. Investment Portfolio

The following tables provide a summary of the amortized cost and fair values of the available-for-sale and held-to-maturity securities for the periods indicated (in thousands):

	December 31, 2016			
		Gross		Gross
	Amortized	Unrealized	Unrealized	Estimated
	Cost	Gains <sup>(1)</sup>	Losses <sup>(1)</sup>	Fair Value
<b>Available-for-sale securities</b>				
U.S. government agency securities	\$4,213	\$ 2	\$ (18 )	\$4,197
State and municipal securities	76,066	—	(3,576 )	72,490
Mortgage-backed securities:				
Agency	340,738	298	(2,304 )	338,732
Commercial	77,417	59	(4,703 )	72,773
Non-agency	2,032	—	(140 )	1,892
Corporate fixed income securities	830,695	1,418	(8,602 )	823,511
Asset-backed securities	1,858,929	9,857	(1,068 )	1,867,718
	\$3,190,090	\$ 11,634	\$ (20,411 )	\$3,181,313
<b>Held-to-maturity securities <sup>(2)</sup></b>				
Mortgage-backed securities:				
Agency	\$1,567,758	\$ 14,537	\$ (17,037 )	\$1,565,258
Commercial	59,581	1,786	—	61,367
Non-agency	688	—	(13 )	675
Asset-backed securities	1,370,300	6,242	(3,396 )	1,373,146
Corporate fixed income securities	40,078	30	—	40,108
	\$3,038,405	\$ 22,595	\$ (20,446 )	\$3,040,554
	December 31, 2015			
		Gross		Gross
	Amortized	Unrealized	Unrealized	Fair
	Cost	Gains <sup>(1)</sup>	Losses <sup>(1)</sup>	Value
<b>Available-for-sale securities</b>				
U.S. government agency securities	\$1,700	\$ 1	\$ (3 )	\$1,698
State and municipal securities	75,953	28	(1,814 )	74,167
Mortgage-backed securities:				
Agency	306,309	125	(1,541 )	304,893
Commercial	11,177	134	(1 )	11,310
Non-agency	2,679	2	(163 )	2,518
Corporate fixed income securities	321,017	743	(2,352 )	319,408
Asset-backed securities	922,563	774	(7,424 )	915,913
	\$1,641,398	\$ 1,807	\$ (13,298 )	\$1,629,907
<b>Held-to-maturity securities <sup>(2)</sup></b>				
Mortgage-backed securities:				
Agency	\$1,257,808	\$ 23,346	\$ (3,105 )	\$1,278,049
Commercial	59,521	1,832	—	61,353
Non-agency	929	—	(15 )	914

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Asset-backed securities	496,996	2,076	(4,139 )	494,933
Corporate fixed income securities	40,145	—	(396 )	39,749
	\$1,855,399	\$ 27,254	\$(7,655 )	\$1,874,998

(1) Unrealized gains/(losses) related to available-for-sale securities are reported in other comprehensive loss.

(2) Held-to-maturity securities are carried on the consolidated statements of financial condition at amortized cost, and the changes in the value of these securities, other than impairment charges, are not reported on the consolidated financial statements.

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	December 31, 2014			
		Gross	Gross	
	Amortized	Unrealized	Unrealized	Estimated
	Cost	Gains <sup>(1)</sup>	Losses <sup>(1)</sup>	Fair Value
<b>Available-for-sale securities</b>				
U.S. government agency securities	\$ 1,613	\$ 1	\$ (4 )	\$ 1,610
State and municipal securities	76,518	20	(2,137 )	74,401
<b>Mortgage-backed securities:</b>				
Agency	206,982	3,137	(913 )	209,206
Commercial	107,100	633	(89 )	107,644
Non-agency	3,186	5	(54 )	3,137
Corporate fixed income securities	336,210	2,016	(820 )	337,406
Asset-backed securities	788,908	1,321	(10,155 )	780,074
	\$ 1,520,517	\$ 7,133	\$ (14,172 )	\$ 1,513,478
<b>Held-to-maturity securities <sup>(2)</sup></b>				
<b>Mortgage-backed securities:</b>				
Agency	\$ 884,451	\$ 32,926	\$ (42 )	\$ 917,335
Commercial	59,462	2,257	—	61,719
Non-agency	1,081	—	(17 )	1,064
Asset-backed securities	177,335	3,151	(2,645 )	177,841
Corporate fixed income securities	55,236	4	(1,223 )	54,017
	\$ 1,177,565	\$ 38,338	\$ (3,927 )	\$ 1,211,976

<sup>(1)</sup>Unrealized gains/(losses) related to available-for-sale securities are reported in other comprehensive loss.

<sup>(2)</sup>Held-to-maturity securities are carried on the consolidated statements of financial condition at amortized cost, and the changes in the value of these securities, other than impairment charges, are not reported on the consolidated financial statements.

#### Other-Than-Temporary Impairment

We evaluate all securities in an unrealized loss position quarterly to assess whether the impairment is other-than-temporary. Our other-than-temporary impairment (“OTTI”) assessment is a subjective process requiring the use of judgments and assumptions. Accordingly, we consider a number of qualitative and quantitative criteria in our assessment, including the extent and duration of the impairment; recent events specific to the issuer and/or industry to which the issuer belongs; the payment structure of the security; external credit ratings and the failure of the issuer to make scheduled interest or principal payments; the value of underlying collateral; and current market conditions.

If we determine that impairment on our debt securities is other-than-temporary and we have made the decision to sell the security or it is more likely than not that we will be required to sell the security prior to recovery of its amortized cost basis, we recognize the entire portion of the impairment in earnings. If we have not made a decision to sell the security and we do not expect that we will be required to sell the security prior to recovery of the amortized cost basis, we recognize only the credit component of OTTI in earnings. The remaining unrealized loss due to factors other than credit, or the non-credit component, is recorded in accumulated other comprehensive loss. We determine the credit component based on the difference between the security’s amortized cost basis and the present value of its expected future cash flows, discounted based on the purchase yield. The non-credit component represents the difference between the security’s fair value and the present value of expected future cash flows. Based on the evaluation, we did not recognize any credit-related OTTI during the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014, respectively.

We estimate the portion of loss attributable to credit using a discounted cash flow model. Key assumptions used in estimating the expected cash flows include default rates, loss severity, and prepayment rates. Assumptions used can vary widely based on the collateral underlying the securities and are influenced by factors such as collateral type, loan interest rate, geographical location of the borrower, and borrower characteristics.

We believe the gross unrealized losses of \$40.9 million related to our investment portfolio, as of December 31, 2016, are attributable to issuer-specific credit spreads and changes in market interest rates and asset spreads. We, therefore, do not expect to incur any credit losses related to these securities. In addition, we have no intent to sell these securities with unrealized losses, and it is not more likely than not that we will be required to sell these securities prior to recovery of the amortized cost. Accordingly, we have concluded that the impairment on these securities is not other-than-temporary.



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The maturities and related weighted-average yields of available-for-sale and held-to-maturity securities at December 31, 2016, are as follows (in thousands, except rates):

	Year	1-5 Years	5-10 Years	After 10 Years	Total
Available-for-sale: <sup>(1)</sup>					
U.S. government agency securities	\$1,351	\$2,846	\$—	\$—	\$4,197
State and municipal securities	301	375	16,821	54,993	72,490
Mortgage-backed securities:					
Agency	—	—	480	338,252	338,732
Commercial	—	—	54,764	18,009	72,773
Non-agency	8	—	—	1,884	1,892
Corporate fixed income securities	22,301	675,058	126,152	—	823,511
Asset-backed securities	—	—	697,616	1,170,102	1,867,718
	\$23,961	\$678,279	\$895,833	\$1,583,240	\$3,181,313
Held-to-maturity:					
Mortgage-backed securities:					
Agency	\$—	\$—	\$170,493	\$1,397,265	\$1,567,758
Commercial	—	59,581	—	—	59,581
Non-agency	—	—	—	688	688
Asset-backed securities	—	—	141,576	1,228,724	1,370,300
Corporate fixed income securities	—	40,078	—	—	40,078
	\$—	\$99,659	\$312,069	\$2,626,677	\$3,038,405
Weighted-average yield <sup>(2)</sup>	1.44 %	2.21 %	2.76 %	2.45 %	2.48 %

<sup>(1)</sup>Due to the immaterial amount of income recognized on tax-exempt securities, yields were not calculated on a tax equivalent basis.

<sup>(2)</sup>The weighted-average yield is computed using the expected maturity of each security weighted based on the amortized cost of each security.

We did not hold securities from any single issuer that exceeded ten percent of our shareholders' equity at December 31, 2016.

### III. Loan Portfolio

The following table presents the balance and associated percentage of each major loan category in Stifel Bank's loan portfolio held for investment for the periods indicated (in thousands):

	As of December 31,				
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Residential real estate	\$2,161,400	\$429,132	\$432,646	\$372,789	\$65,657
Commercial and industrial	1,710,399	1,216,656	896,853	552,333	300,034
Securities-based loans	1,614,033	1,388,953	732,799	508,866	425,295
Commercial real estate	78,711	92,623	15,902	12,284	12,805
Consumer	45,391	36,846	25,489	618	87
Home equity lines of credit	15,008	12,475	12,945	16,327	19,531
Construction and land	12,623	3,899	—	490	510
Total gross loans	5,637,565	3,180,584	2,116,634	1,463,707	823,919
Unamortized loan premium/(discount), net	858	(5,296 )	(30,533 )	(45,100 )	—
Unamortized loan origination costs, net	(2,021 )	(1,567 )	(1,631 )	(1,920 )	(1,207 )

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Loans in process	(49 )	(419 )	1,681	334	1,370
Allowance for loan losses	(45,163 )	(29,787 )	(20,731 )	(12,668 )	(8,145 )
	\$5,591,190	\$3,143,515	\$2,065,420	\$1,404,353	\$815,937

The maturities of the loan portfolio at December 31, 2016, are as follows (in thousands):

	Within 1 Year	1-5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
	\$3,297,040	\$148,146	\$2,192,379	\$5,637,565

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The sensitivity of loans with maturities in excess of one year at December 31, 2016, is as follows (in thousands):

	1-5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
Variable or adjustable rate loans	\$87,892	\$2,117,639	\$2,205,531
Fixed rate loans	60,254	74,740	134,994
	\$148,146	\$2,192,379	\$2,340,525

Changes in the allowance for loan losses at Stifel Bank were as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Allowance for loan losses, beginning of period	\$29,787	\$20,731	\$12,668	\$8,145	\$5,300
Provision for loan losses	15,659	9,069	8,531	8,842	3,004
Charge-offs:					
Commercial and industrial	(267 )	—	(510 )	(3,864 )	—
Residential real estate	(13 )	(144 )	—	(501 )	(254 )
Consumer	(16 )	—	(16 )	—	—
Commercial real estate	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	(5 )	(7 )	—
Total charge-offs	(296 )	(144 )	(531 )	(4,372 )	(254 )
Recoveries	13	131	63	53	95
Allowance for loan losses, end of period	\$45,163	\$29,787	\$20,731	\$12,668	\$8,145
Net charge-offs to average bank loans outstanding, net	0.01 %	0.05 %	0.03 %	0.40 %	0.02 %

The following is a breakdown of the allowance for loan losses by type for the periods indicated (in thousands, except rates):

	December 31, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Balance	Percent (1)	Balance	Percent (1)
	Commercial and industrial	\$35,127	30.3 %	\$24,748
Securities-based loans	3,094	28.6	1,607	43.7
Residential real estate	2,660	38.4	1,241	13.5
Commercial real estate	1,363	1.4	264	2.9
Home equity lines of credit	371	0.3	290	0.4
Construction and land	232	0.2	78	0.1
Consumer	129	0.8	105	1.2
Qualitative	2,187	—	1,454	—
	\$45,163	100.0 %	\$29,787	100.0 %

	December 31, 2014		December 31, 2013	
	Balance	Percent (1)	Balance	Percent (1)
	Commercial and industrial	\$16,609	42.4 %	\$9,832
Securities-based loans	1,099	34.6	892	34.9
Consumer	156	1.2	—	—
Residential real estate	787	20.4	408	25.5
Home equity lines of credit	267	0.6	174	1.1
Commercial real estate	232	0.8	198	0.8

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Construction and land	—	—	12	—
Qualitative	1,581	—	1,152	—
	\$20,731	100.0 %	\$12,668	100.0 %

<sup>(1)</sup>Loan category as a percentage of total loan portfolio.

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	December 31, 2012	
	Balance <sup>(1)</sup>	Percent
Commercial and industrial	\$5,450	36.4 %
Commercial real estate	691	1.5
Securities-based loans	638	51.6
Residential real estate	408	8.0
Home equity lines of credit	195	2.4
Construction and land	13	0.1
Consumer	9	—
Qualitative	741	—
	\$8,145	100.0 %

<sup>(1)</sup>Loan category as a percentage of total loan portfolio.

A loan is determined to be impaired usually when principal or interest becomes 90 days past due or when collection becomes uncertain. At the time a loan is determined to be impaired, the accrual of interest and amortization of deferred loan origination fees is discontinued (“non-accrual status”) and any accrued and unpaid interest income is reversed. At December 31, 2016, we had \$26.9 million of non-accrual loans, net of discounts, which included \$9.7 million in troubled debt restructurings, for which there was a specific allowance of \$3.4 million. At December 31, 2015, 2014, 2013, and 2012, we had \$0.9 million, \$4.9 million, \$1.5 million, and \$1.8 million of non-accrual loans, respectively, which included \$0.2 million, \$1.0 million, \$0.4 million, and \$1.6 million of trouble debt restructurings, respectively, for which there was a specific allowance of \$0.2 million, \$0.3 million, \$0.2 million, and \$0.6 million, respectively.

The gross interest income related to impaired loans, which would have been recorded had these loans been current in accordance with their original terms, and the interest income recognized on these loans during the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, 2014, 2013, and 2012, were insignificant to the consolidated financial statements.

See the section entitled “Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates” herein regarding our policies for establishing loan loss reserves, including placing loans on non-accrual status.

#### IV. Deposits

Deposits consist of money market and savings accounts, certificates of deposit, and demand deposits. The average balances of deposits and the associated weighted-average interest rates for the periods indicated are as follows (in thousands, except percentages):

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2016		2015		2014	
	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average
	Balance	Interest Rate	Balance	Interest Rate	Balance	Interest Rate
Demand deposits (interest-bearing)	\$8,606,888	0.08 %	\$4,576,530	0.14 %	\$4,482,857	0.18 %
Certificates of deposit (time deposits)	8,775	1.75	39,278	2.19	133,842	(0.30 )
Demand deposits (non-interest-bearing)	14,355	*	19,004	*	20,345	*
Savings accounts	18	—	17	—	520	—

\*Not applicable.

Scheduled maturities of certificates of deposit greater than \$100,000 at December 31, 2016, were as follows (in thousands):

	Over				
0-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	12 Months	Total	
\$ 150	\$ 235	\$ 492	\$ 956	\$1,833	

## V. Return on Equity and Assets

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Return on assets (net income as a percentage of average total assets)	0.54 %	0.88 %	1.86 %
Return on equity (net income as a percentage of average shareholders' equity)	3.47	3.74	7.97
Dividend payout ratio <sup>(1)</sup>	—	—	—
Equity to assets ratio (average shareholders' equity as a percentage of average total assets)	15.75	23.43	23.42

<sup>(1)</sup>We did not declare or pay any dividends on our common stock during 2016, 2015, or 2014.

## VI. Short-Term Borrowings

The following is a summary of our short-term borrowings for the periods indicated (in thousands, except rates):

	Short-Term Borrowings	FHLB Advances	Stock Loan
Year Ended December 31, 2016:			
Amount outstanding at December 31, 2016	\$ 377,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 478,814
Weighted-average interest rate thereon	1.46 %	0.88 %	0.75 %
Maximum amount outstanding at any month-end	\$ 377,000	\$ 1,160,000	\$ 488,384
Average amount outstanding during the year	\$ 178,294	\$ 588,573	\$ 313,413
Weighted-average interest rate thereon	1.19 %	1.15 %	0.46 %
Year Ended December 31, 2015:			
Amount outstanding at December 31, 2015	\$ 30,000	\$ 148,000	\$ 329,670
Weighted-average interest rate thereon	1.13 %	0.36 %	0.65 %
Maximum amount outstanding at any month-end	\$ 465,648	\$ 579,000	\$ 329,670
Average amount outstanding during the year	\$ 45,492	\$ 178,925	\$ 62,771
Weighted-average interest rate thereon	1.25 %	0.31 %	0.65 %
Year Ended December 31, 2014:			
Amount outstanding at December 31, 2014	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 4,215
Weighted-average interest rate thereon	— %	— %	nm
Maximum amount outstanding at any month-end	\$ 414,900	\$ 225,000	\$ 79,164
Average amount outstanding during the year	\$ 97,815	\$ 27,534	\$ 45,758
Weighted-average interest rate thereon	1.12 %	0.29 %	0.17 %

## Results of Operations – Institutional Group

The following table presents consolidated financial information for the Institutional Group segment for the periods indicated (in thousands, except percentages):

	For the Year Ended December 31,			Change		As a Percentage of		
				2016		Net Revenues		
	2016	2015	2014	vs. 2015	vs. 2014	for the Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014	2015	2014	2016	2015	2014
<b>Revenues:</b>								
Commissions	\$238,775	\$241,528	\$220,689	(1.1 )%	9.4 %	23.5 %	24.8 %	22.1 %
Principal transactions	296,008	244,646	225,347	21.0	8.6	29.2	25.1	22.6
Capital raising	214,209	264,858	259,587	(19.1)	2.0	21.1	27.1	26.0
Advisory fees	256,638	192,584	273,333	33.3	(29.5 )	25.3	19.7	27.4
Investment banking	470,847	457,442	532,920	2.9	(14.2 )	46.4	46.8	53.4
Interest	16,609	15,053	21,801	10.3	(31.0 )	1.6	1.5	2.2
Other income	7,087	26,594	5,695	(73.4)	367.0	0.8	2.8	0.6
Total revenues	1,029,326	985,263	1,006,452	4.5	(2.1 )	101.5	101.0	100.9
Interest expense	15,162	9,669	9,381	56.8	3.1	1.5	1.0	0.9
Net revenues	1,014,164	975,594	997,071	4.0	(2.2 )	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Non-interest expenses:</b>								
Compensation and benefits	608,171	596,561	612,330	1.9	(2.6 )	60.0	61.1	61.4
Occupancy and equipment rental	51,179	49,808	47,207	2.8	5.5	5.0	5.1	4.7
Communication and office supplies	64,049	64,168	55,570	(0.2 )	15.5	6.3	6.6	5.6
Commissions and floor brokerage	24,968	25,087	22,642	(0.5 )	10.8	2.5	2.6	2.3
Other operating expenses	101,654	98,928	93,776	2.8	5.5	10.0	10.1	9.4
Total non-interest expenses	850,021	834,552	831,525	1.9	0.4	83.8	85.5	83.4
Income before income taxes	\$164,143	\$141,042	\$165,546	16.4 %	(14.8 )%	16.2 %	14.5 %	16.6 %

Year Ended December 31, 2016, Compared With Year Ended December 31, 2015

## NET REVENUES

For the year ended December 31, 2016, Institutional Group net revenues increased 4.0% to a record \$1.0 billion from \$975.6 million in 2015. The increase in net revenues for the year ended December 31, 2016, was primarily attributable to an increase in advisory fees and fixed income brokerage revenues. The increase was offset by a decrease in capital-raising revenues and lower equity brokerage revenues. Net revenues during 2016 were positively impacted by the acquisitions of Eaton Partners in January 2016 and ISM in May 2016.



Commissions – For the year ended December 31, 2016, commission revenues decreased 1.1% to \$238.8 million from \$241.5 million in 2015.

Principal transactions – For the year ended December 31, 2016, principal transactions revenues increased 21.0% to \$296.0 million from \$244.6 million in 2015.

For the year ended December 31, 2016, fixed income brokerage revenues increased 20.5% to \$302.5 million from \$251.0 million in 2015. The increase is primarily attributable to an improvement in fixed income trading volumes, as a result of the acquisition of the Sterne fixed income business in June 2015.

For the year ended December 31, 2016, equity brokerage revenues decreased 1.2% to \$232.3 million from \$235.2 million in 2015. The decrease is a result of declines in volume.

Investment banking – For the year ended December 31, 2016, investment banking revenues increased 2.9% to \$470.8 million from \$457.4 million in 2015. The increase is attributable to higher advisory fees, which was positively impacted by the acquisition of Eaton Partners in January 2016, offset by lower capital-raising revenues in 2016.

For the year ended December 31, 2016, advisory fees increased 33.3% to \$256.6 million from \$192.6 million in 2015. The increase is primarily attributable to an increase in the number of advisory transactions over the comparable periods in 2015.

For the year ended December 31, 2016, capital-raising revenues decreased 19.1% to \$214.2 million from \$264.9 million in 2015.

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For the year ended December 31, 2016, equity capital-raising revenues decreased 34.3% to \$106.2 million from \$161.7 million in 2015. The decrease was primarily attributable to a decrease in the number of transactions over 2015.

For the year ended December 31, 2016, fixed income capital-raising revenues increased 4.7% to \$108.0 million from \$103.2 million in 2015. The increase is primarily attributable to an increase in the municipal bond origination business, primarily as a result of our acquisition of Sterne Agee in June 2015.

Interest income – For the year ended December 31, 2016, interest income increased 10.3% to \$16.6 million from \$15.1 million in 2015. The increase is primarily attributable to an increase in dividend payments on our inventory positions.

Other income – For the year ended December 31, 2016, other income decreased 73.4% to \$7.1 million from \$26.6 million in 2015. The decrease in other income is primarily attributed to lower investment gains in 2016. During 2015, we recognized a gain on the sale of certain assets that didn't recur in 2016.

Interest expense – For the year ended December 31, 2016, interest expense increased 56.8% to \$15.2 million from \$9.7 million in 2015. The increase is primarily attributable to higher inventory levels during 2016.

### NON-INTEREST EXPENSES

For the year ended December 31, 2016, Institutional Group non-interest expenses increased 1.9% to \$850.0 million from \$834.6 million in 2015.

Compensation and benefits – For the year ended December 31, 2016, compensation and benefits expense increased 1.9% to \$608.2 million from \$596.6 million in 2015. The increase is principally due to the growth of the business and fixed compensation for the additional administrative support staff. Compensation and benefits expense as a percentage of net revenues was 60.0% for the year ended December 31, 2016, compared to 61.1% in 2015.

Occupancy and equipment rental – For the year ended December 31, 2016, occupancy and equipment rental expense increased 2.8% to \$51.2 million from \$49.8 million in 2015. The increase is primarily due to an increase in rent expense.

Communications and office supplies – For the year ended December 31, 2016, communications and office supplies expense decreased 0.2% to \$64.0 million from \$64.2 million in 2015. The decrease is primarily attributable to lower supply expense, offset by higher communication expense.

Commissions and floor brokerage – For the year ended December 31, 2016, commissions and floor brokerage expense decreased 0.5% to \$25.0 million from \$25.1 million in 2015. The decrease is primarily attributable to lower clearing expenses.

Other operating expenses – For the year ended December 31, 2016, other operating expenses increased 2.8% to \$101.7 million from \$98.9 million in 2015. The increase is primarily attributable to an increase in legal expenses, offset by lower travel expenses.

### INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES

For the year ended December 31, 2016, income before income taxes for the Institutional Group segment increased 16.4% to \$164.1 million from \$141.0 million in 2015. Profit margins (income before income taxes as a percentage of net revenues) have increased to 16.2% for the year ended December 31, 2016, from 14.5% in 2015 as a result of an increase in revenues offset by a slight increase in operating expenses.

Year Ended December 31, 2015, Compared With Year Ended December 31, 2014

## NET REVENUES

For the year ended December 31, 2015, Institutional Group net revenues decreased 2.2% to \$975.6 million from \$997.1 million in 2014. The decrease in net revenues for the year ended December 31, 2015, over the comparable period in 2014, was primarily attributable to a decrease in advisory fees. The decrease was offset by improved capital-raising revenues and growth of brokerage revenues.

Commissions – For the year ended December 31, 2015, commission revenues increased 9.4% to \$241.5 million from \$220.7 million in 2014.

Principal transactions – For the year ended December 31, 2015, principal transactions revenues increased 8.6% to \$244.6 million from \$225.3 million in 2014.

For the year ended December 31, 2015, equity brokerage revenues decreased 5.9% to \$235.2 million from \$249.8 million in 2014. The decrease is a result of industry-wide declines in volume.

For the year ended December 31, 2015, fixed income institutional brokerage revenues increased 27.9% to \$251.0 million from \$196.2 million in 2014. The increase is primarily attributable to an improvement in fixed income trading volumes, as a result of the acquisition of the Sterne fixed income business in June 2015.

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Investment banking – For the year ended December 31, 2015, investment banking revenues decreased 14.2% to \$457.4 million from \$532.9 million in 2014. The decrease is attributable to lower advisory fees, offset by higher capital-raising revenues in 2015.

For the year ended December 31, 2015, capital-raising revenues increased 2.0% to \$264.9 million from \$259.6 million in 2014. The increase is primarily attributable to an increase in the number of advisory transactions over the comparable periods in 2014.

For the year ended December 31, 2015, equity capital-raising revenues decreased 20.0% to \$161.7 million from \$202.1 million in 2014. The decrease was primarily attributable to a decrease in the number of transactions over 2014.

For the year ended December 31, 2015, fixed income capital-raising revenues increased 79.5% to \$103.2 million from \$57.5 million in 2014. The increase is primarily attributable to an increase in the municipal bond origination business, primarily as a result of our acquisition of Sterne Agee in June 2015.

For the year ended December 31, 2015, advisory fees decreased 29.5% to \$192.6 million from \$273.3 million in 2014.

Interest income – For the year ended December 31, 2015, interest income decreased 31.0% to \$15.1 million from \$21.8 million in 2014.

Other income – For the year ended December 31, 2015, other income increased 367.0% to \$26.6 million from \$5.7 million in 2014.

Interest expense – For the year ended December 31, 2015, interest expense increased 3.1% to \$9.7 million from \$9.4 million in 2014.

### NON-INTEREST EXPENSES

For the year ended December 31, 2015, Institutional Group non-interest expenses increased 0.4% to \$834.6 million from \$831.5 million in 2014.

Unless specifically discussed below, the fluctuations in non-interest expenses were primarily attributable to the continued growth of our Institutional Group segment. We have added 355 revenue producers and 91 support staff since December 31, 2014.

Compensation and benefits – For the year ended December 31, 2015, compensation and benefits expense decreased 2.6% to \$596.6 million from \$612.3 million in 2014. The decrease is principally due to a decrease in variable compensation, offset by an increase in fixed compensation for the additional administrative support staff.

Compensation and benefits expense as a percentage of net revenues was 61.1% for the year ended December 31, 2015, compared to 61.4% for the year ended December 31, 2014.

Occupancy and equipment rental – For the year ended December 31, 2015, occupancy and equipment rental expense increased 5.5% to \$49.8 million from \$47.2 million in 2014. The increase is primarily due to an increase in rent expense.

Communications and office supplies – For the year ended December 31, 2015, communications and office supplies expense increased 15.5% to \$64.2 million from \$55.6 million in 2014. The increase is primarily attributable to the growth of the business, which has resulted in an increase in communication and quote equipment.

Commissions and floor brokerage – For the year ended December 31, 2015, commissions and floor brokerage expense increased 10.8% to \$25.1 million from \$22.6 million in 2014. The increase is primarily attributable to an increase in

clearing expenses.

Other operating expenses – For the year ended December 31, 2015, other operating expenses increased 5.5% to \$98.9 million from \$93.8 million in 2014. The increase is primarily attributable to an increase in travel and promotion expenses and professional service fees.

#### INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES

For the year ended December 31, 2015, income before income taxes for the Institutional Group segment decreased 14.8% to \$141.0 million from \$165.5 million in 2014. Profit margins (income before income taxes as a percentage of net revenues) have decreased to 14.5% for the year ended December 31, 2015, from 16.6% in 2014 as a result of an increase in operating expenses and lower revenues.

#### Results of Operations – Other Segment

The following table presents consolidated financial information for the Other segment for the periods presented (in thousands, except percentages):

	For the Year Ended December 31,			Percentage Change	
	2016	2015	2014	2016 vs. 2015	2015 vs. 2014
Net revenues	\$(2,078 )	\$(21,313 )	\$(21,298 )	90.3%	(0.1 )%
Non-interest expenses:					
Compensation and benefits	247,267	190,730	87,923	29.6	116.9
Other operating expenses	202,534	169,558	112,509	19.4	50.7
Total non-interest expenses	449,801	360,288	200,432	24.8	79.8
Loss before income taxes	\$(451,879)	\$(381,601)	\$(221,730)	18.4%	72.1 %

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The other segment includes expenses related to the Company's acquisition strategy, litigation-related expenses associated with previously disclosed matters, and the investments made in the Company's infrastructure and control environment.

The expenses relating to the Company's acquisition strategy, which are included in the other segment, consists of stock-based compensation and costs directly related to acquisitions and dispositions of certain businesses that are not representative of the costs of running our company's ongoing business. The following shows the expenses that are part of the other segment related to acquisitions.

	For the Year Ended December 31,			Percentage Change	
	2016	2015	2014	2016	2015
				vs. 2015	vs. 2014
<b>Non-interest expenses:</b>					
Compensation and benefits	\$105,518	\$96,772	\$25,914	9.0 %	273.4 %
Other operating expenses	82,209	60,831	16,218	35.1	275.1
Total non-interest expenses	\$187,727	\$157,603	\$42,132	19.1 %	274.1 %

The above expenses are related to the acquisitions of Eaton Partners and ISM in 2016; Barclays and Sterne in 2015; Merchant Capital, 1919 Investment Counsel, Oriel, and De La Rosa in 2014; and ZCM, the Fixed Income Sales and Trading Business from Knight Capital, and KBW in 2013.

During 2016, the Company's Board of Directors removed the continuing service requirements associated with restricted stock units that were granted to certain employees of Barclays in December 2015. The awards were expensed at date of modification, resulting in a charge of \$58.6 million during 2016. The fair value of the awards is based upon the closing price of our company's common stock on the date of the grant of the awards.

Upon the close of the Sterne Agee acquisition, certain employees were granted restricted stock units of our company as retention. The fair value of the awards issued as retention was \$23.8 million. The fair value of the awards is based upon the closing price of our company's common stock on the date of grant. There are no continuing service requirements associated with these restricted stock units, and accordingly, they were expensed at date of grant.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, we increased our legal reserves for previously disclosed legal matters. See Item 3, "Legal Proceedings," in this Form 10-K for a discussion of our legal matters.

The expenses not associated with acquisition-related activities in the other segment are as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31,			Percentage Change	
	2016	2015	2014	2016	2015
				vs. 2015	vs. 2014
<b>Non-interest expenses:</b>					
Compensation and benefits	\$141,749	\$93,958	\$62,009	50.9 %	51.5 %
Other operating expenses	120,325	108,727	96,291	10.7	12.9
Total non-interest expenses	\$262,074	\$202,685	\$158,300	29.3 %	28.0 %

Non-interest expenses increased 29.3% from 2015, consisting of a \$47.8 million, or 50.9%, increase in compensation and benefits and an \$11.6 million, or 10.7%, increase in other operating expenses. The increases are attributable to the building out of our infrastructure and our regulatory compliance enhancement measures primarily to meet the

enhanced prudential regulatory requirements imposed upon surpassing \$10 billion in assets, which the Company did in the fourth quarter of 2015.

#### Analysis of Financial Condition

Our company's consolidated statements of financial condition consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, receivables, trading inventory, bank loans, investments, goodwill, loans and advances to financial advisors, bank deposits, and payables. Total assets of \$19.1 billion at December 31, 2016, were up 43.5% over December 31, 2015. The increase is primarily attributable to the growth of our investment portfolio, which consists of available-for-sale and held-to-maturity securities, and increases in bank loans as a result of our continued focus to grow the balance sheet at Stifel Bank. Our broker-dealer subsidiary's gross assets and liabilities, including trading inventory, stock loan/borrow, receivables and payables from/to brokers, dealers, and clearing organizations and clients, fluctuate with our business levels and overall market conditions.

As of December 31, 2016, our liabilities were comprised primarily of senior notes of \$795.9 million, Federal Home Loan Bank advances of \$500.0 million, borrowings of \$377.0 million, deposits of \$11.5 billion at Stifel Bank, and payables to customers of \$842.0 million at our broker-dealer subsidiaries, as well as accounts payable and accrued expenses of \$400.6 million, and accrued employee compensation of \$295.4 million. To meet our obligations to clients and operating needs, we had \$912.9 million in cash and cash equivalents at December 31, 2016. We also had client brokerage receivables of \$1.4 billion at Stifel and \$5.6 billion in loans held for investment at Stifel Bank.

## Cash Flow

Cash and cash equivalents increased \$101.9 million to \$912.9 million at December 31, 2016, from \$811.0 million at December 31, 2015. Operating activities used cash of \$349.2 million primarily due to an increase in operating assets and a decrease in operating liabilities, offset by the net effect of non-cash items and net income recognized in 2016. Investing activities used cash of \$5.3 billion due to an increase in our loan portfolio, purchases of our available-for-sale and held-to-maturity securities as part of the investment strategy at Stifel Bank, acquisitions, net of acquired cash, and fixed asset purchases, partially offset by proceeds from the maturity of available-for-sale and held-to-maturity securities. Financing activities provided cash of \$5.7 billion primarily due to an increase in affiliated deposits, net borrowings from our unsecured credit facilities and FHLB advances, proceeds from our \$200.0 million senior note issuance, and proceeds from our preferred stock issuance, offset by the redemption of our \$150.0 million 5.375% senior notes and purchases of our common stock into treasury.

## Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company's senior management establishes the liquidity and capital policies of our company. The Company's senior management reviews business performance relative to these policies, monitors the availability of alternative sources of financing, and oversees the liquidity and interest rate sensitivity of our company's asset and liability position.

Our assets, consisting mainly of cash or assets readily convertible into cash, are our principal source of liquidity. The liquid nature of these assets provides for flexibility in managing and financing the projected operating needs of the business. These assets are financed primarily by our equity capital, corporate debt, debentures to trusts, client credit balances, short-term bank loans, proceeds from securities lending, and other payables. We currently finance our client accounts and firm trading positions through ordinary course borrowings at floating interest rates from various banks on a demand basis, securities lending, and repurchase agreements, with company-owned and client securities pledged as collateral. Changes in securities market volumes, related client borrowing demands, underwriting activity, and levels of securities inventory affect the amount of our financing requirements.

Our bank assets consist principally of available-for-sale and held-to-maturity securities, retained loans, and cash and cash equivalents. Stifel Bank's current liquidity needs are generally met through deposits from brokerage clients and equity capital. We monitor the liquidity of Stifel Bank daily to ensure its ability to meet customer deposit withdrawals, maintain reserve requirements, and support asset growth.

As of December 31, 2016, we had \$19.1 billion in assets, \$9.4 billion of which consisted of cash or assets readily convertible into cash as follows (in thousands, except average days to conversion):

	December 31,		Average
	2016	2015	Conversion
Cash and cash equivalents	\$912,932	\$811,019	
Receivables from brokers, dealers, and clearing organizations	1,024,752	601,831	5 days
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	248,588	160,423	1 day
Financial instruments owned at fair value	923,090	747,348	3 days
Available-for-sale securities at fair value	3,181,313	1,629,907	4 days
Held-to-maturity securities at amortized cost	3,038,405	1,855,399	3 days
Investments	76,768	103,357	10 days
Total cash and assets readily convertible to cash	\$9,405,848	\$5,909,284	

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the amount of collateral by asset class is as follows (in thousands):

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
	Contractual	Contractual
	Contingent	Contingent



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Cash and cash equivalents	\$67,672	\$—	\$59,068	\$—
Financial instruments owned at fair value	268,546	753,897	278,674	508,538
Available-for-sale securities at fair value	—	3,725,972	—	2,032,503
Investments	—	40,000	—	35,688
	\$336,218	\$4,519,869	\$337,742	\$2,576,729

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## Liquidity Available From Subsidiaries

Liquidity is principally available to our company from Stifel and Stifel Bank.

Stifel is required to maintain net capital equal to the greater of \$1 million or 2% of aggregate debit items arising from client transactions. Covenants in Stifel's committed secured financing facilities require its net capital to be a minimum of 7% of aggregate debit items. At December 31, 2016, Stifel significantly exceeded both the minimum regulatory and its financing covenants net capital requirements. At that date, Stifel had excess net capital of \$228.8 million. There are also limitations on the amount of dividends that may be declared by a broker-dealer without FINRA approval.

Stifel Bank may pay dividends to the parent company without prior approval by its regulator as long as the dividend does not exceed the sum of Stifel Bank's current calendar year and the previous two calendar years' retained net income and Stifel Bank maintains its targeted capital to risk-weighted assets ratios.

Although we have liquidity available to us from our other subsidiaries, the available amounts are not as significant as the amounts described above and, in certain instances, may be subject to regulatory requirements.

## Capital Management

We have an ongoing authorization from the Board of Directors to repurchase our common stock in the open market or in negotiated transactions. At December 31, 2016, the maximum number of shares that may yet be purchased under this plan was 7.4 million. We utilize the share repurchase program to manage our equity capital relative to the growth of our business and help to meet obligations under our employee benefit plans. We currently do not pay cash dividends on our common stock.

## Liquidity Risk Management

Our businesses are diverse, and our liquidity needs are determined by many factors, including market movements, collateral requirements, and client commitments, all of which can change dramatically in a difficult funding environment. During a liquidity crisis, credit-sensitive funding, including unsecured debt and some types of secured financing agreements, may be unavailable, and the terms (e.g., interest rates, collateral provisions, and tenor) or availability of other types of secured financing may change. We manage liquidity risk by diversifying our funding sources across products and among individual counterparties within those products.

As a holding company, whereby all of our operations are conducted through our subsidiaries, our cash flow and our ability to service our debt, including the notes, depend upon the earnings of our subsidiaries. Our subsidiaries are separate and distinct legal entities. Our subsidiaries have no obligation to pay any amounts due on the notes or to provide us with funds to pay our obligations, whether by dividends, distributions, loans, or other payments.

Our liquidity requirements may change in the event we need to raise more funds than anticipated to increase inventory positions, support more rapid expansion, develop new or enhanced services and products, acquire technologies, or respond to other unanticipated liquidity requirements. We primarily rely on financing activities and distributions from our subsidiaries for funds to implement our business and growth strategies and repurchase our shares. Net capital rules, restrictions under our borrowing arrangements of our subsidiaries, as well as the earnings, financial condition, and cash requirements of our subsidiaries, may each limit distributions to us from our subsidiaries.

The availability of outside financing, including access to the capital markets and bank lending, depends on a variety of factors, such as market conditions, the general availability of credit, the volume of trading activities, the overall availability of credit to the financial services sector, and our credit rating. Our cost and availability of funding may be adversely affected by illiquid credit markets and wider credit spreads. As a result of any future concerns about the stability of the markets generally and the strength of counterparties specifically, lenders may from time to time curtail,

or even cease to provide, funding to borrowers.

Our liquidity management policies are designed to mitigate the potential risk that we may be unable to access adequate financing to service our financial obligations without material business impact. The principal elements of our liquidity management framework are: (a) daily monitoring of our liquidity needs at the holding company and significant subsidiary level, (b) stress testing the liquidity positions of Stifel and Stifel Bank, and (c) diversification of our funding sources.

Monitoring of liquidity – Senior management establishes our liquidity and capital policies. These policies include senior management’s review of short- and long-term cash flow forecasts, review of monthly capital expenditures, the monitoring of the availability of alternative sources of financing, and the daily monitoring of liquidity in our significant subsidiaries. Our decisions on the allocation of capital to our business units consider, among other factors, projected profitability and cash flow, risk, and impact on future liquidity needs. Our treasury department assists in evaluating, monitoring, and controlling the impact that our business activities have on our financial condition, liquidity, and capital structure, as well as maintains our relationships with various lenders. The objectives of these policies are to support the successful execution of our business strategies while ensuring ongoing and sufficient liquidity.

Liquidity stress testing (Firmwide) – A liquidity stress test model is maintained by the Company that measures liquidity outflows across multiple scenarios at the major operating subsidiaries and details the corresponding impact to our holding company and the overall consolidated firm. Liquidity stress tests are utilized to ensure that current exposures are consistent with the Company’s

established liquidity risk tolerance and, more specifically, to identify and quantify sources of potential liquidity strain. Further, the stress tests are utilized to analyze possible impacts on the Company's cash flows, liquidity position, profitability, and solvency. The outflows are modeled over a 30-day liquidity stress timeframe and include the impact of idiosyncratic and macro-economic stress events.

The assumptions utilized in the Company's liquidity stress tests include, but are not limited to, the following:

- No government support
- No access to equity and unsecured debt markets within the stress horizon
- Higher haircuts and significantly lower availability of secured funding
- Additional collateral that would be required by trading counter-parties, certain exchanges, and clearing organizations related to credit rating downgrades
- Additional collateral that would be required due to collateral substitution, collateral disputes, and uncalled collateral
- Drawdowns on unfunded commitments provided to third parties
- Client cash withdrawals and reduction in customer short positions that fund long positions
- Return of securities borrowed on an uncollateralized basis
- Maturity roll-off of outstanding letters of credit with no further issuance

At December 31, 2016, the Company maintained sufficient liquidity to meet current and contingent funding obligations as modeled in its liquidity stress test model.

Liquidity stress testing (Stifel Bank) – Stifel Bank performs three primary stress tests on its liquidity position. These stress tests are based on the following company-specific stresses: (1) the amount of deposit run-off that Stifel Bank could withstand over a one-month period of time based on its on-balance sheet liquidity and available credit, (2) Stifel Bank's ability to fund operations if all available credit were to be drawn immediately, with no additional available credit, and (3) Stifel Bank's ability to fund operations under a regulatory prompt corrective action. The goal of these stress tests is to determine Stifel Bank's ability to fund continuing operations under significant pressures on both assets and liabilities.

Under all stress tests, Stifel Bank considers cash and highly liquid investments as available to meet liquidity needs. In its analysis, Stifel Bank considers agency mortgage-backed securities, corporate bonds, and commercial mortgage-backed securities as highly liquid. In addition to being able to be readily financed at modest haircut levels, Stifel Bank estimates that each of the individual securities within each of the asset classes described above could be sold into the market and converted into cash within three business days under normal market conditions, assuming that the entire portfolio of a given asset class was not simultaneously liquidated. At December 31, 2016, available cash and highly liquid investments comprised approximately 25% of Stifel Bank's assets, which was well in excess of its internal target.

In addition to these stress tests, Stifel Bank management performs a daily liquidity review. The daily analysis provides Stifel Bank management with all major fluctuations in liquidity. The analysis also tracks the proportion of deposits that Stifel Bank is sweeping from its affiliated broker-dealer, Stifel. On a monthly basis, liquidity key performance indicators and compliance with liquidity policy limits are reported to the Board of Directors. Stifel Bank has not violated any internal liquidity policy limits.

#### Funding Sources

The Company pursues a strategy of diversification of secured and unsecured funding sources (by product and by investor) and attempts to ensure that the tenor of the Company's liabilities equals or exceeds the expected holding period of the assets being financed. The Company funds its balance sheet through diverse sources. These sources may include the Company's equity capital, long-term debt, repurchase agreements, securities lending, deposits, committed and uncommitted credit facilities, FHLB advances, and federal funds agreements. At December 31, 2016, we have \$53.0 million of ARS. Any redemptions by issuers of the ARS will create liquidity during the period in which the

redemption occurs. ARS redemptions have been at par, and we believe will continue to be at or near par.

**Cash and Cash Equivalents** – We held \$912.9 million of cash and cash equivalents at December 31, 2016, compared to \$811.0 million at December 31, 2015. Cash and cash equivalents provide immediate sources of funds to meet our liquidity needs.

**Securities Available-for-Sale** – We held \$3.2 billion in available-for-sale investment securities at December 31, 2016, compared to \$1.6 billion at December 31, 2015. As of December 31, 2016, the weighted-average life of the investment securities portfolio was approximately 2.2 years. These investment securities provide increased liquidity and flexibility to support our company's funding requirements.

We monitor our investment portfolio for other-than-temporary impairment based on a number of criteria, including the size of the unrealized loss position, the duration for which the security has been in a loss position, credit rating, the nature of the investments, and

current market conditions. For debt securities, we also consider any intent to sell the security and the likelihood we will be required to sell the security before its anticipated recovery. We continually monitor the ratings of our security holdings and conduct regular reviews of our credit-sensitive assets.

Deposits – Deposits have become one of our largest funding sources. Deposits provide a stable, low-cost source of funds that we utilize to fund loan and asset growth and to diversify funding sources. We have continued to expand our deposit-gathering efforts through our existing private client network and through expansion. These channels offer a broad set of deposit products that include demand deposits, money market deposits, and certificates of deposit (“CDs”).

As of December 31, 2016, we had \$11.5 billion in deposits compared to \$6.6 billion at December 31, 2015. The growth in deposits is primarily attributable to the increase in brokerage deposits held by the bank. Our core deposits are comprised of non-interest-bearing deposits, money market deposit accounts, savings accounts, and CDs.

Short-term borrowings – Our short-term financing is generally obtained through short-term bank line financing on an uncommitted, secured basis and securities lending arrangements. We borrow from various banks on a demand basis with company-owned and customer securities pledged as collateral. The value of customer-owned securities used as collateral is not reflected in the consolidated statements of financial condition. We also have an unsecured, committed bank line available.

Our uncommitted secured lines of credit at December 31, 2016, totaled \$1.0 billion with six banks and are dependent on having appropriate collateral, as determined by the bank agreements, to secure an advance under the line. The availability of our uncommitted lines is subject to approval by the individual banks each time an advance is requested and may be denied. Our peak daily borrowing on our uncommitted secured lines was \$525.7 million during the year ended December 31, 2016. There are no compensating balance requirements under these arrangements. Any borrowings on secured lines of credit are day-to-day and are generally utilized to finance certain fixed income securities. At December 31, 2016, our uncommitted secured lines of credit were collateralized by company-owned securities valued at \$511.1 million.

The Federal Home Loan advances as of December 31, 2016, are floating-rate advances. The weighted average interest rates during the year ended December 31, 2016, on these advances is 1.15%. The advances are secured by Stifel Bank’s residential mortgage loan portfolio and investment portfolio. The interest rates reset on a daily basis. Stifel Bank has the option to prepay these advances without penalty on the interest reset date.

Unsecured short-term borrowings – Our committed short-term bank line financing at December 31, 2016, consisted of a \$100.0 million revolving credit facility. The credit facility expires in December 2017. The applicable interest rate under the revolving credit facility is calculated as a per annum rate equal to LIBOR plus 2.00%, as defined in the revolving credit facility.

We can draw upon this line as long as certain restrictive covenants are maintained. Under our revolving credit facility, we are required to maintain compliance with a minimum consolidated tangible net worth covenant, as defined, and a maximum consolidated total capitalization ratio covenant, as defined. At December 31, 2016, we had no advances on our revolving credit facility and were in compliance with all covenants. Our revolving credit facility contains customary events of default, including, without limitation, payment defaults, breaches of representations and warranties, covenant defaults, cross-defaults to similar obligations, certain events of bankruptcy and insolvency, and judgment defaults. In addition, Stifel, our broker-dealer subsidiary, is required to maintain compliance with a minimum regulatory net capital covenant of not less than 7% of aggregate debits, as defined in the revolving credit facility.

Federal Home Loan Bank Advances and other secured financing – Stifel Bank has borrowing capacity with the Federal Home Loan Bank of \$3.8 billion at December 31, 2016, and a \$25.0 million federal funds agreement for the purpose of purchasing short-term funds should additional liquidity be needed. At December 31, 2016, outstanding FHLB

advances were \$500.0 million. Stifel Bank is eligible to participate in the Federal Reserve's discount window program; however, Stifel Bank does not view borrowings from the Federal Reserve as a primary means of funding. The credit available in this program is subject to periodic review, may be terminated or reduced at the discretion of the Federal Reserve, and is secured by securities. Stifel Bank has borrowing capacity of \$1.7 billion with the Federal Reserve's discount window at December 31, 2016. Stifel Bank receives overnight funds from excess cash held in Stifel brokerage accounts, which are deposited into a money market account. These balances totaled \$11.5 billion at December 31, 2016. At December 31, 2016, there was \$19.3 billion in client money market and FDIC-insured product balances.

Public Offering of Senior Notes – On December 18, 2012, we issued \$150.0 million principal amount of 5.375% Senior Notes due 2022 (the "December 2012 Notes"). Interest on the December 2012 Notes accrue from December 21, 2012, and will be paid quarterly in arrears on January 15, April 15, July 15, and October 15 of each year, commencing on April 15, 2013. The December 2012 Notes mature on December 31, 2022. We may redeem the December 2012 Notes in whole or in part on or after December 31, 2016, at our option, at a redemption price equal to 100% of their principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the date of redemption. Proceeds from the December 2012 Notes issuance of \$146.1 million, after discounts, commissions, and expenses, were used for general corporate purposes. We received a BBB- rating on the December 2012 Notes. The notes were redeemed in July 2016.

On July 15, 2014, we sold in a registered underwritten public offering, \$300.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 4.250% senior notes due July 2024 (the “2014 Notes”). Interest on the 2014 Notes is payable semi-annually in arrears. We may redeem the 2014 Notes in whole or in part, at our option, at a redemption price equal to 100% of their principal amount, plus a “make-whole” premium and accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of redemption. Proceeds from the 2014 Notes issuance of \$295.6 million, after discounts, commissions, and expenses, were used for general corporate purposes. In July 2016, we issued an additional \$200.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 4.25% senior notes due 2024. In July 2014, we received a BBB- rating on the 2014 Notes.

On December 1, 2015, we sold in a registered underwritten public offering, \$300.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 3.50% senior notes due December 2020 (the “2015 Notes”). Interest on the 2015 Notes is payable semi-annually in arrears. We may redeem the 2015 Notes in whole or in part, at our option, at a redemption price equal to 100% of their principal amount, plus a “make-whole” premium and accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of redemption. Proceeds from the 2015 Notes issuance of \$297.0 million, after discounts, commissions, and expenses, were used for general corporate purposes. In December 2015, we received a BBB- rating on the 2015 Notes.

Public Offering of Preferred Stock – On July 11, 2016, we completed an underwritten registered public offering of \$150 million perpetual 6.25% Non-Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series A. Proceeds from the issuance were used for general corporate purposes.

#### Credit Rating

We believe our current rating depends upon a number of factors, including industry dynamics, operating and economic environment, operating results, operating margins, earnings trends and volatility, balance sheet composition, liquidity and liquidity management, our capital structure, our overall risk management, business diversification, and our market share and competitive position in the markets in which we operate. Deteriorations in any of these factors could impact our credit rating. A reduction in our credit rating could adversely affect our liquidity and competitive position, increase our incremental borrowing costs, limit our access to the capital markets, or trigger our obligations under certain financial agreements. As such, we may not be able to successfully obtain additional outside financing to fund our operations on favorable terms, or at all.

We believe our existing assets, a significant portion of which are liquid in nature, together with the funds from operations, available informal short-term credit arrangements, and our ability to raise additional capital will provide sufficient resources to meet our present and anticipated financing needs.

Use of Capital Resources – On January 4, 2016, we completed the acquisition of Eaton Partners, a global fund placement and advisory firm. Eaton Partners will retain its brand name and will be run as a Stifel company. Purchase consideration consisted of cash and common stock.

On May 3, 2016, we completed the acquisition of ISM, an independent investment bank focused on international debt capital markets. The acquisition of ISM adds to our company’s debt capital markets origination, sales and research capabilities in Europe, including an end-to-end platform for convertible securities and other equity-linked debt instruments. Purchase consideration consisted of cash and common stock.

On August 12, 2016, (the “redemption date”), we redeemed 100% of our company’s outstanding 5.375% Senior Notes due 2022. The redemption price was equal to the sum of the principal amount of the Notes outstanding and accrued and unpaid interest on the Notes up to, but not including, the redemption date.

On January 3, 2017, we completed the acquisition of City Financial Corporation and its wholly owned subsidiary, City Securities Corporation, an independent investment bank focused primarily on offering wealth management and public finance services across the Midwest and Indiana. Purchase consideration consisted of cash and common stock.



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During the year ended December 31, 2016, we repurchased \$113.5 million, or 3.4 million shares, at an average price of \$33.22 per share.

The following table summarizes the activity related to our company's note receivable from January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2016 (in thousands):

	2016	2015
Beginning balance – January 1	\$401,293	\$197,757
Notes issued – organic growth	93,667	66,045
Notes issued – acquisitions <sup>(1), (2)</sup>	1,250	174,846
Amortization	(94,754 )	(53,913 )
Other	(5,138 )	16,558
Ending balance – December 31	\$396,318	\$401,293

<sup>(1)</sup>Notes issued in conjunction with the acquisitions of Sterne and Barclays in 2015 and ISM in 2016.

<sup>(2)</sup>Includes approximately \$74.0 million in notes assumed from the acquisitions of Sterne and Barclays in 2015.

We have paid \$93.7 million in the form of upfront notes to financial advisors for transition pay during the year ended December 31, 2016. As we continue to take advantage of the opportunities created by market displacement and as competition for skilled professionals in the industry increases, we may decide to devote more significant resources to attracting and retaining qualified personnel.

We utilize transition pay, principally in the form of upfront demand notes, to aid financial advisors, who have elected to join our firm, to supplement their lost compensation while transitioning their customers' accounts to the Stifel platform. The initial value of the notes is determined primarily by the financial advisors' trailing production and assets under management. These notes are generally forgiven over a five- to ten-year period based on production. The future estimated amortization expense of the upfront notes, assuming current-year production levels and static growth for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, and thereafter, is \$89.3 million, \$74.3 million, \$59.4 million, \$44.3 million, \$33.3 million, and \$83.1 million, respectively. These estimates could change if we continue to grow our business through expansion or experience increased production levels.

We maintain several incentive stock award plans that provide for the granting of stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, performance awards, stock units, and debentures to our employees. Historically, we have granted stock units to our employees as part of our retention program. A stock unit represents the right to receive a share of common stock from our company at a designated time in the future without cash payment by the employee and is issued in lieu of cash incentive, principally for deferred compensation and employee retention plans. The restricted stock units generally vest over the next one to eight years after issuance and are distributed at predetermined future payable dates once vesting occurs. At December 31, 2016, the total number of stock units outstanding was 21.8 million, of which 16.3 million were unvested. At December 31, 2016, there was unrecognized compensation cost for stock units of approximately \$379.1 million, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 3.2 years.

The future estimated compensation expense of the unvested units, assuming current year forfeiture levels and static growth for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, and thereafter, is \$100.7 million, \$86.1 million, \$67.5 million, \$54.7 million, \$30.8 million, and \$39.3 million, respectively. These estimates could change if our forfeitures change from historical levels.

**Net Capital Requirements** – We operate in a highly regulated environment and are subject to capital requirements, which may limit distributions to our company from our subsidiaries. Distributions from our broker-dealer subsidiaries are subject to net capital rules. These subsidiaries have historically operated in excess of minimum net capital requirements. However, if distributions were to be limited in the future due to the failure of our subsidiaries to comply with the net capital rules or a change in the net capital rules, it could have a material and adverse effect to our company by limiting our operations that require intensive use of capital, such as underwriting or trading activities, or limit our ability to implement our business and growth strategies, pay interest on and repay the principal of our debt, and/or repurchase our common stock. Our non-broker-dealer subsidiary, Stifel Bank, is also subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the federal banking agencies. Our broker-dealer subsidiaries and Stifel Bank have consistently operated in excess of their capital adequacy requirements.

At December 31, 2016, Stifel had net capital of \$228.8 million, which was 15.3% of aggregate debit items and \$198.8 million in excess of its minimum required net capital. At December 31, 2016, all of our broker-dealer subsidiaries' net capital exceeded the minimum net capital required under the SEC rule. At December 31, 2016, SNEL's capital and reserves were in excess of the financial resources requirement under the rules of the FCA. At December 31, 2016, Stifel Bank was considered well capitalized under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. See Note 20 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for details of our regulatory capital requirements.

#### Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

In preparing our consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and pursuant to the rules and regulations of the SEC, we make assumptions, judgments, and estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses, and related disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. We base our assumptions, judgments, and estimates on historical experience and various other factors that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ materially from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. On a regular basis, we evaluate our assumptions, judgments, and estimates. We also discuss our critical accounting policies and estimates with the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors.

We believe that the assumptions, judgments, and estimates involved in the accounting policies described below have the greatest potential impact on our consolidated financial statements. These areas are key components of our results of operations and are based on complex rules that require us to make assumptions, judgments, and estimates, so we consider these to be our critical accounting policies. Historically, our assumptions, judgments, and estimates relative to our critical accounting policies and estimates have not differed materially from actual results.

For a full description of these and other accounting policies, see Note 2 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

#### Valuation of Financial Instruments

We measure certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis, including cash equivalents, trading securities owned, available-for-sale securities, investments, trading securities sold, but not yet purchased, and derivatives.

Trading securities owned and pledged and trading securities sold, but not yet purchased, are carried at fair value on the consolidated statements of financial condition, with unrealized gains and losses reflected on the consolidated statements of operations.

The fair value of a financial instrument is defined as 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, or an exit price. The degree of judgment used in measuring the fair value of financial instruments generally correlates to the level of pricing observability. Financial instruments with readily available active quoted prices or for which fair value can be measured from actively quoted prices in active markets generally have more pricing observability and less judgment used in measuring fair value. Conversely, financial instruments rarely traded or not quoted have less pricing observability and are measured at fair value using valuation models that require more judgment. Pricing observability is impacted by a number of factors, including the type of financial instrument, whether the financial instrument is new to the market and not yet established, the characteristics specific to the transaction, and overall market conditions generally.

When available, we use observable market prices, observable market parameters, or broker or dealer quotes (bid and ask prices) to derive the fair value of financial instruments. In the case of financial instruments transacted on recognized exchanges, the observable market prices represent quotations for completed transactions from the exchange on which the financial instrument is principally traded.

A substantial percentage of the fair value of our trading securities and other investments owned, trading securities pledged as collateral, and trading securities sold, but not yet purchased, are based on observable market prices, observable market parameters, or derived from broker or dealer prices. The availability of observable market prices and pricing parameters can vary from product to product. Where available, observable market prices and pricing or market parameters in a product may be used to derive a price without requiring significant judgment. In certain markets, observable market prices or market parameters are not available for all products, and fair value is determined using techniques appropriate for each particular product. These techniques involve some degree of judgment.

For investments in illiquid or privately held securities that do not have readily determinable fair values, the determination of fair value requires us to estimate the value of the securities using the best information available. Among the factors we consider in determining the fair value of investments are the cost of the investment, terms and liquidity, developments since the acquisition of the investment, the sales price of recently issued securities, the financial condition and operating results of the issuer, earnings trends and consistency of operating cash flows, the long-term business potential of the issuer, the quoted market price of securities with similar quality and yield that are publicly traded, and other factors generally pertinent to the valuation of investments. In instances where a security is subject to transfer restrictions, the value of the security is based primarily on the quoted price of a similar security without restriction but may be reduced by an amount estimated to reflect such restrictions. The fair value of these investments is subject to a high degree of volatility and may be susceptible to significant fluctuation in the near term, and the differences could be material.

We have categorized our financial instruments measured at fair value into a three-level classification in accordance with Topic 820, "Fair Value Measurement and Disclosures." Fair value measurements of financial instruments that use quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities are generally categorized as Level 1, and fair value measurements of financial instruments that have no direct observable levels are generally categorized as Level 3. All other fair value measurements of financial instruments that do not fall within the Level 1 or Level 3 classification are considered Level 2. The lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement of a financial instrument is used to categorize the instrument and reflects the judgment of management.

Level 3 financial instruments have little to no pricing observability as of the report date. These financial instruments do not have active two-way markets and are measured using management's best estimate of fair value, where the inputs into the determination of fair value require significant management judgment or estimation. We have identified

Level 3 financial instruments to include certain asset-backed securities, consisting of collateral loan obligation securities, that have experienced low volumes of executed transactions, certain corporate bonds and equity securities where there was less frequent or nominal market activity, investments in private equity funds, and auction rate securities for which the market has been dislocated and largely ceased to function. Our Level 3 asset-backed securities are valued using cash flow models that utilize unobservable inputs. Level 3 corporate bonds are valued using prices from comparable securities. Equity securities with unobservable inputs are valued using management's best estimate of fair value, where the inputs require significant management judgment. Auction rate securities are valued based upon our expectations of issuer redemptions and using internal models.

#### Investments in Partnerships

Investments in partnerships and other investments include our general and limited partnership interests in investment partnerships and direct investments in non-public companies. These interests are carried at estimated fair value. The net assets of investment partnerships consist primarily of investments in non-marketable securities. The underlying investments held by such partnerships and direct investments in non-public companies are valued based on estimated fair value ultimately determined by us in our capacity as general partner or investor and, in the case of an investment in an unaffiliated investment partnership, are based on financial statements prepared by an unaffiliated general partner. Due to the inherent uncertainty of valuation, fair values of these non-marketable investments may differ from the values that would have been used had a ready market existed for these investments, and the differences could be material. Increases and decreases in estimated fair value are recorded based on underlying information of these non-public company investments, including third-party transactions evidencing a change in value, market comparable, operating

cash flows and financial performance of the companies, trends within sectors and/or regions, underlying business models, expected exit timing and strategy, and specific rights or terms associated with the investment, such as conversion features and liquidation preferences. In cases where an estimate of fair value is determined based on financial statements prepared by an unaffiliated general partner, such financial statements are generally unaudited other than audited year-end financial statements. Upon receipt of audited financial statements from an investment partnership, we adjust the fair value of the investments to reflect the audited partnership results if they differ from initial estimates. We also perform procedures to evaluate fair value estimates provided by unaffiliated general partners. At December 31, 2016, we had commitments to invest in affiliated and unaffiliated investment partnerships of \$12.4 million. These commitments are generally called as investment opportunities are identified by the underlying partnerships. These commitments may be called in full at any time.

The investment partnerships in which we are general partner may allocate carried interest and make carried interest distributions, which represent an additional allocation of net realized and unrealized gains to the general partner if the partnerships' investment performance reaches a threshold as defined in the respective partnership agreements. These allocations are recognized in revenue as realized and unrealized gains and losses on investments in partnerships. Our recognition of allocations of carried interest gains and losses from the investment partnerships in revenue is not adjusted to reflect expectations about future performance of the partnerships.

As the investment partnerships realize proceeds from the sale of their investments, they may make cash distributions as provided for in the partnership agreements. Distributions that result from carried interest may subsequently become subject to claw back if the fair value of private equity partnership assets subsequently decreases in fair value. To the extent these decreases in fair value and allocated losses exceed our capital account balance, a liability is recorded by us. These liabilities for claw back obligations are not required to be paid to the investment partnerships until the dissolution of such partnerships, and are only required to be paid if the cumulative amounts actually distributed exceed the amount due based on the cumulative operating results of the partnerships.

We earn fees from the investment partnerships that we manage or of which we are a general partner. Such management fees are generally based on the net assets or committed capital of the underlying partnerships. We have agreed, in certain cases, to waive management fees, in lieu of making a cash contribution, in satisfaction of our general partner investment commitments to the investment partnerships. In these cases, we generally recognize our management fee revenues at the time when we are allocated a special profit interest in realized gains from these partnerships.

#### Contingencies

We are involved in various pending and potential legal proceedings related to our business, including litigation, arbitration, and regulatory proceedings. Some of these matters involve claims for substantial amounts, including claims for punitive damages. We have, after consultation with outside legal counsel and consideration of facts currently known by management, recorded estimated losses in accordance with Topic 450 ("Topic 450"), "Contingencies," to the extent that claims are probable of loss and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. The determination of these reserve amounts requires us to use significant judgment, and our final liabilities may ultimately be materially different. This determination is inherently subjective, as it requires estimates that are subject to potentially significant revision as more information becomes available and due to subsequent events. In making these determinations, we consider many factors, including, but not limited to, the loss and damages sought by the plaintiff or claimant, the basis and validity of the claim, the likelihood of a successful defense against the claim, and the potential for, and magnitude of, damages or settlements from such pending and potential litigation and arbitration proceedings, and fines and penalties or orders from regulatory agencies. See Item 3, "Legal Proceedings," in Part I of this report for information on our legal, regulatory, and arbitration proceedings.

#### Allowance for Loan Losses

We regularly review the loan portfolio and have established an allowance for loan losses for inherent losses estimated to have occurred in the loan portfolio through a provision for loan losses charged to income. In providing for the allowance for loan losses, we consider historical loss experience, the nature and volume of the loan portfolio, adverse situations that may affect the borrower's ability to repay, estimated value of any underlying collateral, and prevailing economic conditions. This evaluation is inherently subjective, as it requires estimates that are susceptible to significant revision as more information becomes available.

A loan is considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the scheduled payments of principal or interest when due, according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement, will not be collectible. Factors considered in determining impairment include payment status, collateral value, and the probability of collecting scheduled principal and interest payments when due. Loans that experience insignificant payment delays and payment shortfalls generally are not classified as impaired. We determine the significance of payment delays and payment shortfalls on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration all of the circumstances surrounding the loan and the borrower, including the length of the delay, the reasons for the delay, the borrower's prior payment record, and the amount of the shortfall in relation to the principal and interest owed.

Once a loan is determined to be impaired, when principal or interest becomes 90 days past due or when collection becomes uncertain, the accrual of interest and amortization of deferred loan origination fees is discontinued ("non-accrual status"), and any accrued and unpaid interest income is reversed. Loans placed on non-accrual status are returned to accrual status when all delinquent principal and interest payments are collected and the collectability of future principal and interest payments is reasonably assured. Loan losses are

charged against the allowance when we believe the uncollectability of a loan balance is certain. Subsequent recoveries, if any, are credited to the allowance for loan loss.

Large groups of smaller balance homogenous loans are collectively evaluated for impairment. Accordingly, we do not separately identify individual consumer and residential loans for impairment measurements. Impairment is measured on a loan-by-loan basis for non-homogeneous loans, and a specific allowance is established for individual loans determined to be impaired. Impairment is measured by comparing the carrying value of the impaired loan to the present value of its expected cash flow discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, the loan's observable market price, or the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent.

#### Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

Our derivative instruments are carried on the consolidated statement of financial condition at fair value. We utilize these derivative instruments to minimize significant unplanned fluctuations in earnings caused by interest rate volatility. Our company's goal is to manage sensitivity to changes in rates by offsetting the repricing or maturity characteristics of certain assets and liabilities, thereby limiting the impact on earnings. The use of derivative instruments does expose our company to credit and market risk. We manage credit risk through strict counterparty credit risk limits and/or collateralization agreements. At inception, we determine if a derivative instrument meets the criteria for hedge accounting under Topic 815, "Derivatives and Hedging." Ongoing effectiveness evaluations are made for instruments that are designated and qualify as hedges. If the derivative does not qualify for hedge accounting, no assessment of effectiveness is needed.

#### Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes and related tax reserves is based on our consideration of known liabilities and tax contingencies for multiple taxing authorities. Known liabilities are amounts that will appear on current tax returns, amounts that have been agreed to in revenue agent revisions as the result of examinations by the taxing authorities, and amounts that will follow from such examinations but affect years other than those being examined. Tax contingencies are liabilities that might arise from a successful challenge by the taxing authorities taking a contrary position or interpretation regarding the application of tax law to our tax return filings. Factors considered in estimating our liability are results of tax audits, historical experience, and consultation with tax attorneys and other experts.

Topic 740 ("Topic 740"), "Income Taxes," clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an entity's financial statements and prescribed recognition threshold and measurement attributes for financial statement disclosure of tax positions taken or expected to be taken on a tax return. The impact of an uncertain income tax position on the income tax return must be recognized at the largest amount that is more likely than not to be sustained upon audit by the relevant taxing authority. An uncertain income tax position will not be recognized if it has less than a 50% likelihood of being sustained. Additionally, Topic 740 provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure, and transition.

#### Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Under the provisions of Topic 805, "Business Combinations," we record all assets and liabilities acquired in purchase acquisitions, including goodwill and other intangible assets, at fair value. Determining the fair value of assets and liabilities requires certain estimates.

Goodwill for certain acquisitions is deductible for tax purposes. The amortization of goodwill for tax purposes creates a cash tax savings due to a reduction in the current taxes payable. We have recorded cash tax savings for the year ending December 31, 2016, of \$9.5 million and anticipate cumulative future cash savings of \$90.0 million as of result of the tax amortization of goodwill.



In accordance with Topic 350, “Intangibles – Goodwill and Other,” indefinite-life intangible assets and goodwill are not amortized. Rather, they are subject to impairment testing on an annual basis, or more often if events or circumstances indicate there may be impairment. This test involves assigning tangible assets and liabilities as well as identified intangible assets and goodwill to reporting units and comparing the fair value of each reporting unit to its carrying amount. If the fair value is less than the carrying amount, a further test is required to measure the amount of the impairment. We have elected to test for goodwill impairment in the third quarter of each calendar year.

We test goodwill for impairment on an annual basis and on an interim basis when certain events or circumstances exist. We test for impairment at the reporting unit level, which is generally at the level of or one level below our company’s business segments. For both the annual and interim tests, we have the option to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether the existence of events or circumstances leads to a determination that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. If, after assessing the totality of events or circumstances, we determine it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is greater than its carrying amount, then performing the two-step impairment test is not required. However, if we conclude otherwise, we are then required to perform the first step of the two-step impairment test. Goodwill impairment is determined by comparing the estimated fair value of a reporting unit with its respective carrying value. If the estimated fair value exceeds the carrying value, goodwill at the reporting unit level is not deemed to be impaired. If the estimated fair value is below carrying value, however, further analysis is required to determine the amount of the impairment. Additionally, if the carrying value of a reporting unit is zero or a negative value and it is determined that it is more likely than not the goodwill is impaired, further analysis is required. The

estimated fair values of the reporting units are derived based on valuation techniques we believe market participants would use for each of the reporting units. Our annual goodwill impairment testing was completed as of July 31, 2016, with no impairment identified.

The goodwill impairment test requires us to make judgments in determining what assumptions to use in the calculation. Assumptions, judgments, and estimates about future cash flows and discount rates are complex and often subjective. They can be affected by a variety of factors, including, among others, economic trends and market conditions, changes in revenue growth trends or business strategies, unanticipated competition, discount rates, technology, or government regulations. In assessing the fair value of our reporting units, the volatile nature of the securities markets and industry requires us to consider the business and market cycle and assess the stage of the cycle in estimating the timing and extent of future cash flows. In addition to discounted cash flows, we consider other information, such as public market comparables and multiples of recent mergers and acquisitions of similar businesses. Although we believe the assumptions, judgments, and estimates we have made in the past have been reasonable and appropriate, different assumptions, judgments, and estimates could materially affect our reported financial results.

Identifiable intangible assets, which are amortized over their estimated useful lives, are tested for potential impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances suggest that the carrying value of an asset or asset group may not be fully recoverable.

#### Recent Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 2 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for information regarding the effect of new accounting pronouncements on our consolidated financial statements.

#### Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Information concerning our off-balance sheet arrangements is included in Note 23 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. Such information is hereby incorporated by reference.

#### Dilution

As of December 31, 2016, there were 14,315 shares of our common stock issuable on outstanding options, with an average-weighted exercise price of \$39.15, and 21,752,442 outstanding stock unit grants, with each unit representing the right to receive shares of our common stock at a designated time in the future. The restricted stock units generally vest over the next one to eight years after issuance and are distributed at predetermined future payable dates once vesting occurs. Of the outstanding restricted stock unit awards, 5,476,181 shares are currently vested and 16,276,261 are unvested. Assuming vesting requirements are met, the Company anticipates that 3,811,724 shares under these awards will be distributed in 2017, 3,073,232 will vest in 2018, 2,856,169 will vest in 2019, and the balance of 12,011,317 will be distributed thereafter.

An employee will realize income as a result of an award of stock units at the time shares are distributed in an amount equal to the fair market value of the shares at that time, and we are entitled to a corresponding tax deduction in the year of issuance. Unless an employee elects to satisfy the withholding in another manner, either by paying the amount in cash or by delivering shares of Stifel Financial Corp. common stock already owned by the individual for at least six months, we may satisfy tax withholding obligations on income associated with the grants by reducing the number of shares otherwise deliverable in connection with the awards. The reduction will be calculated based on a current market price of our common stock. Based on current tax law, we anticipate that the shares issued when the awards are paid to the employees will be reduced by approximately 35% to satisfy the minimum withholding obligations, so that approximately 65% of the total restricted stock units that are distributable in any particular year will be converted into issued and outstanding shares.

It has been our practice historically to satisfy almost all tax withholding obligations on income associated with the grants by reducing the number of shares otherwise deliverable in connection with the awards. We anticipate that practice will continue, as recently our Compensation Committee made a determination to satisfy tax withholding obligations through the cancellation of shares subject to an award. In addition, the plan pursuant to which we issue restricted stock units permits us to elect to settle certain awards entirely in cash, and we may elect to do so as those awards vest and become deliverable. Accordingly, we anticipate that fewer than 65% of restricted stock units that vest and become deliverable will become issued and outstanding shares.

## Contractual Obligations

The following table sets forth our contractual obligations to make future payments as of December 31, 2016 (in thousands):

	Total	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Thereafter
Senior notes <sup>(1)</sup>	\$800,000	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$300,000	\$—	\$500,000
Interest on senior notes	223,521	31,750	31,750	31,750	30,875	21,250	76,146
Debenture to Stifel Financial Capital Trusts <sup>(2)</sup>	67,500	—	—	—	—	—	67,500
Interest on debenture	33,909	1,691	1,691	1,691	1,691	1,691	25,454
Operating leases	518,408	91,214	83,599	78,407	64,331	47,411	153,446
Commitments to extend credit – Stifel Bank <sup>(3)</sup>	787,366	509,610	67,824	78,449	51,119	67,909	12,455
Earn-out payments <sup>(4)</sup>	99,812	17,413	44,505	12,889	13,421	11,584	—
Commitments to fund partnership interests	3,842	3,842	—	—	—	—	—
Commitments to fund BDCs	8,526	8,526	—	—	—	—	—
Certificates of deposit	3,901	2,090	1,354	457	—	—	—
	\$2,546,785	\$666,136	\$230,723	\$203,643	\$461,437	\$149,845	\$835,001

<sup>(1)</sup> See Note 13 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion of our Senior Notes.

<sup>(2)</sup> See Note 16 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion of our Capital Trusts.

<sup>(3)</sup> Commitments to extend credit include commitments to originate loans, outstanding standby letters of credit, and lines of credit which may expire without being funded and, as such, do not represent estimates of future cash flow.

<sup>(4)</sup> Information concerning our acquisitions is included in Note 3 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements. Such information is hereby incorporated by reference.

The amounts presented in the table above may not necessarily reflect our actual future cash funding requirements, because the actual timing of the future payments made may vary from the stated contractual obligation. In addition, due to the uncertainty with respect to the timing of future cash flows associated with our unrecognized tax benefits as of December 31, 2016, we are unable to make reasonably reliable estimates of the period of cash settlement with the respective taxing authority. Therefore, \$1.1 million of unrecognized tax benefits have been excluded from the contractual obligation table above. See Note 24 to the consolidated financial statements for a discussion of income taxes.

## ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

## Risk Management

Risks are an inherent part of our business and activities. Management of these risks is critical to our soundness and profitability. Risk management at our company is a multi-faceted process that requires communication, judgment, and knowledge of financial products and markets. Our senior management group takes an active role in the risk management process and requires specific administrative and business functions to assist in the identification, assessment, monitoring, and control of various risks. The principal risks involved in our business activities are: market (interest rates and equity prices), credit, capital and liquidity, operational, and regulatory and legal. We have adopted policies and procedures concerning risk management, and our Board of Directors, in exercising its oversight of management's activities, conducts periodic reviews and discussions with management regarding the guidelines and policies governing the processes by which risk assessment and risk management are handled.

## Market Risk

The potential for changes in the value of financial instruments owned by our company resulting from changes in interest rates and equity prices is referred to as “market risk.” Market risk is inherent to financial instruments, and accordingly, the scope of our market risk management procedures includes all market risk-sensitive financial instruments.

We trade tax-exempt and taxable debt obligations, including U.S. treasury bills, notes, and bonds; U.S. government agency and municipal notes and bonds; bank certificates of deposit; mortgage-backed securities; and corporate obligations. We are also an active market-maker in over-the-counter equity securities. In connection with these activities, we may maintain inventories in order to ensure availability and to facilitate customer transactions.

Changes in value of our financial instruments may result from fluctuations in interest rates, credit ratings, equity prices, and the correlation among these factors, along with the level of volatility.

We manage our trading businesses by product and have established trading departments that have responsibility for each product. The trading inventories are managed with a view toward facilitating client transactions, considering the risk and profitability of each inventory position. Position limits in trading inventory accounts are established and monitored on a daily basis. We monitor inventory levels and results of the trading departments, as well as inventory aging, pricing, concentration, and securities ratings.

We are also exposed to market risk based on our other investing activities. These investments consist of investments in private equity partnerships, start-up companies, venture capital investments, and zero coupon U.S. government securities and are included under the caption “Investments” on the consolidated statements of financial condition.

#### Interest Rate Risk

We are exposed to interest rate risk as a result of maintaining inventories of interest rate-sensitive financial instruments and from changes in the interest rates on our interest-earning assets (including client loans, stock borrow activities, investments, inventories, and resale agreements) and our funding sources (including client cash balances, stock lending activities, bank borrowings, and repurchase agreements), which finance these assets. The collateral underlying financial instruments at the broker-dealer is repriced daily, thus requiring collateral to be delivered as necessary. Interest rates on client balances and stock borrow and lending produce a positive spread to our company, with the rates generally fluctuating in parallel.

We manage our inventory exposure to interest rate risk by setting and monitoring limits and, where feasible, hedging with offsetting positions in securities with similar interest rate risk characteristics. While a significant portion of our securities inventories have contractual maturities in excess of five years, these inventories, on average, turn over several times per year.

Additionally, we monitor, on a daily basis, the Value-at-Risk (“VaR”) in our trading portfolios using a ten-day horizon and report VaR at a 99% confidence level. VaR is a statistical technique used to estimate the probability of portfolio losses based on the statistical analysis of historical price trends and volatility. This model assumes that historical changes in market conditions are representative of future changes, and trading losses on any given day could exceed the reported VaR by significant amounts in unusually volatile markets. Further, the model involves a number of assumptions and inputs. While we believe that the assumptions and inputs we use in our risk model are reasonable, different assumptions and inputs could produce materially different VaR estimates.

The following table sets forth the high, low, and daily average VaR for our trading portfolios during the year ended December 31, 2016, and the daily VaR at December 31, 2016 and 2015 (in thousands):

	December 31, 2016			VaR Calculation at December 31,	
	Daily				
	High	Low	Average	2016	2015
Daily VaR	\$7,132	\$2,192	\$4,290	\$ 3,775	\$ 3,620

Stifel Bank’s interest rate risk is principally associated with changes in market interest rates related to residential, consumer, and commercial lending activities, as well as FDIC-insured deposit accounts to customers of our broker-dealer subsidiaries and to the general public.

Our primary emphasis in interest rate risk management for Stifel Bank is the matching of assets and liabilities of similar cash flow and repricing time frames. This matching of assets and liabilities reduces exposure to interest rate movements and aids in stabilizing positive interest spreads. Stifel Bank has established limits for acceptable interest rate risk and acceptable portfolio value risk. To ensure that Stifel Bank is within the limits established for net interest margin, an analysis of net interest margin based on various shifts in interest rates is prepared each quarter and presented to Stifel Bank’s Board of Directors. Stifel Bank utilizes a third-party model to analyze the available data.

The following table illustrates the estimated change in net interest margin at December 31, 2016, based on shifts in interest rates of up to positive 200 basis points and negative 200 basis points:

	Projected Change	
		in Net Interest
Hypothetical Change		
in Interest Rates		Margin
+200	6.6	%
+100	3.2	
0	—	
-100	(18.5	)
-200	(22.4	)

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The following GAP Analysis table indicates Stifel Bank's interest rate sensitivity position at December 31, 2016 (in thousands):

	Repricing Opportunities			
	0-6 Months	7-12 Months	1-5 Years	5+ Years
<b>Interest-earning assets:</b>				
Loans	\$3,905,665	\$129,520	\$1,552,462	\$499,766
Securities	3,245,653	469,503	1,534,494	1,038,243
Interest-bearing cash	501,341	—	—	—
	\$7,652,659	\$599,023	\$3,086,956	\$1,538,009
<b>Interest-bearing liabilities:</b>				
Transaction accounts and savings	\$11,138,865	\$20,155	\$370,609	\$—
Certificates of deposit	1,014	1,075	1,815	—
Borrowings	—	—	500,000	16,675
	\$11,139,879	\$21,230	\$872,424	\$16,675
<b>GAP</b>	<b>(3,487,220 )</b>	<b>577,793</b>	<b>2,214,532</b>	<b>1,521,334</b>
<b>Cumulative GAP</b>	<b>\$(3,487,220 )</b>	<b>\$(2,909,427)</b>	<b>\$(694,895 )</b>	<b>\$826,439</b>

We maintain a risk management strategy that incorporates the use of derivative instruments to minimize significant unplanned fluctuations in earnings caused by interest rate volatility. Our goal is to manage sensitivity to changes in rates by hedging the maturity characteristics of Fed funds-based affiliated deposits, thereby limiting the impact on earnings. By using derivative instruments, we are exposed to credit and market risk on those derivative positions. We manage the market risk associated with interest rate contracts by establishing and monitoring limits as to the types and degree of risk that may be undertaken. Our interest rate hedging strategies may not work in all market environments and, as a result, may not be effective in mitigating interest rate risk.

#### Equity Price Risk

We are exposed to equity price risk as a consequence of making markets in equity securities. We attempt to reduce the risk of loss inherent in our inventory of equity securities by monitoring those security positions constantly throughout each day.

Our equity securities inventories are repriced on a regular basis, and there are no unrecorded gains or losses. Our activities as a dealer are client-driven, with the objective of meeting clients' needs while earning a positive spread.

#### Credit Risk

We are engaged in various trading and brokerage activities, with the counterparties primarily being broker-dealers. In the event counterparties do not fulfill their obligations, we may be exposed to risk. The risk of default depends on the creditworthiness of the counterparty or issuer of the instrument. We manage this risk by imposing and monitoring position limits for each counterparty, monitoring trading counterparties, conducting regular credit reviews of financial counterparties, reviewing security concentrations, holding and marking to market collateral on certain transactions, and conducting business through clearing organizations, which guarantee performance.

Our client activities involve the execution, settlement, and financing of various transactions on behalf of our clients. Client activities are transacted on either a cash or margin basis. Credit exposure associated with our private client business consists primarily of customer margin accounts, which are monitored daily and are collateralized. We monitor exposure to industry sectors and individual securities and perform analyses on a regular basis in connection with our margin lending activities. We adjust our margin requirements if we believe our risk exposure is not appropriate based on market conditions.



We have accepted collateral in connection with resale agreements, securities borrowed transactions, and customer margin loans. Under many agreements, we are permitted to sell or repledge these securities held as collateral and use these securities to enter into securities lending arrangements or to deliver to counterparties to cover short positions. At December 31, 2016, the fair value of securities accepted as collateral where we are permitted to sell or repledge the securities was \$2.5 billion and the fair value of the collateral that had been sold or repledged was \$268.5 million.

By using derivative instruments, we are exposed to credit and market risk on those derivative positions. Credit risk is equal to the fair value gain in a derivative, if the counterparty fails to perform. When the fair value of a derivative contract is positive, this generally indicates that the counterparty owes our company and, therefore, creates a repayment risk for our company. When the fair value of a derivative contract is negative, we owe the counterparty and, therefore, have no repayment risk. We minimize the credit (or repayment) risk in derivative instruments by entering into transactions with high-quality counterparties that are reviewed periodically by senior management.

Stifel Bank extends credit to individual and commercial borrowers through a variety of loan products, including residential and commercial mortgage loans, home equity loans, construction loans, and non-real-estate commercial and consumer loans. Bank loans are generally collateralized by real estate, real property, or other assets of the borrower. Stifel Bank's loan policy includes criteria to adequately underwrite, document, monitor, and manage credit risk. Underwriting requires reviewing and documenting the

fundamental characteristics of credit, including character, capacity to service the debt, capital, conditions, and collateral. Benchmark capital and coverage ratios are utilized, which include liquidity, debt service coverage, credit, working capital, and capital to asset ratios. Lending limits are established to include individual, collective, committee, and board authority. Monitoring credit risk is accomplished through defined loan review procedures, including frequency and scope.

We are subject to concentration risk if we hold large positions, extend large loans to, or have large commitments with a single counterparty, borrower, or group of similar counterparties or borrowers (i.e., in the same industry). Securities purchased under agreements to resell consist of securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies. Receivables from and payables to clients and stock borrow and lending activities, both with a large number of clients and counterparties, and any potential concentration are carefully monitored. Stock borrow and lending activities are executed under master netting agreements, which gives our company right of offset in the event of counterparty default. Inventory and investment positions taken and commitments made, including underwritings, may involve exposure to individual issuers and businesses. We seek to limit this risk through careful review of counterparties and borrowers and the use of limits established by our senior management group, taking into consideration factors including the financial strength of the counterparty, the size of the position or commitment, the expected duration of the position or commitment, and other positions or commitments outstanding.

### Operational Risk

Operational risk generally refers to the risk of loss resulting from our operations, including, but not limited to, improper or unauthorized execution and processing of transactions, deficiencies in our technology or financial operating systems, and inadequacies or breaches in our control processes. We operate different businesses in diverse markets and are reliant on the ability of our employees and systems to process a large number of transactions. These risks are less direct than credit and market risk, but managing them is critical, particularly in a rapidly changing environment with increasing transaction volumes. In the event of a breakdown or improper operation of systems or improper action by employees, we could suffer financial loss, regulatory sanctions, and damage to our reputation. In order to mitigate and control operational risk, we have developed and continue to enhance specific policies and procedures that are designed to identify and manage operational risk at appropriate levels throughout the organization and within such departments as Accounting, Operations, Information Technology, Legal, Compliance, and Internal Audit. These control mechanisms attempt to ensure that operational policies and procedures are being followed and that our various businesses are operating within established corporate policies and limits. Business continuity plans exist for critical systems, and redundancies are built into the systems as deemed appropriate.

### Regulatory and Legal Risk

Legal risk includes the risk of large numbers of private client group customer claims for sales practice violations. While these claims may not be the result of any wrongdoing, we do, at a minimum, incur costs associated with investigating and defending against such claims. See further discussion on our legal reserves policy under "Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates" in Item 7, Part II and "Legal Proceedings" in Item 3, Part I of this report. In addition, we are subject to potentially sizable adverse legal judgments or arbitration awards, and fines, penalties, and other sanctions for non-compliance with applicable legal and regulatory requirements. We are generally subject to extensive regulation by the SEC, FINRA, and state securities regulators in the different jurisdictions in which we conduct business. As a bank holding company, we are subject to regulation by the Federal Reserve. Stifel Bank is subject to regulation by the FDIC. As a result, we are subject to a risk of loss resulting from failure to comply with banking laws. We have comprehensive procedures addressing issues such as regulatory capital requirements, sales and trading practices, use of and safekeeping of customer funds, the extension of credit, including margin loans, collection activities, money laundering, and record keeping. We act as an underwriter or selling group member in both equity and fixed income product offerings. When acting as lead or co-lead manager, we have potential legal exposure to claims relating to these securities offerings. To manage this exposure, a committee of senior executives review proposed underwriting commitments to assess the quality of the offering and the adequacy of due diligence

investigation.

#### Effects of Inflation

Our assets are primarily monetary, consisting of cash, securities inventory, and receivables from customers and brokers and dealers. These monetary assets are generally liquid and turn over rapidly and, consequently, are not significantly affected by inflation. However, the rate of inflation affects various expenses of our company, such as employee compensation and benefits, communications and office supplies, and occupancy and equipment rental, which may not be readily recoverable in the price of services we offer to our clients. Further, to the extent inflation results in rising interest rates and has other adverse effects upon the securities markets, it may adversely affect our financial position and results of operations.

## ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of Stifel Financial Corp.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial condition of Stifel Financial Corp. as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the related consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2016. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Stifel Financial Corp. at December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2016, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Stifel Financial Corp.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework), and our report dated February 23, 2017, expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

New York, New York

February 23, 2017

## STIFEL FINANCIAL CORP.

## Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition

(in thousands)	December 31,	
	2016	2015
<b>Assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$912,932	\$811,019
Cash segregated for regulatory purposes	73,235	227,727
Receivables:		
Brokerage clients, net	1,415,936	1,599,218
Brokers, dealers, and clearing organizations	1,024,752	601,831
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	248,588	160,423
Financial instruments owned, at fair value	925,045	749,443
Available-for-sale securities, at fair value	3,181,313	1,629,907
Held-to-maturity securities, at amortized cost	3,038,405	1,855,399
Loans held for sale, at lower of cost or market	228,588	189,921
Bank loans, net	5,591,190	3,143,515
Investments, at fair value	133,563	181,017
Fixed assets, net	172,828	181,966
Goodwill	962,282	915,602
Intangible assets, net	116,304	63,177
Loans and advances to financial advisors and other employees, net	396,318	401,293
Deferred tax assets, net	225,453	285,127
Other assets	482,624	329,466
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$19,129,356</b>	<b>\$13,326,051</b>

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

## STIFEL FINANCIAL CORP.

## Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition (continued)

(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)	December 31,	
	2016	2015
<b>Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity</b>		
<b>Payables:</b>		
Brokerage clients	\$842,014	\$1,000,422
Brokers, dealers, and clearing organizations	523,107	438,031
Drafts	94,451	183,857
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	268,546	278,674
Bank deposits	11,527,483	6,638,356
Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value	699,032	521,744
Accrued compensation	295,354	363,791
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	400,570	349,040
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	500,000	148,000
Borrowings	377,000	89,084
Senior notes	795,891	740,136
Debentures to Stifel Financial Capital Trusts	67,500	82,500
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>16,390,948</b>	<b>10,833,635</b>
<b>Shareholders' Equity:</b>		
Preferred stock – \$1 par value; authorized 3,000,000 shares; 6,000 issued	150,000	—
Common stock – \$0.15 par value; authorized 97,000,000 shares; issued 69,507,842 shares, respectively	10,426	10,426
Additional paid-in-capital	1,840,551	1,820,772
Retained earnings	876,958	805,685
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(39,042 )	(39,533 )
	2,838,893	2,597,350
Treasury stock, at cost, 2,866,492 and 2,483,071 shares, respectively	(100,485 )	(104,934 )
<b>Total Shareholders' Equity</b>	<b>2,738,408</b>	<b>2,492,416</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity</b>	<b>\$19,129,356</b>	<b>\$13,326,051</b>

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.



## STIFEL FINANCIAL CORP.

## Consolidated Statements of Operations

(in thousands, except per share amounts)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
<b>Revenues:</b>			
Commissions	\$729,989	\$749,536	\$674,418
Principal transactions	475,428	389,319	409,823
Investment banking	513,034	503,052	578,689
Asset management and service fees	582,789	493,761	386,001
Interest	294,332	179,101	185,969
Other income	46,798	62,224	14,785
<b>Total revenues</b>	<b>2,642,370</b>	<b>2,376,993</b>	<b>2,249,685</b>
Interest expense	66,874	45,399	41,261
<b>Net revenues</b>	<b>2,575,496</b>	<b>2,331,594</b>	<b>2,208,424</b>
<b>Non-interest expenses:</b>			
Compensation and benefits	1,726,016	1,568,862	1,403,932
Occupancy and equipment rental	231,324	207,465	169,040
Communications and office supplies	139,644	130,678	106,926
Commissions and floor brokerage	44,315	42,518	36,555
Other operating expenses	291,615	240,504	201,177
<b>Total non-interest expenses</b>	<b>2,432,914</b>	<b>2,190,027</b>	<b>1,917,630</b>
Income from continuing operations before income tax expense	142,582	141,567	290,794
Provision for income taxes	61,062	49,231	111,664
Income from continuing operations	81,520	92,336	179,130
<b>Discontinued operations:</b>			
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	—	—	(3,063 )
<b>Net income</b>	<b>81,520</b>	<b>92,336</b>	<b>176,067</b>
Preferred dividends	3,906	—	—
<b>Net Income available to common shareholders</b>	<b>\$77,614</b>	<b>\$92,336</b>	<b>\$176,067</b>
<b>Earnings per basic common share</b>			
Income from continuing operations	\$1.16	\$1.35	\$2.69
Income from discontinued operations	—	—	(0.04 )
<b>Earnings per basic common share</b>	<b>\$1.16</b>	<b>\$1.35</b>	<b>\$2.65</b>
<b>Earnings per diluted common share</b>			
Income from continuing operations	\$1.00	\$1.18	\$2.35
Income from discontinued operations	—	—	(0.04 )
<b>Earnings per diluted common share</b>	<b>\$1.00</b>	<b>\$1.18</b>	<b>\$2.31</b>
<b>Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding:</b>			
Basic	66,871	68,543	66,472
Diluted	77,563	78,554	76,376

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.



## STIFEL FINANCIAL CORP.

## Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

(in thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Net income	\$81,520	\$92,336	\$176,067
Other comprehensive income: <sup>(1)</sup>			
Changes in unrealized gains/(losses) on available-for-sale securities <sup>(2)</sup>	5,803	1,389	1,838
Changes in unrealized gains on cash flow hedging instruments, net of tax <sup>(3)</sup>	7,288	1,088	2,141
Foreign currency translation adjustment, net of tax	(12,600)	(3,679)	(7,280)
	491	(1,202)	(3,301)
Comprehensive income	\$82,011	\$91,134	\$172,766

<sup>(1)</sup>Net of taxes of \$0.3 million, \$0.7 million, and \$2.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014, respectively.

<sup>(2)</sup>There were no reclassifications to earnings of realized gains for the year ended December 31, 2016. Amounts are net of reclassifications to earnings of realized gains of \$2.1 million and \$2.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

<sup>(3)</sup>Amounts are net of reclassifications to earnings of losses of \$5.4 million, \$3.8 million, and \$6.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014, respectively.

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

## STIFEL FINANCIAL CORP.

## Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

(in thousands)	Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated		Total
	Shares	Amount			Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	Treasury Stock, At Cost	
Balance at December 31, 2013	63,744	\$9,562	\$1,544,143	\$540,238	\$ (35,030 )	\$(64 )	\$2,058,849
Net income	—	—	—	176,067	—	—	176,067
Unrealized gain on securities, net of tax	—	—	—	—	1,838	—	1,838
Unrealized gain on cash flow hedging activities, net of tax	—	—	—	—	2,141	—	2,141
Foreign currency translation adjustment, net of tax	—	—	—	—	(7,280 )	—	(7,280 )
Issuance of stock for employee benefit plans	2,158	324	(67,653 )	—	—	64	(67,265 )
Stock option exercises	33	4	312	—	—	—	316
Unit amortization	—	—	118,271	—	—	—	118,271
Excess tax benefit from stock-based compensation	—	—	19,858	—	—	—	19,858
Issuance of common stock for acquisitions	401	60	19,183	—	—	—	19,243
Balance at December 31, 2014	66,336	\$9,950	\$1,634,114	\$716,305	\$ (38,331 )	\$—	\$2,322,038
Net income	—	—	—	92,336	—	—	92,336
Unrealized gain on securities, net of tax	—	—	—	—	1,389	—	1,389
Unrealized gain on cash flow hedging activities, net of tax	—	—	—	—	1,088	—	1,088
	—	—	—	—	(3,679 )	—	(3,679 )

Foreign currency translation							
adjustment, net of tax							
Issuance of stock for employee benefit plans	1,754	263	(75,126 )	(2,956 )	—	11,819	(66,000 )
Stock option exercises	17	3	(342 )	—	—	999	660
Unit amortization	—	—	167,848	—	—	—	167,848
Excess tax benefit from stock-based compensation	—	—	14,741	—	—	—	14,741
Purchase of treasury stock	—	—	—	—	—	(117,752)	(117,752 )
Issuance of common stock for acquisitions	1,400	210	79,537	—	—	—	79,747
Balance at December 31, 2015	69,507	\$10,426	\$1,820,772	\$805,685	\$ (39,533 )	\$(104,934)	\$2,492,416

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

## STIFEL FINANCIAL CORP.

## Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity (continued)

(in thousands)	Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated		Total
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount			Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	Treasury Stock, At Cost	
Balance at December 31, 2015	—	\$ —	69,507	\$ 10,426	\$ 1,820,772	\$ 805,685	\$(39,533)	\$(104,934)	\$ 2,492,416
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	81,520	—	—	81,520
Unrealized gain on securities, net of tax	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,803	—	5,803
Unrealized gain on cash flow hedging activities, net of tax	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,288	—	7,288
Foreign currency translation adjustment, net of tax	—	—	—	—	—	—	(12,600)	—	(12,600)
Issuance of stock for employee benefit plans	—	—	—	—	(158,569)	(6,341)	—	103,010	(61,900)
Stock option exercises	—	—	—	—	(822)	—	—	1,365	543
Unit amortization	—	—	—	—	189,746	—	—	—	189,746
Tax deficit from stock-based compensation	—	—	—	—	(4,904)	—	—	—	(4,904)
Purchase of treasury stock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(113,462)	(113,462)
Preferred offering	6	150,000	—	—	(4,949)	—	—	—	145,051
	—	—	—	—	—	(3,906)	—	—	(3,906)

Dividend on preferred stock

Issuance of common stock for

acquisitions	—	—	—	—	(723	)	—	—	13,536	12,813
Balance at December 31, 2016	6	\$ 150,000	69,507	\$ 10,426	\$ 1,840,551	\$ 876,958	\$(39,042)	\$(100,485)	\$ 2,738,408	

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

## STIFEL FINANCIAL CORP.

## Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(in thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
<b>Cash Flows From Operating Activities:</b>			
Net income	\$81,520	\$92,336	\$176,067
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by/(used in)			
operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	43,147	36,715	29,280
Amortization of loans and advances to financial advisors and other employees	94,754	53,913	64,735
Amortization of premium on investment portfolio	12,258	2,750	5,847
Provision for loan losses and allowance for loans and advances to financial advisors and other employees	17,793	14,694	9,713
Amortization of intangible assets	14,427	10,423	12,366
Deferred income taxes	46,062	(5,732 )	(8,602 )
Tax deficit/(excess tax benefits) from stock-based compensation	4,904	(14,741 )	(19,858 )
Stock-based compensation	186,303	165,641	94,006
Losses on sale of investments	5,563	9,255	22
Gain on extinguishment of Stifel Financial Capital Trust	(5,607 )	—	—
Other, net	4,676	(13,159 )	(9,778 )
Decrease/(increase) in operating assets, net of assets acquired:			
Cash segregated for regulatory purposes	153,834	(178,081 )	(45,343 )
Receivables:			
Brokerage clients, net	177,300	(1,003,257)	58,917
Brokers, dealers, and clearing organizations	(439,601 )	82,960	(263,391 )
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	(88,165 )	(105,345 )	169,997
Financial instruments owned, including those pledged	(175,602 )	90,716	26,280
Loans originated as held for sale	(2,658,254)	(1,855,714)	(1,132,671)
Proceeds from mortgages held for sale	2,624,950	1,814,168	1,112,318
Loans and advances to financial advisors and other employees	(92,830 )	(187,234 )	(79,216 )
Other assets	(158,875 )	100,670	(2,509 )
Increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities, net of liabilities assumed:			
Payables:			
Brokerage clients	(158,408 )	678,926	2,554
Brokers, dealers, and clearing organizations	(62,105 )	98,301	(8,198 )
Drafts	(89,406 )	108,659	488
Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased	177,288	(65,521 )	106,051
Other liabilities and accrued expenses	(65,101 )	(258,172 )	(48,806 )
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	\$(349,175 )	\$(326,829 )	\$250,269

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.





## STIFEL FINANCIAL CORP.

## Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (continued)

(in thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
<b>Cash Flows From Investing Activities:</b>			
Proceeds from:			
Maturities, calls, sales, and principal paydowns of available-for-sale securities	\$403,951	\$866,899	\$698,895
Calls and principal paydowns of held-to-maturity securities	251,439	126,258	96,618
Sale or maturity of investments	40,175	65,320	60,428
Sale of other real estate owned	—	—	131
Sale of bank foreclosed assets	—	75	—
Disposition of business, net	21,340	—	—
Increase in bank loans, net	(2,462,405)	(517,563 )	(668,354)
Payments for:			
Purchase of available-for-sale securities	(1,961,419)	(991,954 )	(416,851)
Purchase of held-to-maturity securities	(1,437,725)	(802,668 )	(7,959 )
Purchase of investments	(9,278 )	(45,151 )	(48,834 )
Purchase of fixed assets	(28,211 )	(69,822 )	(26,632 )
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(72,383 )	(604,659 )	(80,378 )
Net cash used in investing activities	(5,254,516)	(1,973,265)	(392,936)
<b>Cash Flows from Financing Activities:</b>			
Proceeds from/(repayments of) short-term borrowings, net	287,916	(126,637 )	(55,700 )
Proceeds from issuance of senior notes, net	201,632	297,042	295,638
Proceeds from advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank, net	352,000	148,000	—
Issuance of preferred stock, net of issuance costs	145,051	—	—
Increase/(decrease) in securities sold under agreements to repurchase	(10,128 )	239,494	(224,629)
Increase in bank deposits, net	4,889,127	1,848,275	126,758
Increase/(decrease) in securities loaned	146,838	325,707	(35,914 )
(Tax deficit)/excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation	(4,904 )	14,741	19,858
Proceeds from stock option exercises	543	660	317
Repurchase of common stock	(113,462 )	(117,752 )	—
Cash dividends on preferred stock	(3,906 )	—	—
Extinguishment of Stifel Financial Capital Trust	(9,393 )	—	—
Repayment of Senior Notes	(150,000 )	(175,000 )	—
Contingent consideration	(13,110 )	(29,598 )	—
Extinguishment of subordinated debt	—	—	(3,131 )
Net cash provided by financing activities	5,718,204	2,424,932	123,197
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(12,600 )	(3,601 )	(7,308 )
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	101,913	121,237	(26,778 )
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	811,019	689,782	716,560
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$912,932	\$811,019	\$689,782

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.



## STIFEL FINANCIAL CORP.

## Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (continued)

(in thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:			
Cash paid for interest	\$62,145	\$41,801	\$40,471
Cash paid for income taxes, net of refunds	22,946	59,356	107,009
Noncash investing and financing activities:			
Unit grants, net of forfeitures	\$190,211	\$267,769	\$190,003
Issuance of common stock for acquisitions	12,813	79,747	19,243
Shares surrendered into treasury	—	223	—

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

STIFEL FINANCIAL CORP.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

NOTE 1 – Nature of Operations and Basis of Presentation

Nature of Operations

Stifel Financial Corp. (the “Company”), through its wholly owned subsidiaries, is principally engaged in retail brokerage; securities trading; investment banking; investment advisory; retail, consumer, and commercial banking; and related financial services. We have offices throughout the United States, with a growing presence in Europe. Our major geographic area of concentration is throughout the United States, with a growing presence in the United Kingdom and Europe. Our company’s principal customers are individual investors, corporations, municipalities, and institutions.

Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements include Stifel Financial Corp. and its wholly owned subsidiaries, principally Stifel, Nicolaus & Company, Incorporated (“Stifel”), Keefe Bruyette & Woods (“KBW”), and Stifel Bank & Trust (“Stifel Bank”). Unless otherwise indicated, the terms “we,” “us,” “our,” or “our company” in this report refer to Stifel Financial Corp. and its wholly owned subsidiaries.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, which require management to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts. We consider significant estimates, which are most susceptible to change and impacted significantly by judgments, assumptions, and estimates, to be: valuation of financial instruments and investments in partnerships, accrual for contingencies, allowance for loan losses, derivative instruments and hedging activities, fair value of goodwill and intangible assets, provision for income taxes and related tax reserves, and forfeitures associated with stock-based compensation. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Certain amounts from prior periods have been reclassified to conform to the current period’s presentation. The effect of these reclassifications on our company’s previously reported consolidated financial statements was not material.

Consolidation Policies

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Stifel Financial Corp. and its subsidiaries. We also have investments or interests in other entities for which we must evaluate whether to consolidate by determining whether we have a controlling financial interest or are considered to be the primary beneficiary. In determining whether to consolidate these entities, we evaluate whether the entity is a voting interest entity or a variable interest entity (“VIE”). When we do not have a controlling interest in an entity, but we exert significant influence over the entity, we apply the equity method of accounting. All material intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Voting Interest Entity – Voting interest entities are entities that have (i) total equity investment at risk sufficient to fund expected future operations independently, and (ii) equity holders who have the obligation to absorb losses or receive

residual returns and the right to make decisions about the entity's activities. We consolidate voting interest entities when we determine that there is a controlling financial interest, usually ownership of all, or a majority of, the voting interest.

Variable Interest Entity – VIEs are entities that lack one or more of the characteristics of a voting interest entity. We are required to consolidate certain VIEs in which we have the power to direct the activities of the entity and the obligation to absorb significant losses or receive significant benefits. In other cases, we consolidate VIEs when we are deemed to be the primary beneficiary. The primary beneficiary is defined as the entity that has a variable interest, or a combination of variable interests, that maintains control and receives benefits or will absorb losses that are not pro rata with its ownership interests.

The determination as to whether an entity is a VIE is based on the structure and nature of the entity. We also consider other characteristics, such as the ability to influence the decision-making relative to the entity's activities and how the entity is financed. With the exception of entities eligible for the deferral codified in Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2010-10, "Consolidation: Amendments for Certain Investment Funds" ("ASU 2010-10") (generally asset managers and investment companies), ASC 810 states that a controlling financial interest in an entity is present when an enterprise has a variable interest, or combination of variable interests, that have both the power to direct the activities of the entity that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance and the obligation to absorb losses of the entity or the rights to receive benefits from the entity that could potentially be significant to the entity.

Entities meeting the deferral provision defined by ASU 2010-10 are evaluated under the historical VIE guidance. Under the historical guidance, a controlling financial interest in an entity is present when an enterprise has a variable interest, or combination of variable interests, that will absorb a majority of the entity's expected losses, receive a majority of the entity's expected residual returns, or both. The enterprise with a controlling financial interest, known as the primary beneficiary, consolidates the VIE.

We determine whether we are the primary beneficiary of a VIE by first performing a qualitative analysis of the VIE's control structure, expected benefits and losses, and expected residual returns. This analysis includes a review of, among other factors, the VIE's capital structure, contractual terms, which interests create or absorb benefits or losses, variability, related party relationships, and the design of the VIE. Where a qualitative analysis is not conclusive, we perform a quantitative analysis. We reassess our initial evaluation of an entity as a VIE and our initial determination of whether we are the primary beneficiary of a VIE upon the occurrence of certain reconsideration events. See Note 28 for additional information on VIEs.

## NOTE 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

### Cash and Cash Equivalents

We consider money market mutual funds and highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are not restricted or segregated to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents include money market mutual funds, deposits with banks, certificates of deposit, and federal funds sold. Cash and cash equivalents also include balances that Stifel Bank maintains at the Federal Reserve Bank.

### Cash Segregated for Regulatory Purposes

Our broker-dealer subsidiaries are subject to Rule 15c3-3 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, which requires our company to maintain cash or qualified securities in a segregated reserve account for the exclusive benefit of its clients. In accordance with Rule 15c3-3, our company has portions of its cash segregated for the exclusive benefit of clients at December 31, 2016.

### Brokerage Client Receivables, Net

Brokerage client receivables include receivables of our company's broker-dealer subsidiaries, which represent amounts due on cash and margin transactions and are generally collateralized by securities owned by clients. Brokerage client receivables, primarily consisting of floating-rate loans collateralized by customer-owned securities, are charged interest at rates similar to other such loans made throughout the industry. The receivables are reported at their outstanding principal balance net of allowance for doubtful accounts. When a brokerage client receivable is considered to be impaired, the amount of the impairment is generally measured based on the fair value of the securities acting as collateral, which is measured based on current prices from independent sources, such as listed market prices or broker-dealer price quotations. Securities owned by customers, including those that collateralize margin or other similar transactions, are not reflected in the consolidated statements of financial condition.

### Securities Borrowed and Securities Loaned

Securities borrowed require our company to deliver cash to the lender in exchange for securities and are included in receivables from brokers, dealers, and clearing organizations in the consolidated statements of financial condition. For securities loaned, we generally receive collateral in the form of cash in an amount in excess of the market value of securities loaned. Securities loaned are included in payables to brokers, dealers, and clearing organizations in the consolidated statements of financial condition. We monitor the market value of securities borrowed and loaned on a daily basis, with additional collateral obtained or refunded as necessary. Fees received or paid are recorded in interest revenue or interest expense in the consolidated statements of operations.

Substantially all of these transactions are executed under master netting agreements, which gives us right of offset in the event of counterparty default; however, such receivables and payables with the same counterparty are not set off in the consolidated statements of financial condition.

#### Securities Purchased Under Agreements to Resell and Repurchase Agreements

Securities purchased under agreements to resell (“resale agreements”) are collateralized financing transactions that are recorded at their contractual amounts plus accrued interest. We obtain control of collateral with a market value equal to or in excess of the principal amount loaned and accrued interest under resale agreements. These agreements are short-term in nature and are generally collateralized by U.S. government securities, U.S. government agency securities, and corporate bonds. We value collateral on a daily basis, with additional collateral obtained when necessary to minimize the risk associated with this activity.

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase (“repurchase agreements”) are collateralized financing transactions that are recorded at their contractual amounts plus accrued interest. We make delivery of securities sold under agreements to repurchase and monitor the value of collateral on a daily basis. When necessary, we will deliver additional collateral.

#### Financial Instruments

We measure certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis, including cash equivalents, financial instruments owned, available-for-sale securities, investments, financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, and derivatives. Other than those separately discussed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, the remaining financial instruments are generally short-term in nature, and their carrying values approximate fair value.



The fair value of a financial instrument is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (i.e., “the exit price”) in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. We have categorized our financial instruments measured at fair value into a three-level classification in accordance with Topic 820, “Fair Value Measurement,” which established a hierarchy for inputs used in measuring fair value that maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs by requiring that the most observable inputs be used when available. Observable inputs are inputs that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on market data obtained from independent sources. Unobservable inputs reflect our assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on the best information available in the circumstances. The hierarchy is broken down into three levels based on the transparency of inputs as follows:

Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) are available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the measurement date. A quoted price for an identical asset or liability in an active market provides the most reliable fair value measurement, because it is directly observable to the market.

Level 2 – Pricing inputs are other than quoted prices in active markets, which are either directly or indirectly observable as of the measurement date. The nature of these financial instruments includes instruments for which quoted prices are available but traded less frequently, derivative instruments whose fair value have been derived using a model where inputs to the model are directly observable in the market, or can be derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data, and instruments that are fair valued using other financial instruments, the parameters of which can be directly observed.

Level 3 – Instruments that have little to no pricing observability as of the measurement date. These financial instruments do not have two-way markets and are measured using management’s best estimate of fair value, where the inputs into the determination of fair value require significant management judgment or estimation.

#### Valuation of Financial Instruments

When available, we use observable market prices, observable market parameters, or broker or dealer prices (bid and ask prices) to derive the fair value of financial instruments. In the case of financial instruments transacted on recognized exchanges, the observable market prices represent quotations for completed transactions from the exchange on which the financial instrument is principally traded.

A substantial percentage of the fair value of our financial instruments owned, available-for-sale securities, investments, and financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, are based on observable market prices, observable market parameters, or derived from broker or dealer prices. The availability of observable market prices and pricing parameters can vary from product to product. Where available, observable market prices and pricing or market parameters in a product may be used to derive a price without requiring significant judgment. In certain markets, observable market prices or market parameters are not available for all products, and fair value is determined using techniques appropriate for each particular product. These techniques involve some degree of judgment.

For investments in illiquid or privately held securities that do not have readily determinable fair values, the determination of fair value requires us to estimate the value of the securities using the best information available. Among the factors we consider in determining the fair value of investments are the cost of the investment, terms and liquidity, developments since the acquisition of the investment, the sales price of recently issued securities, the financial condition and operating results of the issuer, earnings trends and consistency of operating cash flows, the long-term business potential of the issuer, the quoted market price of securities with similar quality and yield that are publicly traded, and other factors generally pertinent to the valuation of investments. In instances where a security is subject to transfer restrictions, the value of the security is based primarily on the quoted price of a similar security without restriction but may be reduced by an amount estimated to reflect such restrictions. The fair value of these investments is subject to a high degree of volatility and may be susceptible to significant fluctuation in the near term,

and the differences could be material.

The degree of judgment used in measuring the fair value of financial instruments generally correlates to the level of pricing observability. Pricing observability is impacted by a number of factors, including the type of financial instrument, whether the financial instrument is new to the market and not yet established, and the characteristics specific to the transaction. Financial instruments with readily available active quoted prices for which fair value can be measured from actively quoted prices generally will have a higher degree of pricing observability and a lesser degree of judgment used in measuring fair value. Conversely, financial instruments rarely traded or not quoted will generally have less, or no, pricing observability and a higher degree of judgment used in measuring fair value. See Note 6 for additional information on how we value our financial instruments.

#### Available-for-Sale and Held-to-Maturity Securities

Securities available for sale include U.S. government agency securities; state and municipal securities; agency, non-agency, and commercial mortgage-backed securities; corporate fixed income securities; and asset-backed securities, which primarily includes collateralized loan obligations.

Securities held to maturity are recorded at amortized cost based on our company's positive intent and ability to hold these securities to maturity. Securities held to maturity include agency, commercial, and non-agency mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities, consisting of collateralized loan obligation securities and ARS, and corporate fixed income securities.

We evaluate all securities in an unrealized loss position quarterly to assess whether the impairment is other-than-temporary on a quarterly basis. Our other-than-temporary impairment (“OTTI”) assessment is a subjective process requiring the use of judgments and assumptions. Accordingly, we consider a number of qualitative and quantitative criteria in our assessment, including the extent and duration of the impairment, recent events specific to the issuer and/or industry to which the issuer belongs, the payment structure of the security, external credit ratings and the failure of the issuer to make scheduled interest or principal payments, the value of underlying collateral, current market conditions, and our company’s ability and intent to hold the investment until its value recovers or the securities mature. We may determine that the decline in fair value of an investment is other-than-temporary if our analysis of these factors indicates that we will not recover our investment in the securities.

If we determine that impairment on our debt securities is other-than-temporary and we have made the decision to sell the security or it is more likely than not that we will be required to sell the security prior to recovery of its amortized cost basis, we recognize the entire portion of the impairment in earnings. If we have not made a decision to sell the security and we do not expect that we will be required to sell the security prior to recovery of the amortized cost basis, we recognize only the credit component of OTTI in other operating expenses in the consolidated statements of operations. The remaining unrealized loss due to factors other than credit, or the non-credit component, is recorded in accumulated other comprehensive loss. We determine the credit component based on the difference between the security’s amortized cost basis and the present value of its expected future cash flows, discounted based on the purchase yield. The non-credit component represents the difference between the security’s fair value and the present value of expected future cash flows.

We estimate the portion of loss attributable to credit using a discounted cash flow model. Key assumptions used in estimating the expected cash flows include default rates, loss severity, and prepayment rates. Assumptions used can vary widely based on the collateral underlying the securities and are influenced by factors such as collateral type, loan interest rate, geographical location of the borrower, and borrower characteristics.

Unrealized gains and losses on our available-for-sale securities are reported, net of taxes, in accumulated other comprehensive loss included in shareholders’ equity. Amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts are recorded as interest income in the consolidated statements of operations using the interest method. Realized gains and losses from sales of securities available for sale are determined on a specific identification basis and are included in other income in the consolidated statements of operations in the period they are sold. For securities transferred from available-for-sale to held-to-maturity, carrying value also includes unrealized gains and losses recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss at the date of transfer. Such unrealized gains or losses are accreted over the remaining life of the security with no impact on future net income.

#### Loan Classification

We classify loans based on our investment strategy and management’s assessment of our intent and ability to hold loans for the foreseeable future or until maturity. Management’s intent and ability with respect to certain loans may change from time to time depending on a number of factors, including economic, liquidity, and capital conditions. The accounting and measurement framework for loans differs depending on the loan classification. The classification criteria and accounting and measurement framework for bank loans and loans held for sale are described below.

#### Bank Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses

Bank loans consist of commercial and residential mortgage loans, commercial and industrial loans, stock-secured loans, home equity loans, construction loans, and consumer loans originated or acquired by Stifel Bank. Bank loans include those loans that management has the intent and ability to hold and are recorded at outstanding principal adjusted for any charge-offs, allowance for loan losses, deferred origination fees and costs, and purchased discounts. Loan origination costs, net of fees, and premiums and discounts on purchased loans are deferred and recognized over the contractual life of the loan as an adjustment of yield using the interest method. Bank loans are generally

collateralized by real estate, real property, marketable securities, or other assets of the borrower. Interest income is recognized using the effective interest rate method, which is based upon the respective interest rates and the average daily asset balance. Discount accretion/premium amortization is recognized using the effective interest rate method, which is based upon the respective interest rate and expected lives of loans.

We regularly review the loan portfolio and have established an allowance for loan losses for inherent losses estimated to have occurred in the loan portfolio through a provision for loan losses charged to other operating expenses in the consolidated statements of operations. In providing for the allowance for loan losses, we consider historical loss experience, the nature and volume of the loan portfolio, adverse situations that may affect the borrower's ability to repay, estimated value of any underlying collateral, and prevailing economic conditions. This evaluation is inherently subjective, as it requires estimates that are susceptible to significant revision as more information becomes available.

#### Loans Held for Sale

Loans that we intend to sell or for which we do not have the ability and intent to hold for the foreseeable future are classified as held for sale. Loans held for sale consist of fixed-rate and adjustable-rate residential and multi-family real estate mortgage loans intended for sale. Loans held for sale are stated at lower of cost or market value on an individual loan basis. Declines in market value below cost and any gains or losses on the sale of these assets are recognized in other income in the consolidated statements of operations.

Market value is determined based on prevailing market prices for loans with similar characteristics or on sale contract prices. Deferred fees and costs related to these loans are not amortized but are recognized as part of the cost basis of the loan at the time it is sold. Because loans held for sale are reported at lower of cost or market value, an allowance for loan losses is not established for loans held for sale.

#### Impaired Loans

A loan is considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the scheduled payments of principal or interest when due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement will not be collectible. Factors considered in determining impairment include payment status, collateral value, and the probability of collecting scheduled principal and interest payments when due. Loans that experience insignificant payment delays and payment shortfalls generally are not classified as impaired. We determine the significance of payment delays and payment shortfalls on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration all of the circumstances surrounding the loan and the borrower, including the length of the delay, the reasons for the delay, the borrower's prior payment record, and the amount of the shortfall in relation to the principal and interest owed.

We consider a loan a trouble debt restructuring when an existing borrower is granted concessionary rates or terms, which would not otherwise be offered. The concessions granted do not reflect current market conditions for a new loan of similar risk to another borrower in similar financial circumstances.

Once a loan is determined to be impaired, when principal or interest becomes 90 days past due or when collection becomes uncertain, the accrual of interest and amortization of deferred loan origination fees is discontinued ("non-accrual status") and any accrued and unpaid interest income is reversed. Loans placed on non-accrual status are returned to accrual status when all delinquent principal and interest payments are collected and the collectibility of future principal and interest payments is reasonably assured. Loan losses are charged against the allowance for loan losses when we believe the uncollectibility of a loan balance is certain. Subsequent recoveries, if any, are credited to the allowance for loan losses.

Large groups of smaller balance homogenous loans are collectively evaluated for impairment. Accordingly, we do not separately identify individual consumer and residential loans for impairment measurements. Impairment is measured on a loan-by-loan basis for non-homogeneous loans, and a specific allowance is established for individual loans determined to be impaired. Impairment is measured by comparing the carrying value of the impaired loan to the present value of its expected cash flow discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, the loan's observable market price, or the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent.

#### Investments

Our broker-dealer subsidiaries report changes in fair value of marketable and non-marketable securities in other income in the consolidated statements of operations. The fair value of marketable investments is generally based on either quoted market or dealer prices. The fair value of non-marketable securities is based on management's estimate using the best information available, which generally consists of quoted market prices for similar securities and internally developed discounted cash flow models.

Investments in the consolidated statements of financial condition contain investments in securities that are marketable and securities that are not readily marketable. These investments are not included in our broker-dealer trading inventory or available-for-sale or held-to-maturity portfolios and represent the acquiring and disposing of debt or equity instruments for our benefit.

#### Fixed Assets, Net

Office equipment is depreciated on an accelerated basis over the estimated useful life of the asset of two to seven years. Leasehold improvements are amortized on a straight-line basis over the lesser of the estimated useful life of the asset or the term of the lease. Buildings and building improvements are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset of three to thirty-nine years. Depreciation expense is recorded in occupancy and equipment rental expense in the consolidated statements of operations. Office equipment, leasehold improvements, and property are stated at cost net of accumulated depreciation and amortization in the consolidated statements of financial condition. Office equipment is reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of such assets may not be recoverable.

#### Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Goodwill represents the cost of acquired businesses in excess of the fair value of the related net assets acquired. We test goodwill for impairment on an annual basis and on an interim basis when certain events or circumstances exist. We test for impairment at the reporting unit level, which is generally at the level of or one level below our company's business segments. For both the annual and interim tests, we have the option to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether the existence of events or circumstances leads to a determination that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. If, after assessing the totality of events or circumstances, we determine it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is greater than its carrying amount, then performing the two-step impairment test is not required. However, if we conclude otherwise, we are then required to perform the first step of the two-step impairment test. Goodwill impairment is determined by comparing the estimated fair value of a reporting unit with its respective carrying value. If the estimated fair value exceeds the carrying value, goodwill at the

reporting unit level is not deemed to be impaired. If the estimated fair value is below carrying value, however, further analysis is required to determine the amount of the impairment. Additionally, if the carrying value of a reporting unit is zero or a negative value and it is determined that it is more likely than not the goodwill is impaired, further analysis is required. The estimated fair values of the reporting units are derived based on valuation techniques we believe market participants would use for each of the reporting units. We have elected July 31 as our annual impairment testing date. No indicators of impairment were identified.

Identifiable intangible assets, which are amortized over their estimated useful lives, are tested for potential impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances suggest that the carrying value of an asset or asset group may not be fully recoverable.

#### Loans and Advances to Financial Advisors and Other Employees, Net

We offer transition pay, principally in the form of upfront loans, to financial advisors and certain key revenue producers as part of our company's overall growth strategy. These loans are generally forgiven by a charge to compensation and benefits over a five- to ten-year period if the individual satisfies certain conditions, usually based on continued employment and certain performance standards. We monitor and compare individual financial advisor production to each loan issued to ensure future recoverability. If the individual leaves before the term of the loan expires or fails to meet certain performance standards, the individual is required to repay the balance. In determining the allowance for doubtful receivables from former employees, management considers the facts and circumstances surrounding each receivable, including the amount of the unforgiven balance, the reasons for the terminated employment relationship, and the former employees' overall financial situation.

#### Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

We recognize all of our derivative instruments at fair value as either assets or liabilities in the consolidated statements of financial condition. These instruments are recorded in other assets or accounts payable and accrued expenses in the consolidated statements of financial condition and in the operating section of the consolidated statements of cash flows as increases or decreases of other assets and accounts payable and accrued expenses. Our company's policy is not to offset fair value amounts recognized for derivative instruments and fair value amounts recognized for the right to reclaim cash collateral or the obligation to return cash collateral arising from derivative instruments recognized at fair value executed with the same counterparty under master netting arrangements. The accounting for changes in the fair value (i.e., gains and losses) of a derivative instrument depends on whether it has been designated and qualifies as part of a hedging relationship and, further, on the type of hedging relationship. For those derivative instruments that are designated and qualify as hedging instruments, we must also designate the hedging instrument or transaction, based upon the exposure being hedged.

For derivative instruments that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges (i.e., hedging the exposure to variability in expected future cash flows that is attributable to a particular risk), the effective portion of the gain or loss on the derivative instrument is reported as a component of accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of tax, and reclassified into earnings in the same period or periods during which the hedged transaction affects earnings. The remaining gain or loss on the derivative instrument in excess of the cumulative change in the present value of future cash flows of the hedged item, if any, is recognized in current earnings during the period of change. We do not use derivatives for trading or speculative purposes and, at December 31, 2016, all of our derivatives are designated as cash flow hedges. See Note 15 for additional details.

#### Revenue Recognition

Customer securities transactions are recorded on a settlement date basis, with related commission revenues and expenses recorded on a trade date basis. Commission revenues are recorded as the amount charged to the customer, which, in certain cases, may include varying discounts. Principal securities transactions are recorded on a trade date

basis. We typically distribute our proprietary equity research products to our client base of institutional investors at no charge. These proprietary equity research products are accounted for as a cost of doing business.

Investment banking revenues, which include underwriting fees, management fees, advisory fees, placement fees, and sales credits earned in connection with the distribution of the underwritten securities, are recorded when services for the transactions are completed under the terms of each engagement. Expenses associated with such transactions are deferred until the related revenue is recognized or the engagement is otherwise concluded. Investment banking revenues are presented net of related unreimbursed expenses. We have not recognized any incentive income that is subject to contingent repayments.

Asset management and service fees are recorded when earned, based on the period-end assets in the accounts, and consist of customer account service fees, per account fees (such as IRA fees), and wrap fees, net of external manager costs on managed accounts.

We earn fees from the investment partnerships that we manage or of which we are a general partner. Such management fees are generally based on the net assets or committed capital of the underlying partnerships. We have agreed, in certain cases, to waive management fees, in lieu of making a cash contribution, in satisfaction of our general partner investment commitments to the investment partnerships. In these cases, we generally recognize our management fee revenues at the time when we are allocated a special profit interest in realized gains from these partnerships.



## Operating Leases

We lease office space and equipment under operating leases. We recognize rent expense related to these operating leases on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The lease term commences on the earlier of the date when we become legally obligated for the rent payments or the date on which we take possession of the property. For tenant improvement allowances and rent holidays, we record a deferred rent liability in accounts payable and accrued expenses in the consolidated statements of financial condition and amortize the deferred rent over the lease term as a reduction to occupancy and equipment rental expense in the consolidated statements of operations.

## Income Taxes

We compute income taxes using the asset and liability method, under which deferred income taxes are provided for the temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts and the tax basis of our company's assets and liabilities. We establish a valuation allowance for deferred tax assets if it is more likely than not that these items will either expire before we are able to realize their benefits, or that future deductibility is uncertain.

We recognize the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefits recognized in the consolidated financial statements from such a position are measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. We recognize interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions in provision for income taxes in the consolidated statements of operations. See Note 24 for further information regarding income taxes.

## Foreign Currency Translation

We consolidate our foreign subsidiaries, which have designated their local currency as their functional currency. Assets and liabilities of these foreign subsidiaries are translated at year-end rates of exchange. Revenues and expenses are translated at an average rate for the period. In accordance with FASB Accounting Standards Codification Topic 830, "Foreign Currency Matters," gains or losses resulting from translating foreign currency financial statements are reflected in accumulated other comprehensive loss, a separate component of shareholders' equity. Gains or losses resulting from foreign currency transactions are included in other income in the consolidated statements of operations.

## Recently Issued Accounting Guidance

### Financial Instruments – Credit Losses

In June 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2016-13, "Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments." For trade receivables, loans, and held-to-maturity debt securities, the current probable loss recognition methodology is being replaced by an expected credit loss model. For available-for-sale debt securities, the recognition model on credit losses is generally unchanged, except the losses will be presented as an adjustable allowance. The guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019 (January 1, 2020 for our company), including interim periods within that reporting period. Early adoption is permitted for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018. We are currently evaluating the effect that the new guidance will have on our consolidated financial statements.

### Revenue Recognition

In April 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-10, "Identifying Performance Obligations and Licensing" that amends the revenue guidance in ASU 2014-09 on identifying performance obligations. The effective date of the new guidance will coincide with ASU 2014-09 during the first quarter of 2018.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-08, “Principal Versus Agent Considerations (Reporting Revenue Gross Versus Net)” (“ASU 2016-08”) that amends the principal versus agent guidance in ASU 2014-09. ASU 2016-08 clarifies that the analysis must focus on whether the entity has control of the goods or services before they are transferred to the customer. ASU 2016-08 also provides additional guidance about how to apply the control principle when services are provided and when goods or services are combined with other goods or services. The effective date of the standard for the Company will coincide with ASU 2014-09 during the first quarter of 2018.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, “Revenue From Contracts With Customers (Topic 606),” (“ASU 2014-09”) that supersedes current revenue recognition guidance, including most industry-specific guidance. ASU 2014-09 requires a company to recognize revenue when it transfers promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods and services. The guidance also requires additional disclosures regarding the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue that is recognized. The FASB has approved a one-year deferral of this standard, and this pronouncement is now effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within that reporting period, and is to be applied using one of two retrospective application methods, with early application not permitted.

In 2016, we began analyzing the impact of the standard on our contract portfolio by reviewing our current accounting policies and practices to identify potential differences that would result from applying the requirements of the new standard to our revenue contracts. In addition, we are in the early phases of identifying appropriate changes to our business processes, systems, and controls to support recognition and disclosure under the new standard.

We have been closely monitoring FASB activity related to the new standard. During the second half of 2016, we began developing a plan regarding the evaluation of the potential changes from adopting the new standard on our future financial reporting and disclosures. We also made progress on our contract reviews and detailed policy drafting. Based on our evaluation, we expect to adopt the requirements of the new standard in the first quarter of 2018 and anticipate using the modified retrospective approach.

#### Share-Based Payments

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-09, “Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting” (“ASU 2016-09”) that requires an entity to record all excess tax benefits and tax deficiencies as an income tax benefit or expense in the income statement. ASU 2016-09 will also require an entity to elect an accounting policy to either estimate the number of forfeitures or account for forfeitures when they occur. The guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016 (January 1, 2017 for our company). We are currently evaluating the effect that the new guidance will have on our consolidated financial statements.

#### Leases

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, “Leases” that requires lessees to recognize a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the balance sheet for all leases with the exception of short-term leases. For lessees, leases will continue to be classified as either operating or finance leases in the income statement. Lessor accounting is similar to the current model but updated to align with certain changes to the lessee model. Lessors will continue to classify leases as operating, direct financing, or sales-type leases. The new standard must be adopted using a modified retrospective transition and requires application of the new guidance at the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. The guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018 (January 1, 2019 for our company). Early adoption is permitted. We are currently evaluating the transition method that will be elected and the effect that the new guidance will have on our consolidated financial statements.

#### Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-01, “Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities” that will change the income statement impact of equity investments held by an entity, and the recognition of changes in fair value of financial liabilities when the fair value option is elected. The guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017 (January 1, 2018 for our company). We are currently evaluating the effect that the new guidance will have on our consolidated financial statements.

#### Recently Adopted Accounting Guidance

##### Disclosures for Investments in Certain Entities That Calculate Net Asset Value Per Share

In May 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-07, “Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Disclosures for Investments in Certain Entities That Calculate Net Asset Value Per Share (or Its Equivalent).” The guidance removes the requirement to categorize within the fair value hierarchy all investments for which fair value is measured using the net asset value per share practical expedient. The guidance also removes the requirement to make certain disclosures for all investments that are eligible to be measured at fair value using the net asset value per share practical expedient. Rather, those disclosures are limited to investments for which the entity has elected to measure the fair value using that practical expedient. The guidance became effective for us on January 1, 2016. See Note 6 – Fair Value

Measurements.

#### Interest – Imputation of Interest

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-03, “Interest - Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-30): Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs” (“ASU 2015-03”). The guidance in ASU 2015-03 requires that debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of that debt liability, consistent with debt discounts. The guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015 (January 1, 2016 for our company) and is required to be applied retrospectively to all periods presented beginning in the year of adoption. Upon the adoption of ASU 2015-03 by our company on January 1, 2016, the impact was a reduction in both other assets and senior notes of \$9.9 million. In accordance with ASU No. 2015-03, previously reported amounts have been conformed to the current presentation, as reflected in the consolidated statements of financial condition. The impact as of December 31, 2015, was a reduction to both total assets and total liabilities of \$9.9 million.

NOTE 3 – Acquisitions

ISM Capital LLP

On May 3, 2016, the Company completed the acquisition of ISM Capital LLP (“ISM”), an independent investment bank focused on international debt capital markets. The acquisition of ISM adds to the Company’s debt capital markets origination, sales, and research capabilities in Europe, including an end-to-end platform for convertible securities and other equity-linked debt instruments. The acquisition was funded with cash from operations and our common stock, issued out of treasury.

The acquisition was accounted for under the acquisition method of accounting in accordance with ASC 805 (“ASC Topic 805”), “Business Combinations.” Accordingly, goodwill was measured as the excess of the acquisition-date fair value of the consideration transferred over the amount of acquisition-date identifiable assets acquired net of assumed liabilities. We recorded \$6.9 million of goodwill in the consolidated statement of financial condition, which has been allocated to our company’s Institutional Group segment. Identifiable intangible assets purchased by our company consisted of customer relationships, non-compete, and customer backlog with aggregate acquisition-date fair values of \$2.3 million.

The allocation of the purchase price is preliminary and will be finalized upon completion of the analysis of the fair values of the net assets of ISM at closing and the identified intangible assets. The final goodwill and intangible assets recorded in the consolidated statement of financial condition may differ from that reflected herein as a result of future measurement period adjustments. The goodwill represents the value expected from the synergies created through the operational enhancement benefits that will result from the integration of ISM’s business and the addition of an end-to-end platform for convertible securities and other equity-linked debt instruments to our debt capital markets capabilities in Europe. Goodwill is not expected to be deductible for federal income tax purposes.

We recognized a liability for estimated earn-out payments. These payments will be based on ISM’s performance over a three-year period. The liability for earn-out payments was \$3.7 million at December 31, 2016. The contingent consideration accrual is included in accounts payable and accrued expenses in the consolidated statements of financial condition.

Pro forma information is not presented, because the acquisition is not considered to be material, as defined by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”). The results of operations of ISM have been included in our results prospectively from the date of acquisition.

Eaton Partners

On January 4, 2016, we completed the acquisition of Eaton Partners, LLC (“Eaton Partners”), a global fund placement and advisory firm. Eaton Partners will retain its brand name and will be run as a Stifel company. The acquisition was funded with cash from operations and our common stock, issued out of treasury.

The acquisition was accounted for under the acquisition method of accounting in accordance with Topic 805. Accordingly, goodwill was measured as the excess of the acquisition-date fair value of the consideration transferred over the amount of acquisition-date identifiable assets acquired net of assumed liabilities. We recorded \$72.0 million of goodwill in the consolidated statement of financial condition, which has been allocated to our company’s Institutional Group segment. Identifiable intangible assets purchased by our company consisted of customer relationships, trade name, non-compete, and customer backlog with aggregate acquisition-date fair values of \$32.3 million.

The goodwill represents the value expected from the synergies created through the operational enhancement benefits that will result from the integration of Eaton’s business and from the relationships Eaton has established with private

equity firms, hedge funds, high net worth family offices, and institutional investors. Goodwill is expected to be deductible for federal income tax purposes.

We recognized a liability for estimated earn-out payments. These payments will be based on Eaton Partner's performance over a four-year period. The liability for earn-out payments was \$27.3 million at December 31, 2016. The contingent consideration accrual is included in accounts payable and accrued expenses in the consolidated statements of financial condition.

Pro forma information is not presented, because the acquisition is not considered to be material, as defined by the SEC. The results of operations of Eaton have been included in our results prospectively from the date of acquisition.

#### Barclays Wealth and Investment Management, Americas

On December 4, 2015, we completed the purchase of the Barclays Wealth and Investment Management, Americas ("Barclays"), franchise in the U.S. The Company paid purchase consideration that was funded with cash from operations. As part of that transaction, Stifel Bank, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, acquired approximately \$600.0 million of bank loans, at fair value, from Barclays. The fair values for those loans were estimated using discounted cash flow analyses using interest rates currently being offered for loans with similar terms.

The acquisition was accounted for under the acquisition method of accounting in accordance with Topic 805. Accordingly, goodwill was measured as the excess of the acquisition-date fair value of the consideration transferred over the amount of acquisition-date identifiable assets acquired net of assumed liabilities. We recorded \$24.8 million of goodwill in the consolidated statement of financial

condition, which has been allocated to our company's Global Wealth Management segment. Identifiable intangible assets purchased by our company consisted of customer relationships, with acquisition-date fair value of \$7.3 million.

The goodwill represents the value expected from the synergies created through the operational enhancement benefits that will result from the integration of the hired financial advisors and the conversion of the customer accounts to the Stifel platform. Goodwill is expected to be deductible for federal income tax purposes.

In addition, deferred consideration is payable based on certain revenue generated by Stifel in accordance with the distribution agreement. The deferred consideration of \$15.2 million has been recognized as a liability and is included in accounts payable and accrued expenses in the consolidated statements of financial condition at December 31, 2016.

During 2016, the Company's Board of Directors removed the continuing service requirements associated with restricted stock units that were granted to certain employees of Barclays in December 2015. As a result, the awards were expensed at date of modification resulting in a charge of \$58.6 million during 2016. The fair value of the awards is based upon the closing price of our company's common stock on the date of the grant of the awards. These charges are included in compensation and benefits in the consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2016.

#### Sterne Agee Group, Inc.

On June 5, 2015, we completed the purchase of all of the outstanding shares of common stock of Sterne Agee Group, Inc. ("Sterne Agee"), a financial services firm that offers comprehensive wealth management and investment services to a diverse client base including corporations, municipalities, and individual investors. The purchase was completed pursuant to the merger agreement dated February 23, 2015. On July 1, 2016, the Company completed the sale of Sterne Agee's legacy independent brokerage and clearing businesses pursuant to two separate stock purchase agreements dated June 24, 2016.

The acquisition was accounted for under the acquisition method of accounting in accordance with Topic 805. Accordingly, goodwill was measured as the excess of the acquisition-date fair value of the consideration transferred over the amount of acquisition-date identifiable assets acquired net of assumed liabilities. We recorded \$60.8 million of goodwill and intangible assets in the consolidated statement of financial condition, which has been allocated to our company's Global Wealth Management and Institutional Group segments. Identifiable intangible assets purchased by our company consisted of customer relationships with acquisition-date fair value of \$29.3 million.

The goodwill represents the value expected from the synergies created through the operational enhancement benefits that will result from the integration of Sterne Agee's business and the reputation and expertise of Sterne Agee in the financial services sector.

On June 5, 2015, certain employees were granted restricted stock units of our company as retention. The fair value of the awards issued as retention was \$23.8 million. The fair value of the awards is based upon the closing price of our company's common stock on the date of grant. There are no continuing service requirements associated with these restricted stock units, and accordingly, they were expensed at date of grant. This charge is included in compensation and benefits in the consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2015. In addition, we paid \$33.8 million in the form of notes to associates for retention. These notes will be forgiven by a charge to compensation and benefits over a five- to ten-year period if the individual satisfies certain conditions, usually based on continued employment and certain performance standards.

Prior to the closing date, Sterne Agee had established adequate reserves for various claims that were included in the opening balance sheet. During the third quarter of 2015, one legal matter was settled and paid, and the excess reserves associated with the Canyon Ridge matter were distributed to Sterne Agee Group, Inc. shareholders. Under the terms of the agreements governing the acquisition, we have withheld a portion of the purchase price of Sterne Agee Group, Inc.

pending the resolution of currently existing or subsequently arising liabilities relating to the operation of the Sterne Agee Group Inc. business prior to the closing of the acquisition. Based upon currently available information and review with counsel, we believe the amounts which we are allowed to withhold will be adequate to fully indemnify us from any losses related to the pre-closing operations of Sterne Agee Group, Inc.

1919 Investment Counsel & Trust Co., National Association (“1919 Investment Counsel”)

On November 7, 2014, we completed the acquisition of 1919 Investment Counsel, an asset management firm and trust company that provides customized investment advisory and trust services, on a discretionary basis, to individuals, families, and institutions throughout the country.

On November 7, 2014, certain employees were granted restricted stock or restricted stock units of our company as retention. The fair value of the awards issued as retention was \$11.2 million. There are no continuing service requirements associated with these restricted stock units, and accordingly, they were expensed at date of grant. This charge is included in compensation and benefits in the consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2014. In addition, we paid \$10.8 million in the form of notes to associates for retention. These notes will be forgiven by a charge to compensation and benefits over a five- to ten-year period if the individual satisfies certain conditions, usually based on continued employment and certain performance standards.



## Oriel Securities (“Oriel”)

On July 31, 2014, we completed the acquisition of Oriel, a London-based stockbroking and investment banking firm. The combination of our company and Oriel has created a significant middle-market investment banking group in London, with broad research coverage across most sectors of the economy, equity and debt sales and trading, and investment banking services.

On July 31, 2014, certain employees were granted restricted stock or restricted stock units of our company as retention. The fair value of the awards issued as retention was \$6.8 million. There are no continuing service requirements associated with these restricted stock units, and accordingly, they were expensed at date of grant. This charge is included in compensation and benefits in the consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2014.

## NOTE 4 – Discontinued Operations

(in thousands)	Year Ended December 31, 201 <del>6</del> 2015 2014	
Net revenues	\$—	—\$(121 )
Restructuring expense	—	— 217
Operating expenses	—	— 3,924
Total non-interest expenses	—	— 4,141
Loss from discontinued operations before income tax expense		(4,262)
Income tax benefit	—	— (1,199)
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	\$—	—\$(3,063)

## NOTE 5 – Receivables From and Payables to Brokers, Dealers, and Clearing Organizations

Amounts receivable from brokers, dealers, and clearing organizations at December 31, 2016 and 2015, included (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2016	2015
Deposits paid for securities borrowed	\$382,691	\$318,105
Receivables from clearing organizations	568,373	260,077
Securities failed to deliver	73,688	23,649
	\$1,024,752	\$601,831

Amounts payable to brokers, dealers, and clearing organizations at December 31, 2016 and 2015, included (in thousands):

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	December 31,	
	2016	2015
Deposits received from securities loaned	\$478,814	\$329,670
Payable to clearing organizations	16,411	92,008
Securities failed to receive	27,882	16,353
	\$523,107	\$438,031

Deposits paid for securities borrowed approximate the market value of the securities. Securities failed to deliver and receive represent the contract value of securities that have not been delivered or received on settlement date.

NOTE 6 – Fair Value Measurements

We measure certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis, including financial instruments owned, available-for-sale securities, investments, financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, and derivatives.

We generally utilize third-party pricing services to value Level 1 and Level 2 available-for-sale investment securities, as well as certain derivatives designated as cash flow hedges. We review the methodologies and assumptions used by the third-party pricing services and evaluate the values provided, principally by comparison with other available market quotes for similar instruments and/or analysis based on internal models using available third-party market data. We may occasionally adjust certain values provided by the third-party pricing service when we believe, as the result of our review, that the adjusted price most appropriately reflects the fair value of the particular security.

Following are descriptions of the valuation methodologies and key inputs used to measure financial assets and liabilities recorded at fair value. The descriptions include an indication of the level of the fair value hierarchy in which the assets or liabilities are classified.

#### Financial Instruments Owned and Available-For-Sale Securities

When available, the fair value of financial instruments is based on quoted prices in active markets and reported in Level 1. Level 1 financial instruments include highly liquid instruments with quoted prices, such as equity securities listed in active markets, corporate fixed income securities, and U.S. government securities.

If quoted prices are not available for identical instruments, fair values are obtained from pricing services, broker quotes, or other model-based valuation techniques with observable inputs, such as the present value of estimated cash flows, and reported as Level 2. The nature of these financial instruments include instruments for which quoted prices are available but traded less frequently, instruments whose fair value has been derived using a model where inputs to the model are directly observable in the market, or can be derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data, and instruments that are fair valued using other financial instruments, the parameters of which can be directly observed. Level 2 financial instruments include U.S. government agency securities, mortgage-backed securities, corporate fixed income securities infrequently traded, state and municipal securities, and asset-backed securities, which primarily includes collateralized loan obligations.

We have identified Level 3 financial instruments to include certain equity and corporate fixed income securities with unobservable pricing inputs and certain non-agency mortgage-backed securities. Level 3 financial instruments have little to no pricing observability as of the report date. These financial instruments do not have active two-way markets and are measured using management's best estimate of fair value, where the inputs into the determination of fair value require significant management judgment or estimation.

#### Investments

Investments carried at fair value primarily include corporate equity securities, auction-rate securities ("ARS"), and private company investments.

Corporate equity securities that are valued based on quoted prices in active markets are reported in Level 1. Corporate equity securities with unobservable pricing inputs are reported in Level 3.

ARS are valued based upon our expectations of issuer redemptions and using internal discounted cash flow models that utilize unobservable inputs. ARS are reported as Level 3 assets.

Direct investments in private companies may be valued using the market approach and were valued based on an assessment of each underlying investment, incorporating evaluation of additional significant third-party financing, changes in valuations of comparable peer companies, the business environment of the companies, market indices, assumptions relating to appropriate risk adjustments for nonperformance, and legal restrictions on disposition, among other factors. The fair value derived from the methods used are evaluated and weighted, as appropriate, considering the reasonableness of the range of values indicated. Under the market approach, fair value may be determined by reference to multiples of market-comparable companies or transactions, including earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization ("EBITDA") multiples. For securities utilizing the market comparable companies valuation technique, a significant increase (decrease) in the EBITDA multiple in isolation could result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value measurement.

#### Investments in Funds That Are Measured at Net Asset Value Per Share

Investments at fair value include investments in funds, including certain money market funds that are measured at net asset value (“NAV”). The Company uses NAV to measure the fair value of its fund investments when (i) the fund investment does not have a readily determinable fair value and (ii) the NAV of the investment fund is calculated in a manner consistent with the measurement principles of investment company accounting, including measurement of the underlying investments at fair value. The Company adopted ASU No. 2015-07 in January 2016, and, as required, disclosures in the paragraphs and tables below are limited to only those investments in funds that are measured at NAV. In accordance with ASU No. 2015-07, previously reported amounts have been conformed to the current presentation.

The Company's investments in funds measured at NAV include private company investments, partnership interests, mutual funds, private equity funds, and money market funds. Private equity funds primarily invest in a broad range of industries worldwide in a variety of situations, including leveraged buyouts, recapitalizations, growth investments, and distressed investments. The private equity funds are primarily closed-end funds in which the Company's investments are generally not eligible for redemption. Distributions will be received from these funds as the underlying assets are liquidated or distributed.

The general and limited partnership interests in investment partnerships were primarily valued based upon NAVs received from third-party fund managers. The various partnerships are investment companies, which record their underlying investments at fair value based on fair value policies established by management of the underlying fund. Fair value policies at the underlying fund generally require the funds to utilize pricing/valuation information, including independent appraisals, from third-party sources. However, in some instances, current valuation information for illiquid securities or securities in markets that are not active may not be available from any third-party source or fund management may conclude that the valuations that are available from third-party sources are not reliable. In these instances, fund management may perform model-based analytical valuations that may be used as an input to value these investments.

The tables below present the fair value of our investments in, and unfunded commitments to, funds that are measured at NAV (in thousands):

	December 31, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Fair	Unfunded	Fair	Unfunded
	value of	commitments	value of	commitments
	investments		investments	
Private company investments	\$18,763	\$ 8,526	\$34,385	\$ 14,178
Partnership interests	15,798	1,822	22,502	2,018
Mutual funds	11,301	—	20,399	—
Private equity funds	9,310	2,020	12,970	9,352
Money market funds	35,637	—	77,097	—
Total	\$90,809	\$ 12,368	\$167,353	\$ 25,548

#### Financial Instruments Sold, But Not Yet Purchased

Financial instruments sold, but not purchased, recorded at fair value based on quoted prices in active markets and other observable market data include highly liquid instruments with quoted prices, such as U.S. government securities, corporate fixed income securities, and equity securities listed in active markets, which are reported as Level 1.

If quoted prices are not available, fair values are obtained from pricing services, broker quotes, or other model-based valuation techniques with observable inputs, such as the present value of estimated cash flows, and reported as Level 2. The nature of these financial instruments include instruments for which quoted prices are available but traded less frequently, instruments whose fair value has been derived using a model where inputs to the model are directly observable in the market, or can be derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data, and instruments that are fair valued using other financial instruments, the parameters of which can be directly observed. Level 2 financial instruments include U.S. government agency securities, mortgage-backed securities not actively traded, corporate fixed income securities, and state and municipal securities.

#### Derivatives

Derivatives are valued using quoted market prices for identical instruments when available or pricing models based on the net present value of estimated future cash flows. The valuation models used require market observable inputs, including contractual terms, market prices, yield curves, credit curves, and measures of volatility. We manage credit risk for our derivative positions on a counterparty-by-counterparty basis and calculate credit valuation adjustments,

included in the fair value of these instruments, on the basis of our relationships at the counterparty portfolio/master netting agreement level. These credit valuation adjustments are determined by applying a credit spread for the counterparty to the total expected exposure of the derivative after considering collateral and other master netting arrangements. We have classified our interest rate swaps as Level 2.

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Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2016, are presented below (in thousands):

	December 31, 2016			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Financial instruments owned:</b>				
U.S. government securities	\$9,951	\$9,951	\$—	\$—
U.S. government agency securities	89,833	—	89,833	—
<b>Mortgage-backed securities:</b>				
Agency	305,774	—	305,774	—
Non-agency	28,402	—	27,320	1,082
<b>Corporate securities:</b>				
Fixed income securities	299,946	1,944	297,729	273
Equity securities	32,044	31,444	—	600
State and municipal securities	159,095	—	159,095	—
<b>Total financial instruments owned</b>	<b>925,045</b>	<b>43,339</b>	<b>879,751</b>	<b>1,955</b>
<b>Available-for-sale securities:</b>				
U.S. government agency securities	4,197	300	3,897	—
State and municipal securities	72,490	—	72,490	—
<b>Mortgage-backed securities:</b>				
Agency	338,732	—	338,732	—
Commercial	72,773	—	72,773	—
Non-agency	1,892	—	1,892	—
Corporate fixed income securities	823,511	—	823,511	—
Asset-backed securities	1,867,718	—	1,867,718	—
<b>Total available-for-sale securities</b>	<b>3,181,313</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>3,181,013</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Investments:</b>				
Corporate equity securities	27,247	23,414	—	3,833
<b>Auction rate securities:</b>				
Equity securities	48,689	—	—	48,689
Municipal securities	832	—	—	832
Other	1,623	—	383	1,240
Investments measured at NAV	55,172	—	—	—
<b>Total investments</b>	<b>133,563</b>	<b>23,414</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>54,594</b>
Cash equivalents measured at NAV	35,637	—	—	—
Derivative contracts <sup>(1)</sup>	10,390	—	10,390	—
	\$4,285,948	\$67,053	\$4,071,537	\$56,549

<sup>(1)</sup>Included in other assets in the consolidated statements of financial condition.

	December 31, 2016			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Liabilities:</b>				
<b>Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased:</b>				
U.S. government securities	\$362,536	\$362,536	\$—	\$—
U.S. government agency securities	20,549	—	20,549	—
<b>Mortgage-backed securities:</b>				
Agency	94,552	—	94,552	—

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Non-agency	1	—	1	—
Corporate securities:				
Fixed income securities	202,968	980	201,988	—
Equity securities	18,395	18,395	—	—
State and municipal securities	31	—	31	—
Total financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased	699,032	381,911	317,121	—
Derivative contracts <sup>(2)</sup>	1,823	—	1,823	—
	\$700,855	\$381,911	\$318,944	\$ —



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(2)Included in accounts payable and accrued expenses in the consolidated statements of financial condition. Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2015, are presented below (in thousands):

	December 31, 2015			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Financial instruments owned:</b>				
U.S. government securities	\$45,167	\$45,167	\$—	\$—
U.S. government agency securities	116,949	—	116,949	—
<b>Mortgage-backed securities:</b>				
Agency	205,473	—	205,473	—
Non-agency	33,319	—	31,843	1,476
<b>Corporate securities:</b>				
Fixed income securities	203,910	13,203	190,707	—
Equity securities	31,642	29,388	1,635	619
State and municipal securities	112,983	—	112,983	—
<b>Total financial instruments owned</b>	<b>749,443</b>	<b>87,758</b>	<b>659,590</b>	<b>2,095</b>
<b>Available-for-sale securities:</b>				
U.S. government agency securities	1,698	—	1,698	—
State and municipal securities	74,167	—	74,167	—
<b>Mortgage-backed securities:</b>				
Agency	304,893	—	304,893	—
Commercial	11,310	—	11,310	—
Non-agency	2,518	—	2,518	—
Corporate fixed income securities	319,408	—	319,408	—
Asset-backed securities	915,913	—	915,913	—
<b>Total available-for-sale securities</b>	<b>1,629,907</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,629,907</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Investments:</b>				
Corporate equity securities	30,737	26,436	1,359	2,942
U.S. government securities	102	102	—	—
<b>Auction rate securities:</b>				
Equity securities	55,710	—	5,268	50,442
Municipal securities	1,315	—	—	1,315
Other	2,897	4	2,873	20
<b>Investments measured at NAV</b>	<b>90,256</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Total investments</b>	<b>181,017</b>	<b>26,542</b>	<b>9,500</b>	<b>54,719</b>
<b>Cash equivalents measured at NAV</b>	<b>77,097</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
	<b>\$2,637,464</b>	<b>\$114,300</b>	<b>\$2,298,997</b>	<b>\$56,814</b>

	December 31, 2015			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Liabilities:</b>				
<b>Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased:</b>				
U.S. government securities	\$186,030	\$186,030	\$—	\$—
Agency mortgage-backed securities:	50,830	—	50,830	—

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Corporate securities:				
Fixed income securities	255,700	3,601	252,099	—
Equity securities	29,184	22,894	6,290	—
Total financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased	521,744	212,525	309,219	—
Derivative contracts <sup>(2)</sup>	3,591	—	3,591	—
	\$525,335	\$212,525	\$312,810	\$ —

<sup>(2)</sup>Included in accounts payable and accrued expenses in the consolidated statements of financial condition.

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The following tables summarize the changes in fair value associated with Level 3 financial instruments during the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31, 2016		
	Financial instruments owned		
	Mortgage-		
	Backed Corporate		
	Securities	Fixed	Equity
	–	Income	Equity
	Non-Agency	Securities	Securities
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$1,476	\$ —	\$ 619
Unrealized gains/(losses):			
Included in changes in net assets <sup>(1)</sup>	(18 )	—	(279 )
Included in OCI <sup>(2)</sup>	—	—	—
Realized gains/(losses) <sup>(1)</sup>	54	—	—
Purchases	—	292	253
Sales	—	—	—
Redemptions	(430 )	(19 )	—
Transfers:			
Into Level 3	—	—	7
Out of Level 3	—	—	—
Net change	(394 )	273	(19 )
Balance at December 31, 2016	\$1,082	\$ 273	\$ 600

	Year Ended December 31, 2016			
	Investments			
	Auction		Auction	
	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
	Corporate	Securities	Securities	Equity
	Equity	–	Securities	–
	Securities	Equity	Municipal	Other
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$2,942	\$ 50,442	\$ 1,315	\$ 20
Unrealized gains/(losses):				
Included in changes in net assets <sup>(1)</sup>	(361 )	547	67	—
Included in OCI <sup>(2)</sup>	—	—	—	—
Realized gains <sup>(1)</sup>	2,453	—	—	—
Purchases	3,593	50	—	3,782
Sales	—	—	—	—
Redemptions	(4,794)	(2,350 )	(550 )	—
Transfers:				
Into Level 3	—	—	—	465
Out of Level 3	—	—	—	(3,027)

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Net change	891	(1,753 )	(483 )	1,220
Balance at December 31, 2016	\$3,833	\$48,689	\$ 832	\$1,240

(1) Realized and unrealized gains/(losses) related to financial instruments owned and investments are reported in other income in the consolidated statements of operations.

(2) Unrealized gains/(losses) related to available-for-sale securities are reported in accumulated other comprehensive loss in the consolidated statements of financial condition.

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	Year Ended December 31, 2015			
	Non-Agency	Agency	Securities	Securities
	Income	Equity	Securities	Securities
	–	–	–	–
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$ 806	\$ 1,993	\$ 1,144	\$ 44,045
Unrealized gains/(losses):				
Included in changes in net assets <sup>(1)</sup>	(241 )	84	—	—
Included in OCI <sup>(2)</sup>	—	—	—	342
Realized gains/(losses) <sup>(1)</sup>	127	53	—	(2,136 )
Purchases	—	11,643	—	—
Sales	—	(13,773 )	(525 )	(42,251 )
Redemptions	(332 )	—	—	—
Transfers:				
Into Level 3	1,116	—	—	—
Out of Level 3	—	—	—	—
Net change	670	(1,993 )	(525 )	(44,045 )
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$ 1,476	\$ —	\$ 619	\$ —

	Year Ended December 31, 2015			
	Securities	Equity	Municipal	Other
	Equity	Equity	Securities	Securities
	–	–	–	–
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$ 7,550	\$ 46,197	\$ 1,326	\$ 2,026
Unrealized gains/(losses):				
Included in changes in net assets <sup>(1)</sup>	1,410	(413 )	(11 )	(938 )
Included in OCI <sup>(2)</sup>	—	—	—	—
Realized gains <sup>(1)</sup>	—	—	—	—
Purchases	—	15,176	—	—
Sales	—	—	—	—
Redemptions	—	(5,250 )	—	—
Transfers:				
Into Level 3	182	—	—	—
Out of Level 3	(6,200)	(5,268 )	—	(1,068)

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Net change	(4,608)	4,245	(11	)	(2,006)
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$2,942	\$50,442	\$1,315		\$20

(1) Realized and unrealized gains/(losses) related to financial instruments owned and investments are reported in other income in the consolidated statements of operations.

(2) Unrealized gains/(losses) related to available-for-sale securities are reported in accumulated other comprehensive loss in the consolidated statements of financial condition.

The results included in the table above are only a component of the overall investment strategies of our company. The table above does not present Level 1 or Level 2 valued assets or liabilities. The changes to our company's Level 3 classified instruments during the year ended December 31, 2016, were principally a result of redemptions of corporate equity securities, ARS redemptions, and transfers out of Level 3, offset by purchases of corporate equity securities and other investments, and realized and unrealized gains, net. The changes in unrealized gains/(losses) recorded in earnings for the year ended December 31, 2016, relating to Level 3 assets still held at December 31, 2016, were immaterial.

The following table summarizes quantitative information related to the significant unobservable inputs utilized in our company's Level 3 recurring fair value measurements as of December 31, 2016.

	Valuation	Unobservable		Weighted
	technique	input	Range	average
<b>Investments:</b>				
Corporate equity securities	Market comparable companies	Tangible book value multiple	1.41 - 2.28	1.95
<b>Auction rate securities:</b>				
Equity securities	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate	2.0% - 12.6%	6.5%
		Workout period	1-3 years	2.5 years
Municipal securities	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate	2.2% - 10.6%	4.9%
		Workout period	1-4 years	1.9 years

The fair value of certain Level 3 assets was determined using various methodologies, as appropriate, including third-party pricing vendors and broker quotes. These inputs are evaluated for reasonableness through various procedures, including due diligence reviews of third-party pricing vendors, variance analyses, consideration of current market environment, and other analytical procedures.

The fair value for our auction rate securities was determined using an income approach based on an internally developed discounted cash flow model. The discounted cash flow model utilizes two significant unobservable inputs: discount rate and workout period. The discount rate was calculated using credit spreads of the underlying collateral or similar securities. The workout period was based on an assessment of publicly available information on efforts to re-establish functioning markets for these securities and our company's own redemption experience. Significant increases in any of these inputs in isolation would result in a significantly lower fair value. On an ongoing basis, management verifies the fair value by reviewing the appropriateness of the discounted cash flow model and its significant inputs.

#### Transfers Within the Fair Value Hierarchy

We assess our financial instruments on a quarterly basis to determine the appropriate classification within the fair value hierarchy. Transfers between fair value classifications occur when there are changes in pricing observability levels. Transfers of financial instruments among the levels are deemed to occur at the beginning of the reporting period.

There were \$1.9 million of transfers of financial assets from Level 2 to Level 1 during the year ended December 31, 2016. There were \$8.6 million of transfers of financial assets from Level 1 to Level 2 during the year ended December 31, 2016, primarily related to corporate fixed income securities for which there were low volumes of recent trade activity observed. There were \$0.5 million of transfers of financial assets into Level 3 during the year ended December 31, 2016. There were \$3.0 million of transfers of financial assets out of Level 3 during the year ended December 31, 2016, primarily related to other investments that were reclassified to NAV at December 31, 2016.

## Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The following reflects the fair value of financial instruments as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, whether or not recognized in the consolidated statements of financial condition at fair value (in thousands).

	December 31, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Carrying Value	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Value	Estimated Fair Value
<b>Financial assets:</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$912,932	\$912,932	\$811,019	\$811,019
Cash segregated for regulatory purposes	73,235	73,235	227,727	227,727
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	248,588	248,588	160,423	160,423
Financial instruments owned	925,045	925,045	749,443	749,443
Available-for-sale securities	3,181,313	3,181,313	1,629,907	1,629,907
Held-to-maturity securities	3,038,405	3,040,554	1,855,399	1,874,998
Loans held for sale	228,588	228,588	189,921	189,921
Bank loans	5,591,190	5,633,804	3,143,515	3,188,402
Investments	133,563	133,563	181,017	181,017
Derivative contracts <sup>(1)</sup>	10,390	10,390	—	—
<b>Financial liabilities:</b>				
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	\$268,546	\$268,546	\$278,674	\$278,674
Bank deposits	11,527,483	11,092,185	6,638,356	6,627,818
Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased	699,032	699,032	521,744	521,744
Derivative contracts <sup>(2)</sup>	1,823	1,823	3,591	3,591
Borrowings	377,000	377,000	89,084	89,084
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	500,000	500,000	148,000	148,000
Senior notes	795,891	799,632	740,136	736,135
Debentures to Stifel Financial Capital Trusts	67,500	52,525	82,500	72,371

<sup>(1)</sup>Included in other assets in the consolidated statements of financial condition.

<sup>(2)</sup>Included in accounts payable and accrued expenses in the consolidated statements of financial condition.

The following table presents the estimated fair values of financial instruments not measured at fair value on a recurring basis for the periods indicated (in thousands):

	December 31, 2016			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Financial assets:</b>				
Cash	\$877,295	\$877,295	\$—	\$—
Cash segregated for regulatory purposes	73,235	73,235	—	—
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	248,588	227,983	20,605	—
Held-to-maturity securities	3,040,554	—	2,830,869	209,685
Loans held for sale	228,588	—	228,588	—
Bank loans	5,633,804	—	5,633,804	—
<b>Financial liabilities:</b>				
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	\$268,546	\$149,881	\$118,665	\$—



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Bank deposits	11,092,185	—	11,092,185	—
Borrowings	377,000	377,000	—	—
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	500,000	500,000	—	—
Senior notes	799,632	799,632	—	—
Debentures to Stifel Financial Capital Trusts	52,525	—	—	52,525

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	December 31, 2015			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Financial assets:</b>				
Cash	\$733,922	\$733,922	\$—	\$—
Cash segregated for regulatory purposes	227,727	227,727	—	—
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	160,423	160,423	—	—
Held-to-maturity securities	1,874,998	—	1,317,582	557,416
Loans held for sale	189,921	—	189,921	—
Bank loans	3,188,402	—	3,188,402	—
<b>Financial liabilities:</b>				
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	\$278,674	\$278,674	\$—	\$—
Bank deposits	6,627,818	—	6,627,818	—
Borrowings	89,084	—	89,084	—
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	148,000	148,000	—	—
Senior notes	736,135	736,135	—	—
Debentures to Stifel Financial Capital Trusts	72,371	—	—	72,371

The following, as supplemented by the discussion above, describes the valuation techniques used in estimating the fair value of our financial instruments as of December 31, 2016 and 2015.

#### Financial Assets

##### Securities Purchased Under Agreements to Resell

Securities purchased under agreements to resell are collateralized financing transactions that are recorded at their contractual amounts plus accrued interest. The carrying values at December 31, 2016 and 2015 approximate fair value due to their short-term nature.

##### Held-to-Maturity Securities

Securities held to maturity are recorded at amortized cost based on our company's positive intent and ability to hold these securities to maturity. Securities held to maturity include agency, commercial, and non-agency mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities, consisting of collateralized loan obligation securities and ARS, and corporate fixed income securities. The estimated fair value, included in the above table, is determined using several factors; however, primary weight is given to discounted cash flow modeling techniques that incorporated an estimated discount rate based upon recent observable debt security issuances with similar characteristics.

##### Loans Held for Sale

Loans held for sale consist of fixed-rate and adjustable-rate residential real estate loans intended for sale. Loans held for sale are stated at lower of cost or fair value. Fair value is determined based on prevailing market prices for loans with similar characteristics or on sale contract prices.

##### Bank Loans

The fair values of mortgage loans and commercial loans were estimated using a discounted cash flow method, a form of the income approach. Discount rates were determined considering rates at which similar portfolios of loans would be made under current conditions and considering liquidity spreads applicable to each loan portfolio based on the

secondary market.

#### Financial Liabilities

##### Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase are collateralized financing transactions that are recorded at their contractual amounts plus accrued interest. The carrying values at December 31, 2016 and 2015 approximate fair value due to the short-term nature.

##### Bank Deposits

The fair value for demand deposits is equal to the amount payable on demand at the reporting date (that is, their carrying amounts). The carrying amounts of variable-rate money-market and savings accounts approximate their fair values at the reporting date as these are short-term in nature. The fair value of other interest-bearing deposits, including certificates of deposit, was calculated by discounting the future cash flows using discount rates based on the expected current market rates for similar products with similar remaining terms.

## Borrowings

The carrying amount of borrowings approximates fair value due to the relative short-term nature of such borrowings. In addition, Stifel Bank's Federal Home Loan Bank advances reflect terms that approximate current market rates for similar borrowings.

## Senior Notes

The fair value of our senior notes is estimated based upon quoted market prices.

## Debentures to Stifel Financial Capital Trusts

The fair value of our trust preferred securities is based on the discounted value of contractual cash flows. We have assumed a discount rate based on the coupon achieved in our 4.250% senior notes due 2024.

These fair value disclosures represent our best estimates based on relevant market information and information about the financial instruments. Fair value estimates are based on judgments regarding future expected losses, current economic conditions, risk characteristics of the various instruments, and other factors. These estimates are subjective in nature and involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment and, therefore, cannot be determined with precision. Changes in the above methodologies and assumptions could significantly affect the estimates.

## NOTE 7 – Financial Instruments Owned and Financial Instruments Sold, But Not Yet Purchased

The components of financial instruments owned and financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at December 31, 2016 and 2015, are as follows (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2016	2015
Financial instruments owned:		
U.S. government securities	\$9,951	\$45,167
U.S. government agency securities	89,833	116,949
Mortgage-backed securities:		
Agency	305,774	205,473
Non-agency	28,402	33,319
Corporate securities:		
Fixed income securities	299,946	203,910
Equity securities	32,044	31,642
State and municipal securities	159,095	112,983
	\$925,045	\$749,443
Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased:		
U.S. government securities	\$362,536	\$186,030
U.S. government agency securities	20,549	—
Mortgage-backed securities:		
Agency	94,552	50,830
Non-agency	1	—

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Corporate securities:		
Fixed income securities	202,968	255,700
Equity securities	18,395	29,184
State and municipal securities	31	—
	\$699,032	\$521,744

At December 31, 2016 and 2015, financial instruments owned in the amount of \$992.9 million and \$508.5 million, respectively, were pledged as collateral (on a settlement-date basis) for our repurchase agreements and short-term borrowings. Financial instruments owned on a settlement-date basis were \$1.3 billion at December 31, 2016. Our financial instruments owned are presented on a trade-date basis in the consolidated statements of financial condition.

Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, represent obligations of our company to deliver the specified security at the contracted price, thereby creating a liability to purchase the security in the market at prevailing prices in future periods. We are obligated to acquire the securities sold short at prevailing market prices in future periods, which may exceed the amount reflected in the consolidated statements of financial condition.

## NOTE 8 – Available-for-Sale and Held-to-Maturity Securities

The following tables provide a summary of the amortized cost and fair values of the available-for-sale securities and held-to-maturity securities at December 31, 2016 and 2015 (in thousands):

	December 31, 2016			
	Gross		Gross	
	Amortized	Unrealized	Unrealized	Estimated
	Cost	Gains <sup>(1)</sup>	Losses <sup>(1)</sup>	Fair Value
<b>Available-for-sale securities</b>				
U.S. government agency securities	\$4,213	\$ 2	\$(18 )	\$4,197
State and municipal securities	76,066	—	(3,576 )	72,490
<b>Mortgage-backed securities:</b>				
Agency	340,738	298	(2,304 )	338,732
Commercial	77,417	59	(4,703 )	72,773
Non-agency	2,032	—	(140 )	1,892
Corporate fixed income securities	830,695	1,418	(8,602 )	823,511
Asset-backed securities	1,858,929	9,857	(1,068 )	1,867,718
	\$3,190,090	\$ 11,634	\$(20,411 )	\$3,181,313
<b>Held-to-maturity securities <sup>(2)</sup></b>				
<b>Mortgage-backed securities:</b>				
Agency	\$1,567,758	\$ 14,537	\$(17,037 )	\$1,565,258
Commercial	59,581	1,786	—	61,367
Non-agency	688	—	(13 )	675
Asset-backed securities	1,370,300	6,242	(3,396 )	1,373,146
Corporate fixed income securities	40,078	30	—	40,108
	\$3,038,405	\$ 22,595	\$(20,446 )	\$3,040,554
	December 31, 2015			
	Gross		Gross	
	Amortized	Unrealized	Unrealized	Estimated
	Cost	Gains <sup>(1)</sup>	Losses <sup>(1)</sup>	Fair Value
<b>Available-for-sale securities</b>				
U.S. government agency securities	\$1,700	\$ 1	\$(3 )	\$1,698
State and municipal securities	75,953	28	(1,814 )	74,167
<b>Mortgage-backed securities:</b>				
Agency	306,309	125	(1,541 )	304,893
Commercial	11,177	134	(1 )	11,310
Non-agency	2,679	2	(163 )	2,518
Corporate fixed income securities	321,017	743	(2,352 )	319,408
Asset-backed securities	922,563	774	(7,424 )	915,913
	\$1,641,398	\$ 1,807	\$(13,298 )	\$1,629,907
<b>Held-to-maturity securities <sup>(2)</sup></b>				
<b>Mortgage-backed securities:</b>				

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Agency	\$1,257,808	\$ 23,346	\$ (3,105 )	\$1,278,049
Commercial	59,521	1,832	—	61,353
Non-agency	929	—	(15 )	914
Asset-backed securities	496,996	2,076	(4,139 )	494,933
Corporate fixed income securities	40,145	-	(396 )	39,749
	\$1,855,399	\$ 27,254	\$ (7,655 )	\$1,874,998

(1) Unrealized gains/(losses) related to available-for-sale securities are reported in accumulated other comprehensive loss.

(2) Held-to-maturity securities are carried in the consolidated statements of financial condition at amortized cost, and the changes in the value of these securities, other than impairment charges, are not reported on the consolidated financial statements.

For the year ended December 31, 2016, there were no sales of available-for-sale securities. For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, we received proceeds of \$641.6 million and \$300.3 million, respectively, from the sale of available-for-sale securities, which resulted in net realized gains of \$3.2 million and \$3.7 million, respectively.

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During the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014, unrealized gains, net of deferred tax expense, of \$5.8 million, \$1.4 million, and \$1.8 million, respectively, were recorded in accumulated other comprehensive loss in the consolidated statements of financial condition.

The table below summarizes the amortized cost and fair values of debt securities by contractual maturity (in thousands). Expected maturities may differ significantly from contractual maturities, as issuers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

	December 31, 2016			
	Available-for-sale		Held-to-maturity	
	securities		securities	
	Amortized	Estimated	Amortized	Estimated
	Cost	Fair Value	Cost	Fair Value
<b>Debt securities</b>				
Within one year	\$23,947	\$23,952	\$—	\$—
After one year through three years	271,872	272,292	40,078	40,108
After three years through five years	409,576	405,986	—	—
After five years through ten years	840,487	840,590	141,576	141,973
After ten years	1,224,021	1,225,096	1,228,724	1,231,173
<b>Mortgage-backed securities</b>				
Within one year	9	9	—	—
After three years through five years	—	—	59,581	61,367
After five years through ten years	58,967	55,245	170,493	169,498
After ten years	361,211	358,143	1,397,953	1,396,435
	\$3,190,090	\$3,181,313	\$3,038,405	\$3,040,554

The maturities of our available-for-sale (fair value) and held-to-maturity (amortized cost) securities at December 31, 2016, are as follows (in thousands):

	Within			After 10	Total
	1	5-10	Years		
	Year	1-5 Years	Years	Years	
<b>Available-for-sale: <sup>(1)</sup></b>					
U.S. government agency securities	\$1,351	\$2,846	\$—	\$—	\$4,197
State and municipal securities	301	375	16,821	54,993	72,490
<b>Mortgage-backed securities:</b>					
Agency	—	—	480	338,252	338,732
Commercial	—	—	54,764	18,009	72,773
Non-agency	8	—	—	1,884	1,892
Corporate fixed income securities	22,301	675,058	126,152	—	823,511
Asset-backed securities	—	—	697,616	1,170,102	1,867,718



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	\$23,961	\$678,279	\$895,833	\$1,583,240	\$3,181,313
Held-to-maturity:					
Mortgage-backed securities:					
Agency	\$—	\$—	\$170,493	\$1,397,265	\$1,567,758
Commercial	—	59,581	—	—	59,581
Non-agency	—	—	—	688	688
Asset-backed securities	—	—	141,576	1,228,724	1,370,300
Corporate fixed income securities	—	40,078	—	—	40,078
	\$—	\$99,659	\$312,069	\$2,626,677	\$3,038,405

<sup>(1)</sup>Due to the immaterial amount of income recognized on tax-exempt securities, yields were not calculated on a tax-equivalent basis.

At December 31, 2016 and 2015, securities of \$2.0 billion and \$1.1 billion, respectively, were pledged at the Federal Home Loan Bank as collateral for borrowings and letters of credit obtained to secure public deposits. At December 31, 2016 and 2015, securities of \$1.7 billion and \$1.1 billion, respectively, were pledged with the Federal Reserve discount window.

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The following table shows the gross unrealized losses and fair value of the Company's investment securities with unrealized losses, aggregated by investment category and length of time the individual investment securities have been in continuous unrealized loss positions, at December 31, 2016 (in thousands):

	Less than 12 months		12 months or more		Total	
	Gross		Gross		Gross	
	Unrealized	Estimated	Unrealized	Estimated	Unrealized	Estimated
	Losses	Fair Value	Losses	Fair Value	Losses	Fair Value
<b>Available-for-sale securities</b>						
U.S. government securities	\$(18 )	\$3,497	—	—	\$(18 )	\$3,497
State and municipal securities	(372 )	12,297	(3,204)	60,192	(3,576 )	72,489
<b>Mortgage-backed securities:</b>						
Agency	(876 )	120,004	(1,428)	185,415	(2,304 )	305,419
Commercial	(4,703 )	71,001	—	—	(4,703 )	71,001
Non-agency	—	—	(140 )	1,838	(140 )	1,838
Corporate fixed income securities	(8,602 )	566,692	—	—	(8,602 )	566,692
Asset-backed securities	(1,068 )	261,341	—	—	(1,068 )	261,341
	\$(15,639)	\$1,034,832	\$(4,772)	\$247,445	\$(20,411)	\$1,282,277
<b>Held-to-maturity securities</b>						
<b>Mortgage-backed securities:</b>						
Agency	\$(17,017)	\$895,258	\$(20 )	\$1,415	\$(17,037)	\$896,673
Non-agency	—	—	(13 )	675	(13 )	675
Asset-backed securities	(534 )	294,656	(2,862)	52,169	(3,396 )	346,825
	\$(17,551)	\$1,189,914	\$(2,895)	\$54,259	\$(20,446)	\$1,244,173

At December 31, 2016, the amortized cost of 146 securities classified as available for sale exceeded their fair value by \$20.4 million, of which \$4.8 million related to investment securities that had been in a loss position for 12 months or longer. The total fair value of these investments at December 31, 2016, was \$1.3 billion, which was 40.3% of our available-for-sale portfolio.

At December 31, 2016, the carrying value of 57 securities held to maturity exceeded their fair value by \$20.4 million, of which \$2.9 million related to securities held to maturity that have been in a loss position for 12 months or longer. As discussed in more detail below, we conduct periodic reviews of all securities with unrealized losses to assess whether the impairment is other-than-temporary.

#### Other-Than-Temporary Impairment

We evaluate all securities in an unrealized loss position quarterly to assess whether the impairment is other-than-temporary. Our OTTI assessment is a subjective process requiring the use of judgments and assumptions. There was no credit-related OTTI recognized during the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014.

We believe the gross unrealized losses of \$40.9 million related to our investment portfolio, as of December 31, 2016, are attributable to changes in market interest rates. We, therefore, do not expect to incur any credit losses related to these securities. In addition, we have no intent to sell these securities with unrealized losses, and it is not more likely than not that we will be required to sell these securities prior to recovery of the amortized cost. No OTTI charge was recorded during the year ended December 31, 2016, related to these securities. Accordingly, we have concluded that

the impairment on these securities is not other-than-temporary.

NOTE 9 – Bank Loans

The following table presents the balance and associated percentage of each major loan category in our bank loan portfolio at December 31, 2016 and 2015 (in thousands, except percentages):

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	December 31, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Balance	Percent	Balance	Percent
Residential real estate	\$2,161,400	38.4 %	\$429,132	13.5 %
Commercial and industrial	1,710,399	30.3	1,216,656	38.2
Securities-based loans	1,614,033	28.6	1,388,953	43.7
Commercial real estate	78,711	1.4	92,623	2.9
Consumer	45,391	0.8	36,846	1.2
Home equity lines of credit	15,008	0.3	12,475	0.4
Construction and land	12,623	0.2	3,899	0.1
Gross bank loans	5,637,565	100.0 %	3,180,584	100.0 %
Unamortized loan premium/(discount), net	858		(5,296 )	
Loans in process	(49 )		(419 )	
Unamortized loan fees, net	(2,021 )		(1,567 )	
Allowance for loan losses	(45,163 )		(29,787 )	
Bank loans, net	\$5,591,190		\$3,143,515	

At December 31, 2016 and 2015, Stifel Bank had loans outstanding to its executive officers, directors, and their affiliates in the amount of \$3.7 million and \$2.0 million, respectively, and loans outstanding to other Stifel Financial Corp. executive officers, directors, and their affiliates in the amount of \$5.6 million and \$7.2 million, respectively.

At December 31, 2016 and 2015, we had loans held for sale of \$228.6 million and \$189.9 million, respectively. For the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014, we recognized gains of \$16.0 million, \$12.7 million, and \$8.1 million, respectively, from the sale of originated loans, net of fees and costs.

At December 31, 2016 and 2015, residential and commercial real estate loans of \$2.3 billion and \$207.5 million, respectively, were pledged at the Federal Home Loan Bank as collateral for borrowings.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Bank reclassified \$227.6 million of residential mortgages to held for sale. During the year ended December 31, 2015, Stifel Bank sold \$184.4 million in unpaid principal balance. As these loans carried a significant portion of the unamortized loan discount at the time of sale, we recognized a \$14.7 million gain, which is reflected in other income on the consolidated statements of operations.

The following table details activity in the allowance for loan losses by portfolio segment for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 (in thousands).

	Year Ended December 31, 2016				Ending Balance
	Beginning Balance	Provision	Charge-offs	Recoveries	
Commercial and industrial	\$24,748	\$10,646	\$ (267 )	\$ —	\$35,127
Securities-based loans	1,607	1,487	—	—	3,094
Residential real estate	1,241	1,430	(13 )	2	2,660
Commercial real estate	264	1,090	—	9	1,363
Home equity lines of credit	290	81	—	—	371
Construction and land	78	154	—	—	232
Consumer	105	38	(16 )	2	129

Qualitative	1,454	733	—	—	2,187
	\$29,787	\$15,659	\$ (296 )	\$ 13	\$45,163

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	Year Ended December 31, 2015				Ending Balance
	Beginning Balance	Provision	Charge-offs	Recoveries	
Commercial and industrial	\$ 16,609	\$ 8,139	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 24,748
Securities-based loans	1,099	508	—	—	1,607
Residential real estate	787	544	(144 )	54	1,241
Home equity lines of credit	267	15	—	8	290
Commercial real estate	232	(30 )	—	62	264
Consumer	156	(58 )	—	7	105
Construction and land	—	78	—	—	78
Qualitative	1,581	(127 )	—	—	1,454
	\$ 20,731	\$ 9,069	\$ (144 )	\$ 131	\$ 29,787

The following table presents the unpaid principal balances of loans and amount of allowance allocated based upon impairment method by portfolio segment at December 31, 2016 (in thousands):

	Allowance for Loan Losses			Recorded Investment in Loans		
	Individually		Total	Individually		Total
	Evaluated for impairment	Evaluated for impairment		Evaluated for impairment	Evaluated for impairment	
Residential real estate	\$ 24	\$ 2,636	\$ 2,660	\$ 178	\$ 2,161,222	\$ 2,161,400
Commercial and industrial	2,392	32,735	35,127	16,815	1,693,584	1,710,399
Securities-based loans	—	3,094	3,094	—	1,614,033	1,614,033
Commercial real estate	722	641	1,363	9,522	69,189	78,711
Consumer	6	123	129	6	45,385	45,391
Home equity lines of credit	231	140	371	413	14,595	15,008
Construction and land	—	232	232	—	12,623	12,623
Qualitative	—	2,187	2,187	—	—	—
	\$ 3,375	\$ 41,788	\$ 45,163	\$ 26,934	\$ 5,610,631	\$ 5,637,565

The following table presents the unpaid principal balances of loans and amount of allowance allocated based upon impairment method by portfolio segment at December 31, 2015 (in thousands):

	Allowance for Loan Losses			Recorded Investment in Loans		
	Individually		Total	Individually		Total
	Evaluated for impairment	Evaluated for impairment		Evaluated for impairment	Evaluated for impairment	
Securities-based loans	\$ —	\$ 1,607	\$ 1,607	\$ —	\$ 1,388,953	\$ 1,388,953

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Commercial and industrial	—	24,748	24,748	—	1,216,656	1,216,656
Residential real estate	24	1,217	1,241	182	428,950	429,132
Commercial real estate	—	264	264	—	92,623	92,623
Consumer	14	91	105	14	36,832	36,846
Home equity lines of credit	149	141	290	323	12,152	12,475
Construction and land	—	78	78	—	3,899	3,899
Qualitative	—	1,454	1,454	—	—	—
	\$ 187	\$ 29,600	\$ 29,787	\$ 519	\$ 3,180,065	\$ 3,180,584

In determining the amount of our allowance, we rely on an analysis of our loan portfolio, our experience, and our evaluation of general economic conditions. If our assumptions prove to be incorrect, our current allowance may not be sufficient to cover future loan losses and we may experience significant increases to our provision.

There are two components of the allowance for loan losses: the inherent allowance component and the specific allowance component. The inherent allowance component of the allowance for loan losses is used to estimate the probable losses inherent in the loan portfolio and includes non-homogeneous loans that have not been identified as impaired and portfolios of smaller balance homogeneous loans. Our company maintains methodologies by loan product for calculating an allowance for loan losses that estimates the inherent losses in the loan portfolio. Qualitative and environmental factors, such as economic and business conditions, nature and volume of the portfolio and lending terms, and volume and severity of past due loans may also be considered in the calculations. The

allowance for loan losses is maintained at a level reasonable to ensure that it can adequately absorb the estimated probable losses inherent in the portfolio.

The specific allowance component of the allowance for loan losses is used to estimate probable losses for non-homogeneous exposures, including loans modified in a Troubled Debt Restructuring (TDR), which have been specifically identified for impairment analysis by our company and determined to be impaired. At December 31, 2016, we had \$26.9 million of non-accrual loans, net of discounts, which included \$9.7 million in troubled debt restructurings, for which there was a specific allowance of \$3.4 million. At December 31, 2015, we had \$0.9 million of non-accrual loans, net of discounts, which included \$0.2 million in troubled debt restructurings, for which there was a specific allowance of \$0.2 million. The gross interest income related to impaired loans, which would have been recorded had these loans been current in accordance with their original terms, and the interest income recognized on these loans during the year ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, were insignificant to the consolidated financial statements.

The tables below present loans that were individually evaluated for impairment by portfolio segment at December 31, 2016 and 2015, including the average recorded investment balance (in thousands):

	December 31, 2016					
	Unpaid	Recorded	Recorded			
	Contractual	Investment	Investment	Total		Average
	Principal	with No	with	Recorded	Related	Recorded
	Balance	Allowance	Allowance	Investment	Allowance	Investment
Commercial and industrial	\$16,815	\$ —	\$ 16,815	\$ 16,815	\$ 2,392	\$ 22,559
Commercial real estate	10,503	—	9,522	9,522	722	9,080
Consumer	833	—	6	6	6	9
Home equity lines of credit	413	—	413	413	231	413
Residential real estate	178	—	178	178	24	181
Construction and land	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$28,742</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ 26,934</b>	<b>\$ 26,934</b>	<b>\$ 3,375</b>	<b>\$ 32,242</b>

	December 31, 2015					
	Unpaid	Recorded	Recorded			
	Contractual	Investment	Investment	Total		Average
	Principal	with No	with	Recorded	Related	Recorded
	Balance	Allowance	Allowance	Investment	Allowance	Investment
Consumer	\$944	\$ —	\$ 15	\$ 15	\$ 15	\$ 23
Residential real estate	776	524	182	706	24	752
Home equity lines of credit	342	19	323	342	149	342
Commercial real estate	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial and industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—
Construction and land	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,062</b>	<b>\$ 543</b>	<b>\$ 520</b>	<b>\$ 1,063</b>	<b>\$ 188</b>	<b>\$ 1,117</b>



The following table presents the aging of the recorded investment in past due loans at December 31, 2016 and 2015, by portfolio segment (in thousands):

	December 31, 2016			Total Current Balance	Total
	30-89 Days Past Due	90 or More Days Past Due	Total Past Due		
Residential real estate	\$ 1,923	\$ —	\$ 1,923	\$ 2,159,477	2,161,400
Commercial and industrial	—	—	—	1,710,399	1,710,399
Securities-based loans	—	—	—	1,614,033	1,614,033
Commercial real estate	9,522	—	9,522	69,189	78,711
Consumer	—	2	2	45,389	45,391
Home equity lines of credit	78	196	274	14,734	15,008
Construction and land	—	—	—	12,623	12,623
Total	\$ 11,523	\$ 198	\$ 11,721	\$ 5,625,844	\$ 5,637,565

	December 31, 2016 *		
	Non-accrual	Restructured	Total
Commercial and industrial	\$16,815	\$ —	\$16,815
Commercial real estate	—	9,522	9,522
Home equity lines of credit	413	—	413
Residential real estate	—	178	178
Consumer	6	—	6
Construction and land	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$17,234</b>	<b>\$ 9,700</b>	<b>\$26,934</b>

(1) On non-accrual status.

\* There were no loans past due 90 days and still accruing interest at December 31, 2016.

	December 31, 2015			Current Balance	Total
	30 – 89 Days Past Due	90 or More Days Past Due	Total Past Due		
	Securities-based loans	\$—	\$—		
Commercial and industrial	—	—	—	1,216,656	1,216,656
Residential real estate	3,310	450	3,760	425,372	429,132
Commercial real estate	—	—	—	92,623	92,623
Consumer	7	7	14	36,832	36,846
Home equity lines of credit	323	19	342	12,133	12,475
Construction and land	—	—	—	3,899	3,899
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,640</b>	<b>\$476</b>	<b>\$4,116</b>	<b>\$3,176,468</b>	<b>\$3,180,584</b>

	December 31, 2015 *		
	Non-accrual	Restructured	Total
Commercial and industrial	\$—	\$ —	\$—
Consumer	15	—	15
Residential real estate	380	326	706
Commercial real estate	—	—	—
Home equity lines of credit	342	—	342
Construction and land	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$737</b>	<b>\$ 326</b>	<b>\$1,063</b>

\* There were no loans past due 90 days and still accruing interest at December 31, 2015.

Credit quality indicators

As of December 31, 2016, bank loans were primarily extended to non-investment-grade borrowers. Substantially all of these loans align with the U.S. federal bank regulatory agencies' definition of Pass. Loans meet the definition of Pass when they are performing and/or do not demonstrate adverse characteristics that are likely to result in a credit loss. A loan is determined to be impaired when principal or interest becomes 90 days past due or when collection becomes uncertain. At the time a loan is determined to be impaired, the accrual of interest and amortization of deferred loan origination fees is discontinued (non-accrual status), and any accrued and unpaid interest income is reversed.

We closely monitor economic conditions and loan performance trends to manage and evaluate our exposure to credit risk. Trends in delinquency ratios are an indicator, among other considerations, of credit risk within our loan portfolios. The level of nonperforming assets represents another indicator of the potential for future credit losses. Accordingly, key metrics we track and use in evaluating the credit quality of our loan portfolio include delinquency and nonperforming asset rates, as well as charge-off rates and our internal risk ratings of the loan portfolio. In general, we are a secured lender. At December 31, 2016 and 2015, 97.9 % and 97.2% of our loan portfolio was collateralized, respectively. Collateral is required in accordance with the normal credit evaluation process based upon the creditworthiness of the customer and the credit risk associated with the particular transaction. Our company uses the following definitions for risk ratings:

**Pass.** A credit exposure rated pass has a continued expectation of timely repayment, all obligations of the borrower are current, and the obligor complies with material terms and conditions of the lending agreement.

**Special Mention.** Extensions of credit that have potential weakness that deserve management's close attention and, if left uncorrected, may, at some future date, result in the deterioration of the repayment prospects or collateral position.

Substandard. Obligor has a well-defined weakness that jeopardizes the repayment of the debt and has a high probability of payment default with the distinct possibility that we will sustain some loss if noted deficiencies are not corrected.

Doubtful. Inherent weakness in the exposure makes the collection or repayment in full, based on existing facts, conditions, and circumstances, highly improbable, and the amount of loss is uncertain.

Doubtful loans are considered impaired. Substandard loans are regularly reviewed for impairment. When a loan is impaired, the impairment is measured based on the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, or as a practical expedient, the observable market price of the loan or the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent.

Portfolio segments:

Commercial and industrial ("C&I"). C&I loans primarily include commercial and industrial lending used for general corporate purposes, working capital and liquidity, and "event-driven." "Event-driven" loans support client merger, acquisition, or recapitalization activities. C&I lending is structured as revolving lines of credit, letter of credit facilities, term loans, and bridge loans. Risk factors considered in determining the allowance for corporate loans include the borrower's financial strength, seniority of the loan, collateral type, leverage, volatility of collateral value, debt cushion, and covenants.

Securities-based loans. Securities-based loans allow clients to borrow money against the value of qualifying securities for any suitable purpose other than purchasing, trading, or carrying securities or refinancing margin debt. The majority of consumer loans are structured as revolving lines of credit and letter of credit facilities and are primarily offered through Stifel's Pledged Asset (SPA) program. The allowance methodology for securities-based lending considers the collateral type underlying the loan.

Consumer. Consumer loans allow customers to purchase non-investment goods and services.

Real Estate. Real estate loans include commercial real estate, residential real estate non-conforming loans, residential real estate conforming loans, and home equity lines of credit. The allowance methodology real estate loans considers several factors, including, but not limited to, loan-to-value ratio, FICO score, home price index, delinquency status, credit limits, and utilization rates.

Construction and land. Short-term loans used to finance the development of a real estate project.

Based on the most recent analysis performed, the risk category of our loan portfolio was as follows: (in thousands):

	December 31, 2016				
	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Total
Residential real estate	\$2,161,223	\$—	\$ 177	\$ —	\$2,161,400
Commercial and industrial	1,652,211	27,905	30,283	—	1,710,399
Securities-based loans	1,614,033	—	—	—	1,614,033
Commercial real estate	69,189	—	9,522	—	78,711