

Gundlach: We Are on the Road to a Large Debt Problem

At 1:30pm ET on March 13, the next-to-last paragraph was corrected to read, "Approximately 55% of BBB-rated bonds..." It previously read, "Approximately 55% of high-yield bonds..."

When Donald Trump was campaigning, he said he would eliminate the national debt in eight years. But it has increased by \$2 trillion in the first two years of his presidency, leading Jeffrey Gundlach to conclude that we are "on the road to a large debt problem."

Gundlach is the founder and chief investment officer of Los Angeles-based DoubleLine Capital. He spoke via a webcast with investors on March 12. His talk was titled, "Highway to Hell," and the focus was on his firm's flagship mutual fund, the DoubleLine Total Return Fund (DBLTX). The slides from his presentation are available here.

Highway to Hell is a 1979 song from the rock group AC/DC. Gundlach said it illustrates the perdition that awaits

the U.S. economy if policymakers continue to allow an unchecked growth of federal deficits.

[Click here to read more.](#)



Recession Watch: Data Worsening



Investors are anxious about the chances of a recession right now. While the Fed doesn't seem likely to hike us into one any longer, economic fundamentals have just begun to show cracks. It started with housing, then job growth for February, and now it is jobless claims. Jobless claims rose by 6,000 last week after a long stretch of falling numbers. Weekly numbers are seen as less reliable than monthly figures because of random gyrations, but the data could indicate the economy is starting to soften.

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QUOTE OF THE WEEK

"Wealth consists not in having great possessions, but in having few wants"

- Unknown

Taking a comprehensive look at the overall current stock market

Taking a comprehensive look at the overall current stock market, you can see the chart below representing eight major indices and their returns through the week ending March 15, 2019. In a truly diversified portfolio, the portfolio's total return is determined by the performance of all of the individual positions in combination – not individually.

So, understanding the combined overall performance of the indices below, simply average the 12 indices to get a better overall picture of the market. The combined average of all 12 indices is 10.33% year to date.

Index	Last Week		One Month	Year-to-Date
	Close	% Change	% Change	% Change
Dow Jones Industrial Average Index	25,801.88	1.64%	0.09%	11.47%
S&P 500 Index	2,822.48	2.95%	1.89%	13.11%
Nasdaq Composite Index	7,688.53	3.81%	3.02%	16.16%
60/40 Portfolio (BAGPX)	12.41	1.39%	0.73%	8.01%
US Aggregate Bond Index	2,078.05	0.05%	0.43%	1.54%
20+ Year Treasury Bond (TLT)	121.75	0.15%	-0.19%	0.20%
MSCI EAFE (EFA)	65.22	2.76%	2.51%	10.96%
MSCI Emerging Markets (EEM)	43.08	3.46%	2.35%	10.29%
France CAC Index (EWQ)	30.08	3.65%	4.99%	15.83%
Germany DAX Index (EWG)	27.58	2.57%	3.30%	8.80%
Italy Borsa Index (EWI)	27.54	2.76%	4.04%	13.75%
London FTSE (EWU)	33.42	3.50%	3.72%	13.87%

Data Source: Investors FastTrack, Yahoo Finance, Investopedia

Term of the Week: EPS (Earnings Per Share)

is one of the most common things highlighted in an earnings announcement and provides investors insight into a company's earnings health and often affects its stock price after an announcement. EPS is calculated by taking net income, subtracting the preferred dividends (for the sake of simplicity, let's assume Hemlock Incorporated doesn't pay dividends on preferred shares), and taking that difference and dividing it by the average number of outstanding shares.

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Dow Jones - Week Ending

WEEKLY MARKET SUMMARY

Global Equities: The release of subdued US inflation data helped US equity markets grind higher during the week, signaling that the Federal Reserve would be able to continue its patient policy stance with regards to interest rates. The Technology sector outperformed, helping the Nasdaq Composite Index to lead the major US indices by a healthy margin, gaining 3.82% on the week. The S&P 500 Index rose 2.95% while the Dow Jones Industrial Average, up only 1.64%, was weighed down heavily by the Boeing Company (BA), who had another horrific crash of its new 737 Max 8 aircraft. News of the British Parliament removing the possibility of a hard Brexit, and rising confidence in Chinese policy measures to prevent a hard landing led to solid returns for International equities. Developed International stocks represented by the iShares MSCI EAFE Index Fund ETF (EFA) gained 2.76%, while Emerging Markets represented by the iShares MSCI Emerging Market Index ETF (EEM) gained 3.46% during the week.

Fixed Income: Muted domestic inflation also led to the unusual dynamic of Treasury bonds rising alongside equities. The yield on the 10-year US Treasury Note broke and closed the week below 2.60%, while the German 10-year Bund yield rose .07% to .086%. However, the US Treasury yield curve slumped ominously further, with intermediate 2, 3, and 5-year maturities all yielding less than bills with 1-year to maturity. High yield bond spreads narrowed significantly during the week, back near 3.80%, as the iShares IBoxx High Yield Corporate Bond ETF (HYG) rose .80%. Lipper reported net inflow into high yield funds of \$1.04 billion for the week ended 3/13.

Commodities: Oil prices rose with global equity strength, despite reports of robust inventories and slightly relaxed production cuts from weekly OPEC reports. The West Texas Intermediate (WTI) benchmark rose over 4%, to \$58.42 per barrel, while the International Brent crude benchmark rose by only 2%, to \$67 per barrel. Natural gas prices pulled back by about 2.5%, to \$2.79/MMBtu, on reports of record amounts of increased production in 2018 and the effect of the official confirmation of the end of heating season.

WEEKLY ECONOMIC SUMMARY

Consumer Price Index (CPI): The headline CPI measure of inflation rose .2% during the month of February, the first month-on-month (MoM) increase since October '18. The year-on-year (YoY) increase of 1.5% matched consensus estimates, but was the smallest increase since September of 2016 thanks in-part to softness in home price appreciation. Contributing to the MoM increase, were prices of apparel, food, gasoline, electricity, and natural gas. The Core CPI, which removes changes for food and energy, was slightly below consensus estimates despite increasing .1% MoM and 2.1% YoY. Decreasing prices for recreation, medical care, and vehicles contributed to the miss.

Durable Goods Orders: January orders for durable goods increased at a better than expected .4% MoM, thanks to a jump in the volatile aircraft orders reading. This may reverse in future readings due to the situation with Boeing (BA). However, when excluding the effect of aircraft and other transportation equipment, the index fell -.1% for the month, missing expectations for a slight increase. Core capital goods (non-defense, non-aircraft), however, rose a surprising .8% thanks to a rebound in orders for machinery, electrical equipment, and communication equipment.

Consumer Sentiment: The preliminary University of Michigan Consumer Confidence survey rebounded this month, after slipping on effects of the government shutdown. The measure of 97.8 significantly outpaced the expected 95.2 and the prior reading of 93.8 with readings for current conditions and expectations rising strongly. The inflation expectations component, closely watched by the Federal Reserve when forming policy, displayed conflicting views with lower expectations for the year ahead, but a higher expectation 5 years on

Data Source: Hanlon Investment Management

Current Model Allocations

Tactical Fixed Income Model Allocations 3/15/2019

Exchange Traded Fund —4%	Exchange Traded Fund —36.5%	Exchange Traded Fund —3%	Exchange Traded Fund —14%
Exchange Traded Fund —8%	Exchange Traded Fund —17%	Exchange Traded Fund —4.5%	Exchange Traded Fund —5%
Exchange Traded Fund —2%	Exchange Traded Fund —2%	Cash —1%	Money Market —3%

Other Managers

HIM #9 —	100% fund	HIM #8 —	100% trust
HIM #22 —	100% fund		
HIM #25 —	50% Money Market/ 50% fund		

Summary

In utilizing an approach that seeks to limit volatility, it is important to keep perspective of the activity in multiple asset classes. We seek to achieve superior risk-adjusted returns over a full market cycle to a traditional 60% equities / 40% bonds asset allocation. We do this by implementing global mandates of several tactical managers with different risk buckets. For those investors who are unwilling to stomach anything more than minimal downside risk, our goal is to provide a satisfying return over a full market cycle compared to the Barclays Aggregate Bond Index. At Horter Investment Management we realize how confusing the financial markets can be. It is important to keep our clients up to date on what it all means, especially with how it relates to our private wealth managers and their models. We are now in year nine of the most recent bull market, one of

the longest bull markets in U.S. history. At this late stage of the market cycle, it is extremely common for hedged managers to underperform, as they are seeking to limit risk. While none of us know when a market correction will come, even though the movement and volatility sure are starting to act like a correction, our managers have been hired based on our belief that they can accomplish a satisfying return over a full market cycle, -- while limiting risk in comparison to a traditional asset allocation approach. At Horter we continue to monitor all of the markets and how our managers are actively managing their portfolios. We remind you there are opportunities to consider with all of our managers. Hopefully this recent market commentary is helpful and thanks for your continued trust and loyalty.



Data Source: Hanlon Investment Management

Chart of the Week:

The Chart of the Week shows a 1-year chart of the S&P 500 testing significant technical resistance at autumn peaks near 2,815 (**green line**). Rising above this level will be tough without a catalyst (i.e. Trade Deal), but would set-up a bullish continuation of the rally off the Christmas Eve low. Should it fail, however, the index may be well-supported by the 200-day moving average (**blue line**).

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