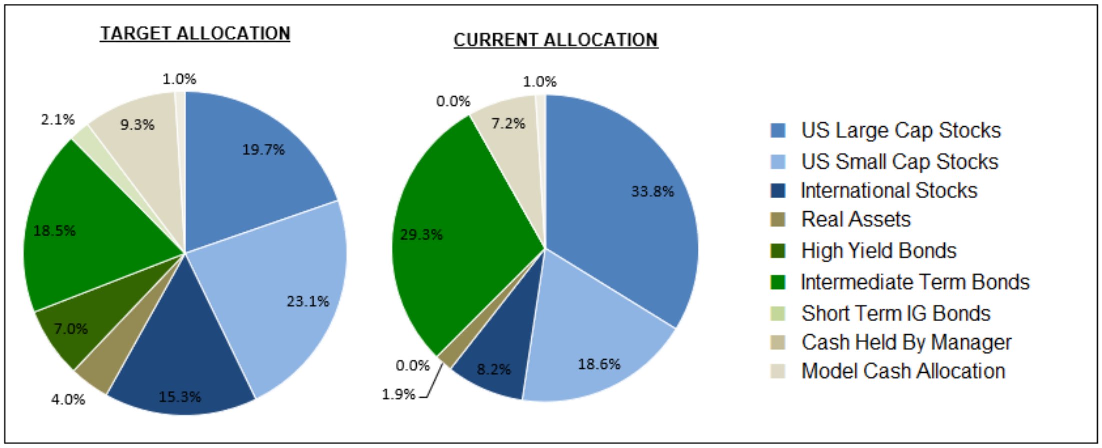
*General overall portfolio comments refer to the Moderate Growth allocations used in both the Pooled Fund Program and the Unified Managed Account Program. These general comments will be referred to as "Moderate Growth" throughout. Specific references to performance, current allocation, or comparison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



ACTUAL VS. TARGET

Equal Weight Equities

Under Weight International Exposure

Equal Weight Intermediate and Long-Term Fixed Income

High Cash Position

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 06/30/2023, the 10-year volatility (standard deviation) of Model 5 is 9.6%, versus 14.9% 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 June, Model 5 (net of fees and expenses) outperformed compared to the Global 60/40 Index, outperformed compared to the U.S. 60/40 Index, and outperformed compared to the S&P Moderate Growth which posted the following returns:

PERFORMANCE	JUNE	COMMENTS
Global 60/40 Benchmark Index(2)	3.49%	Equity markets were robust in June. Unlike prior months, sectors other than tech performed well. Small caps outperformed the S&P 500 by over 1.5%. The bond market was roughly flat even after the Fed stated they may further raise rates, suggesting the bond market is calling their bluff.
U.S. 60/40 Benchmark Index(3)	3.82%	
S&P Moderate Growth Index(4)	2.91%	

(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	JUNE	MULTIPLE	COMMENTS
U.S. Equities(5)	6.83%	20.3X	Broader markets slightly outperformed large cap indexes during the month, led by the strength of small caps.
International Developed(6)	4.58%	13.3X	International Developed were up strongly during June.
Emerging Markets(7)	3.83%	12.1X	EM bounced back nicely during the month as global liquidity loosened marginally.

(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	JUNE	SPREAD OVER UST 10 YEAR	COMMENTS
U.S. Treasuries (Medium Duration)[8]	-1.26%	-	The 10 Year rose marginally during the month, but given the tenor of the Fed's language during June, not as much as market participants anticipated. The bond markets are calling the Fed's bluff on anticipated future rate hikes.
U.S. Treasuries (Longer Duration)[9]	0.16%	0.10%	
Global Fixed Income[10]	-0.01%	0.00%	
Emerging Fixed Income[11]	1.43%	3.83%	
High Yield[12]	1.67%	4.66%	

(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	JUNE	TREND	COMMENTS
Energy[13]	5.99%	-	Oil bounced back after several months of decline.
Real Estate[14]	5.76%	-	RE bounced back after several months of decline.
Industrial Metals[15]	0.47%	-	Industrial metals stemmed the selloff and were slightly higher during June.
Gold[16]	-2.22%	-	Gold was down sharply during the 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

Economic reality continues to diverge from market performance. While economic data continued to weaken across the board, the markets had one of the most robust months in the last 18 months.

Chart courtesy of Hedgeye

The above chart is a picture of the trend in industrial production over the past year. Depending on where you look, you will find a variety of excuses for why this is occurring. Using this Occam's razor approach, we view the above as a picture of weakening global demand due to an increase in borrowing costs making their way into the global economy. This is in keeping with the thesis we have long had – interest rate hikes take 12-18 months to impact the real economy, and thus we are beginning to feel the effects of the first of the 75 basis point hikes from 2022. Markets march along, but there are numerous historical examples of the market ignoring economic data for long periods – until it doesn't.

Meanwhile the Fed paused and, in their comments, reiterated that they expect to raise rates several more times. The 10 Year Treasury yield ended the month only 0.1% higher. This is the bond market calling the Fed's bluff, and in general, the bond market will tell you the real story. The bond market is likely balancing the weak economic data with the Fed's tough talk and telling us all that the Fed is done regardless of their comments.

Markets have been relatively calm in the past few years during the summer, but with 2Q '23 earnings on the horizon and economic data on its way, we would not be surprised to see bouts of volatility.

Further Reading

What Happened to the Recession?, A Wealth of Common Sense, June 30, 2023

https://awealthofcommonsense.com/2023/06/what-happened-to-the-recession/

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

DISCLOSURES

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

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