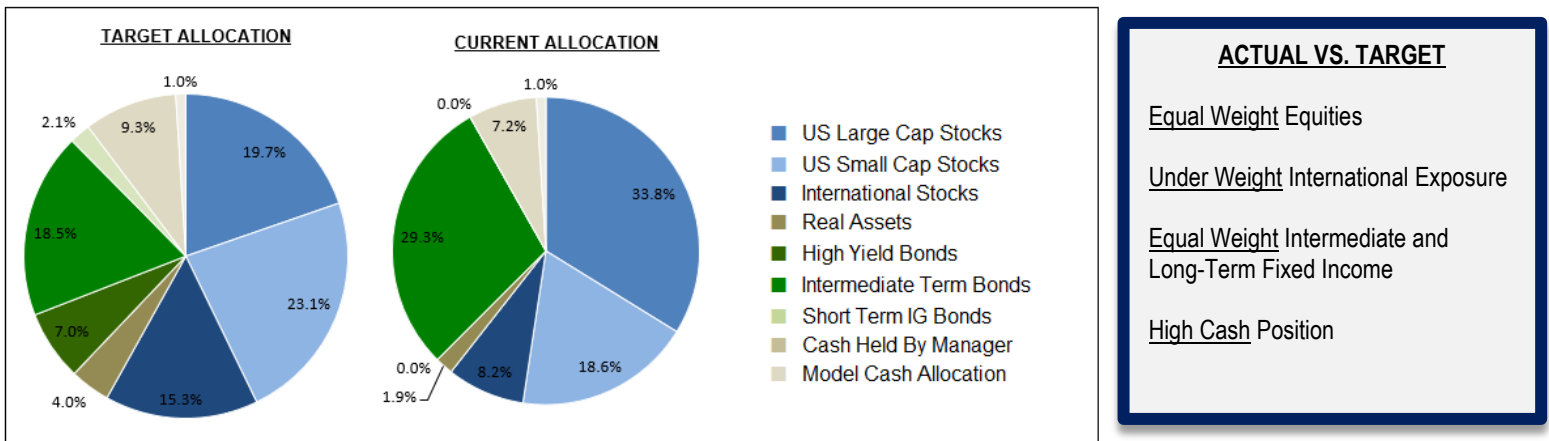


*General overall portfolio comments refer to the Moderate Growth allocations used in both the Pooled Fund Program and the Unified Managed Account Program. These general comments will be referred to as “Moderate Growth” throughout. Specific references to performance, current allocation, or comparison 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[†], 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).

[†] as of 11/30/2021, the 10-year volatility (standard deviation) of Model 5 is 8.2%, versus 13.0% 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 November, Model 5 (net of fees and expenses) outperformed compared to the Global 60/40 Index, underperformed compared to the U.S. 60/40 Index, and underperformed compared to the S&P Moderate Growth which posted the following returns:

PERFORMANCE	NOV	COMMENTS
Global 60/40 Benchmark Index ⁽²⁾	-1.72%	Equity markets were marred by news of the Omicron variant during the half day of trading after Thanksgiving and gave up all of the gains for the month in that three-day trading span to close the month. Fixed Income markets rallied during the brief flight to safety.
U.S. 60/40 Benchmark Index ⁽³⁾	-0.30%	
S&P Moderate Growth Index ⁽⁴⁾	-1.07%	

(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 6. 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	NOV	MULTIPLE	COMMENTS
U.S. Equities ⁽⁵⁾	-1.52%	27.9X	The broader market gave up all gains for the month in the last three trading days post Omicron variant data being released.
International Developed ⁽⁶⁾	-4.63%	16.7X	International markets were lower than domestic markets after Omicron news was released.
Emerging Markets ⁽⁷⁾	-4.07%	13.7X	Emerging markets were down in tandem with International developed markets.

(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	NOV	SPREAD OVER UST 10 YEAR	COMMENTS
U.S. Treasuries (Medium Duration) ⁽⁸⁾	1.09%	-	Yields fell during the month.
U.S. Treasuries (Longer Duration) ⁽⁹⁾	2.85%	0.29%	Long-term yields fell during the month, with the curve inverting.
Global Fixed Income ⁽¹⁰⁾	-0.29%	-0.19%	Global bonds fell during the month.
Emerging Fixed Income ⁽¹¹⁾	-1.26%	2.87%	Emerging market debt fell during the month.
High Yield ⁽¹²⁾	-0.97%	3.25%	High Yield was negative during the month and spreads 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	NOV	TREND	COMMENTS
Energy ⁽¹³⁾	-17.63%	-	Oil was strongly lower in the last few days of the month. We will look to the final month of the year to determine if there is follow through to the downside.
Real Estate ⁽¹⁴⁾	-2.26%	-	Real estate slid modestly at the end of the month.
Industrial Metals ⁽¹⁵⁾	-1.96%	-	Industrial metals slid modestly at the end of the month.
Gold ⁽¹⁶⁾	-0.69%	-	Gold had a quiet month.

(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

News of the Omicron variant was released late on Thanksgiving evening and negatively affected markets the following day. Traditionally, the day after Thanksgiving is very light volume – the market is only open a half day and most market participants have their attention elsewhere.

This burst of volatility led to several days of choppy market conditions. The Omicron variant news has dissipated as current data shows that it is the same as other variants we have experienced throughout 2021 – it is more contagious but less potent in most cases, and thus far data shows that vaccines are effective against it. Market participants then turned their attention to the Fed, who dropped their “transitory” tag regarding inflation and are now becoming more hawkish in their approach to policy.

After polling our manager base, the consensus is that supply issues are beginning to abate and that inflation that has resulted from the pandemic will begin to dissipate by the second half of next year. Wage and housing related inflation will likely remain stubborn and will keep the CPI above the Fed target. We believe Guggenheim has succinctly stated the appropriate position to take regarding the trajectory of inflation and the likely Fed response.

“A rapidly tightening labor market will put further pressure on wages, which are already surging. The Employment Cost Index is the best measure of wage growth, given that it controls for compositional changes (e.g., low paid industries losing jobs disproportionately), and saw the largest quarterly gain in over 30 years in the most recent reading. The percentage of businesses reporting plans to raise wages is also spiking, which suggests that further wage gains are in the pipeline. As a result, the inflation narrative is likely to evolve from a focus on the series of “transitory” shocks we saw in 2021—reopening pressures, supply constraints and rising energy prices—to a focus on accelerating wage growth and housing inflation. While we are confident that overall inflation will slow next year, core inflation should remain above the Fed’s 2 percent target. We therefore see some risk that the Fed will be forced to accelerate its plans for quantitative easing (QE) tapering, which is tentatively scheduled to conclude in June. The first interest rate hike will follow, with fed funds eventually heading to around 2 percent over time.”

While we do not know the level that inflation will settle in at, it does appear that inflation is settling into levels that will become more predictable and will lessen the volatility caused by reactions by month-to-month data.

Further Reading

Higher Inflation, Falling Unemployment Prompted Powell's Fed Pivot, Wall Street Journal, December 6, 2021

https://www.wsj.com/articles/high-inflation-falling-unemployment-prompted-powells-fed-pivot-11638786601?mod=hp_lead_pos2

Cryptos Plunged Because Investors See Risk Everywhere. Here's What to Watch Now, Barrons, December 6, 2021

https://www.barrons.com/articles/bitcoin-cryptocurrency-price-plunge-51638813244?mod=hp_LEAD_3

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.

Asset allocation and diversification do not assure or guarantee better performance and cannot eliminate the risk of investment losses. All investments and strategies have the potential for profit or loss. Different types of investments involve higher and lower levels of risk. Historical performance returns for investment indexes and/or categories, usually do not deduct transaction and/or custodial charges or an advisory fee, which would decrease historical performance results. There are no assurances that a portfolio will match or exceed any specific benchmark.

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.