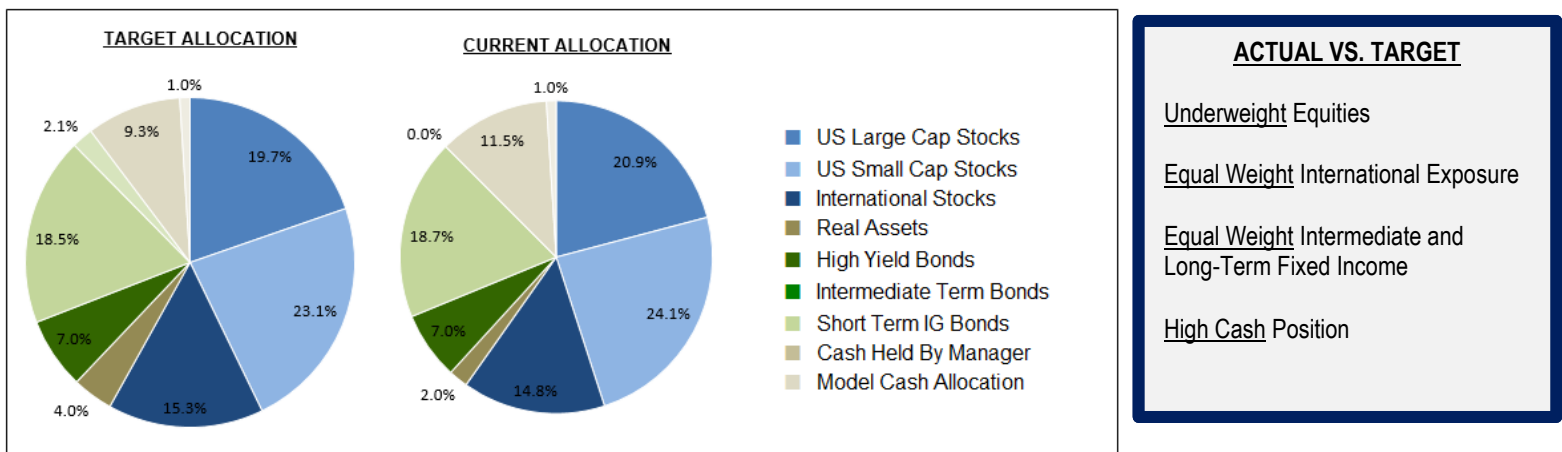


\*General overall portfolio comments refer to the Moderate Growth allocations used in both the Pooled Fund Program and the Unified Managed Account Program. These general comments will be referred to as "Moderate Growth" throughout. Specific references to performance, current allocation, or comparison to indexes are derived from the CWA Model 5 Portfolio in the Pooled Fund Program; these specific comments will be referred to as "Model 5" throughout.

## PORTFOLIO ANALYSIS

**Overall Goal.** We construct portfolios to generate a return that maximizes the probability that an investor will meet their retirement goals, as opposed to maximizing their asset base (which interjects significant risk). We believe that a value bias, international exposure and general diversification provide the best avenue to meet this objective. Our portfolios have lower volatility<sup>†</sup>, but can go through periods where they do not keep pace with the U.S. equity markets (the most common benchmark) because of our focus on value, fixed income and international stocks.

The **Moderate Growth Portfolio** is intended to provide a balanced allocation, with a slight overweight to equities over fixed income. The goal is to provide a balance of growth and income with lower volatility than an all-equity portfolio. Our target and current portfolio asset class allocations for Model 5 are listed below.



## LARGEST EQUITY AND FIXED INCOME POSITIONS

In normal market environments, Moderate Growth has a target allocation of 60% stocks & 40% bonds, with approximately 20% of the portfolio in international equities and fixed income. So, the portfolio is a global one – with a U.S. tilt. By design, the holdings are broadly diversified by location/country, by company size, by credit quality/yield and by maturity/duration. The investment managers have a degree of flexibility which allows them to respond to different market environments, and our equity managers are currently holding a large amount of cash (given current valuations).

<sup>†</sup> as of 05/31/2018, the 7-year volatility (standard deviation) of Model 5 is 6.0%, versus 10.9% for the S&P 500 Index.

## PERFORMANCE

The Moderate Growth portfolios in the Pooled Fund Program and the Unified Managed Account Program have slightly different investments, costs and thus returns. Accordingly, we direct you to your account statement for your individual performance.

In May, Model 5 (net of fees and expenses) underperformed<sup>(1)</sup> compared to the U.S. 60/40 Index, outperformed compared to the Global 60/40 Index, and outperformed the S&P Moderate Growth Index, which posted the following returns:

PERFORMANCE	MAY	COMMENTS
Global 60/40 Benchmark Index <sup>(2)</sup>	-0.19%	U.S. equities outperformed Global equities during May. Domestic bonds were up 0.7% during the month, while Global bonds were -0.8%. Turmoil surrounding the European periphery caused international markets to sell off in the last week of the month. As well, many European sovereign issues have been trading at yields below that of the U.S., which has not made sense for a long time given the disparity in economic and financial health.
US 60/40 Benchmark Index <sup>(3)</sup>	1.73%	
S&P Moderate Growth Index <sup>(4)</sup>	0.42%	

(1) "Market Perform" means within a range of +10 bps to -10 bps of the applicable index for the month (or +/- 8 bps per month for YTD performance); "Outperform" means more than +10 bps for the month (or more than +8 bps per month for YTD performance); "Underperform" means more than -10 bps for the month (or more than -8 bps per month for YTD performance). **Please note performance comparison comments are based upon Model 5 Pooled Fund Program data. There are inherent limitations in the use of model performance – please read the Model Disclosure found on page 5. Investors should consult their individual custodial statement for actual performance of individual portfolios. Actual performance comparisons may differ from model comparisons.**

(2) Global 60/40 Benchmark is 60% MSCI ACWI Index & 40% Barclays Global Aggregate Bond Index.

(3) US 60/40 Benchmark is 60% S&P 500 Index & 40% Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index.

(4) S&P Moderate Growth Index is 50% S&P Target Risk Moderate Index & 50% S&P Target Risk Growth Index.

## MARKET PERFORMANCE

### Equities

PERFORMANCE	MAY	MULTIPLE	COMMENTS
U.S. Equities <sup>(5)</sup>	2.82%	22.1X	U.S. Equities were broadly higher in May.
International Developed <sup>(6)</sup>	-2.19%	15.6X	International stocks sold off following news from Italy that caused a stir in the European banking system and bond markets.
Emerging Markets <sup>(7)</sup>	-3.52%	14.1X	Emerging markets are beginning to struggle as a U.S. dollar funding crisis is brewing overseas.

(5) U.S. Equities are represented by the Russell 3000 Index.

(6) International Developed is the MSCI EAFE Index.

(7) Emerging Markets is the MSCI EM Index.

## Fixed Income

PERFORMANCE	MAY	SPREAD OVER UST 10 YEAR	COMMENTS
U.S. Treasuries (Medium Duration) <sup>(8)</sup>	1.09%	-	The 10-year rallied 0.3% in one day after news broke in Italy. More about the European issues in the commentary.
U.S. Treasuries (Longer Duration) <sup>(9)</sup>	2.18%	0.26%	Long Duration Treasuries rallied and spreads to the 10-year widened during the month.
Global Fixed Income <sup>(10)</sup>	-0.76%	-0.81%	Global bonds sold off and spreads widened in response to growing issues in the European periphery.
Emerging Fixed Income <sup>(11)</sup>	-0.59%	2.75%	Emerging market bonds sold off and spreads continue to widen as a U.S. dollar funding crisis brews globally.
High Yield <sup>(12)</sup>	-0.03%	3.49%	High yield was flat during the month, although spread to the 10-year widened.

(8) U.S. Treasuries (7-10 Years), represented by the Barclays U.S.T 7-10 Yr Total Return Index

(9) U.S. Treasuries (20+ Years), represented by the Barclays U.S.T 20+ Yr Total Return Index

(10) Barclays Global Aggregate Bond Index.

(11) Barclays Emerging Markets EMEA Total Return

(12) Barclays U.S. Corporate High Yield Index.

**Commodities and Real Assets.** The Model 5 portfolios do not have significant exposure to commodities, except indirectly. However, commodities and real assets (real estate) provide a good sense of global demand (in the case of industrial commodities) or fear (gold).

PERFORMANCE	MAY	TREND	COMMENTS
Energy <sup>(13)</sup>	1.45%	UP	Oil has had a very strong run which continued into May.
Real Estate <sup>(14)</sup>	3.30%	UP	Real Estate had a strong month and continues to be a hot area of the market.
Industrial Metals <sup>(15)</sup>	2.10%	UP	Industrial metals rebounded for the second month in a row. Global demand will continue to be the driver for metals.
Gold <sup>(16)</sup>	-1.20%	-	Gold sold off during the month and continues to remain range bound. We remain inquisitive on whether the strength in cryptocurrencies correlates to performance of gold.

(13) S&P GSCI Energy Total Return Index.

(14) Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index.

(15) S&P GSCI Industrial Metals Total Return Index.

(16) SPDR Gold Shares (GLD).

### **Market Comments**

In the last week of May, we saw our first macro-related event in quite a while. Italy has been without a government since early March, and when they finally elected a new president, he rejected the new party's appointment of their finance minister – an 81 year-old man that was in favor of the Euro.

This sent markets reeling – bonds of all periphery countries in Europe blew out, and the 10-year U.S. Treasury yield dropped from roughly 3% to 2.7% in one day – a monster move. The reason this happened is because many are afraid Italy is beginning to contemplate leaving the Eurozone – something that was threatened 5 years ago but has since been swept to the side. A country such as Italy exiting the Eurozone would be near catastrophic for the stability of the European economy – but more importantly, would threaten the viability of the currency itself.

We were writing extensively about the problems within the Eurozone, and the fundamental problems with the currency in general, between the years 2009-2012. In 2012, Maro Draghi famously made a statement that the European Central Bank (ECB), would do everything in their power to support the currency and the economy. This led to very aggressive bond buying programs and quantitative easing.

As we have learned with our own Central Bank, sometimes actions and words work the same. Just by making that statement, European markets calmed and spreads tightened and yields fell, and they have remained low until last month.

However, all of the problems that existed 5 years ago are still present, and the ECB may face a new set of challenges in the months ahead.

This event was a brief reminder that risk management is paramount at all times. Their markets have been calm for 6 years. In fact, last year European equities and bonds both outperformed the U.S. Yet in one statement made by their new president, the markets turned sour. No one can predict the market, and risk management is like insurance – you don't need it until you do.

### Further Reading

1) **What Really Worries People About the Italy-EU Fight**, Forbes, June 7, 2018

This article takes the concerns about Italy further and discusses how populist politics have shaped Europe throughout history and what the implications may be for the future of the European Union.

<https://www.forbes.com/sites/kenrapoza/2018/06/07/what-really-worries-people-about-the-italy-eu-fight/#5cfeab18709d>

**For questions, or to request additional information, please contact your CWA Financial Planner**

### DISCLOSURES

**PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT AN INDICATOR OF FUTURE MARKET RETURNS.**

*Cain Watters is a Registered Investment Advisor. Request Form ADV Part 2A for a complete description of Cain Watters Advisors' investment advisory services. Diversification does not ensure a profit and may not protect against loss in declining markets. No inference should be drawn that managed accounts will be profitable in the future or that the Manager will be able to achieve its objectives. Investing involves risk and the possibility of loss, including a permanent loss of principal.*

*This commentary contains the opinions of the CWA Investment Committee at the time of publication and is subject to change. Market and economic factors can change rapidly, producing materially different results. This update is intended for clients currently invested in CWA Recommended Investment Programs. This is not intended to be personalized investment advice. This does not take into account a particular investor's financial objectives or risk tolerances. Any specific mention of securities is for informational purposes only and is not intended as a recommendation or solicitation to purchase.*

*CWA Model 5 Moderate Growth Pooled Fund Program: The target allocation and portfolio data used throughout this presentation is for the CWA Model 5 recommended for participants in the Pooled Fund Program. This Model is the most common recommendation and is used here to illustrate the CWA methodology. Other CWA Recommended Investment Program models will vary in asset allocation and underlying manager and/or security selection. Clients should discuss these models and programs with their planner prior to selection.*

*\*\*The CAPE ratio is a valuation measure that uses real earnings per share (EPS) over a 10-year period to smooth out fluctuations in corporate profits that occur over different periods of a business cycle. The ratio is generally applied to broad equity indices to assess whether the market is undervalued or overvalued. While the CAPE ratio is a popular and widely-followed measure, several leading industry practitioners have called into question its utility as a predictor of future stock market returns. The CAPE ratio, an acronym for Cyclically Adjusted P/E (i.e. Price-Earnings) ratio, was popularized by Yale University professor Robert Shiller. It is also known as the Shiller P/E ratio.*

*+Statements relating to Value outperforming Growth are based upon the data of the Fama-French 3-Factor Model. A pioneering study by renowned academics, Eugene Fama and Ken French, suggesting that three risk factors: market (beta), size (market capitalization) and price (book/market value) dimensions explain 96% of historical equity performance.*

**Model Performance Disclosure: Model performance is NOT an indicator of future or actual results. Performance does not represent the returns that any individual investor actually received. Cain Watters Investors may incur a loss.** *Cain Watters Models contain allocations to several different common pooled trust funds. Each individual pooled trust fund has a defined investment strategy; usually designed around a specific asset class. Investment managers and their respective strategies are chosen to meet each of the pooled funds' objectives. Investors in the models pay a monthly asset based trust fee, based on their average investment balance during the month. Model performance is calculated using the reported net asset value of each individual pooled fund. Performance for the individual funds is then weighted according to the model target allocation. Model performance includes the reinvestment of dividends and interest. The annual trust fee of 0.65% is subtracted from gross returns on a pro-rated basis of 0.0541% per month; and includes trust fees and investment advisory fees. For time periods prior to July 1, 2016 an annual trust fee of 1.05% or 0.0875% per month was used. Model performance has inherent limitations in that it does not reflect the effects of significant cash flows, or take into account actual client asset allocation that may differ materially from the target allocation due to rebalancing policies and changes in market values. This model performance information is provided for illustrative purposes only. Cain Watters Model investors may experience materially different returns.*

*Use of Comparison Benchmark or Index: Indexes cannot be invested in directly. Index performance and statistics are provided for illustrative or comparison purposes and are chosen as commonly accepted representations of the performance of a particular segment of the market.*