

SoundAdvice

Advising Investors for 34+ years

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Near-Term Versus Long-Term

Most of us think we are long-term investors. However, that notion changes when we are faced with the threat of an immediate down-draft in stock prices. If we see a substantial correction coming, we adjust our portfolios and become short-term investors, until there is a better time to be long-term investors. There is nothing wrong with that; it is prudent.

Stock Market Breadth

A healthy market will have broad participation among a wide range of stocks. Conversely, participation will narrow in a weak market. The largest capitalized stocks will still be going up as money managers look for places to put money. Most recently, that has been Nvidia, Google (Alphabet A-shares), Meta Platforms, Apple, Microsoft, and Amazon. These stocks have become inflated with sky-high price/earnings ratios. The S&P 500 index has been dominated by the heavy influence of these large-capitalized stocks. Meanwhile the rest of the market has been declining.

We can measure the breadth of the market by tracking the number of stocks that advance on the New York Stock Exchange each trading day, and then subtracting the number that decline. By keeping a cumulative total, we construct an “advance-decline line” or ADL.

The orange line on the chart below shows the ADL and the blue line shows the S&P 500 since the beginning of the year.

Since March, the S&P 500 has climbed while the ADL has been drifting downward, revealing that breadth has been deteriorating as fewer and fewer stocks joined the climb. This is a near-term warning sign because the recent strength of the S&P 500 index has not been confirmed by the rest of the market.

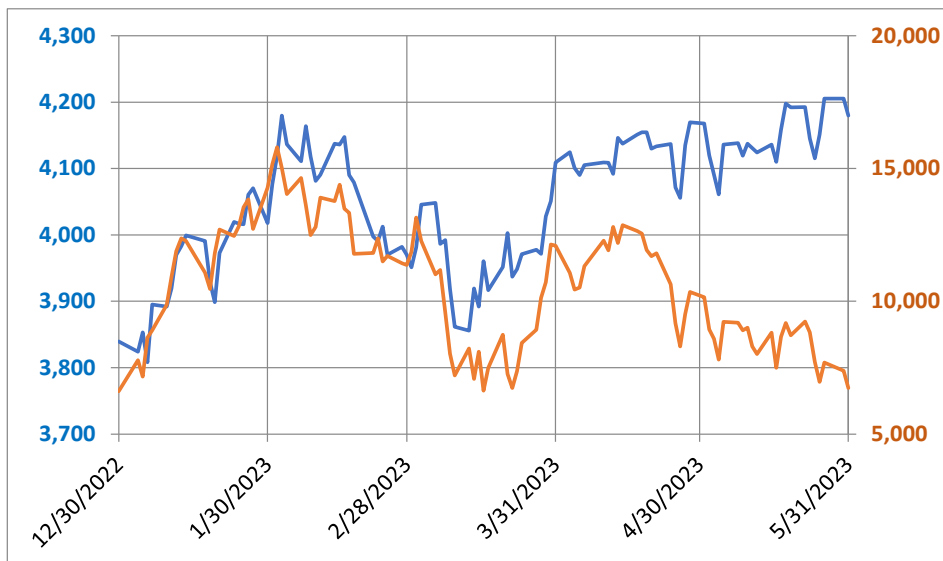


Gray Emerson Cardiff,
Editor Since 1988

For 2022, the *Sound Advice* model portfolio gained 4.02% versus a loss of 19.44% from the S&P 500.

Since 1999 through 2022, the *Sound Advice* model portfolio more than doubled the return of the S&P 500.

S&P 500 Versus the ADL



Barchart.com is the data source of the NYSE advancing and declining stocks. ETFs and Unit Investment Trusts are excluded.

The last time this happened was in the second half of 2021, as the S&P 500 rose to new highs while the ADL meandered below its June peak. The S&P slipped 19.4 percent the following year.

The Sound Advice Risk Indicator

Our **Sound Advice Risk Indicator** (page 10), which compares the S&P 500 index to house prices, reveals when risk is high (above 2.0) in the stock market and when it is low (below 1.0). Its track record spans more than 125 years. High-risk readings have presaged every major crash, or a series of bear markets interrupted by bull markets along the way. The latest reading is 2.03.

The Sound Advice Diffusion Indexes

Our **Sound Advice Diffusion Indexes** have had a trustworthy track record over the last 47 years. All market crashes have occurred during “Caution” signals. When the stock market was not crashing, the S&P 500 either meandered, climbed moderately, or declined in an extended bear market, recording an average decline of 0.6 percent. During “Aggressive” signals, the S&P 500 climbed an average of 31.5 percent, and the market never crashed. These have been times of declining or low interest rates, along with declining or low inflation.

At the beginning of 2022, our **Sound Advice Diffusion Index of Lagging Indicators** (page 11) was in “Caution” mode. Once again, this warning proved prophetic. The S&P 500 index ended the year down 19.4 percent. In addition to telling us the general direction of stocks ahead, the “Caution” signal told us where to invest, such as areas that would benefit from rising inflation and interest rates while hedging for downside profits. As a result of heeding our caution signal and positioning our holdings accordingly, the *Sound Advice* portfolio gained 4.02 percent in 2022.

As we began 2023, we had a completely different situation. Our **Sound Advice Diffusion Index of Leading Indicators** dropped to zero in December 2022 (page 11). This signal revealed that the economy had softened sufficiently to allow room for interest rates to decline. This meant the end of the Federal Reserve’s interest rate hikes was visible, and we removed our “Caution” signal.

Last month, the leading economic indicators released in late April caused our **Sound Advice Diffusion Index of Leading Indicators** to drop to zero again, confirming that the economy continued to soften. This was in contrast to what we were hearing from the Federal Reserve who was still fighting the inflation battle. The reason for this is because the Fed’s focus is on lagging economic indicators, such as measures of inflation and wage growth. These lagging indicators typically decline after a recession is underway. Conversely, leading indicators decline before recessions. We have hand-picked the most sensitive leading indicators for our **Sound Advice Diffusion Index of Leading Indicators**.

As long as the Federal Reserve continues to keep interest rates high in its resolve to quell inflation, the economy is bound to slide into a recession. The added weight of the new credit crunch in regional banks contributes to the certainty. Gone are the days when depositors will leave deposits in regional banks greater than the \$250,000 FDIC insurance limit. Regional banks provide most of the loans in their communities. Without a steady and growing deposit base, these banks must pare lending. This is certain to lead to diminished overall economic activity in the months ahead.

Conclusion

Our **Sound Advice Diffusion Index of Leading Indicators** is telling us that a bull market lies ahead in the months and possibly years ahead. However, our **Sound Advice Risk Indicator** is revealing high risk in the market as measured by the S&P 500 index. This risk is also revealed by the recent divergence between the ADL and S&P 500 index.

We can also see that the market is overvalued by an important traditional measure. A reliable way to evaluate the S&P 500 index is to measure it against the trailing twelve-months (TTM) of “operating” earnings of the individual 500 stocks that make up the index.

Operating earnings are actual cash earnings, as opposed to so-called GAAP (generally accepted accounting principles) earnings which include non-cash write-offs such as depreciation, impairment charges because of falling commodity prices, or charges for bad loan reserves. Each quarter, companies report both GAAP earnings and *operating* earnings which reflect actual cash results. The source of operating earnings data is S&P Senior Index Analyst, Howard Silverblatt, who

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publishes extensive data of the S&P 500 companies. See <https://us.spindices.com/documents/additional-material/sp-500-eps-est.xlsx>.

With the S&P 500 Index at 4,200, the TTM price/operating earnings (P/OE) ratio is 20.9 based on the TTM operating earnings of the S&P 500 companies. Since the beginning of the last bull market in 2009, this TTM P/OE has averaged 19.0. One standard deviation from the average is 3.7, which means this TTM P/OE has been within plus or minus this amount 68 percent of the time, for a range of 15.3 to 22.6. The current TTM P/OE is near the higher end of the range, which does not present a bargain.

By these measures, we can conclude that a bull market lies ahead, but that the S&P 500 index is extended on a near-term basis, and a better buying opportunity lies ahead.

The Sound Advice Portfolio

Our portfolio is defensive in nature based on our analysis above. Individual selections, as well as their dividend yields, and buy/hold/sell recommendations, are summarized in the table on page 9 and sorted by investment objective categories and then in alphabetical order. Our individual stock recommendations are special situations offering a compelling value proposition. We are also recommending liquid electronically traded funds (ETFs) investing in sectors that are bound to benefit in the months and years ahead.

We eat our own cooking at *Sound Advice*. Among the editor and affiliates, we invest in all *Sound Advice* portfolio recommendations. This includes the *Sound Advice* Diversified Growth Fund which is managed by the editor. The editor is also an investor in this fund, on a side-by-side basis with other investors.

A Downside Hedge

ProShares UltraShort Russell 2000 (TWM) is part of the portfolio as a downside hedge because it reduces risk and dampens volatility, especially during adverse market conditions. TWM short-sells the Russell 2000 index and is designed to produce two times the daily fluctuations of the Russell 2000 index. A decline of say, 1.0 percent in the Russell 2000 will cause TWM to increase by 2.0 percent. Conversely, an increase in the Russell 2000 will cause TWM to decline in the same fashion.

The overall trailing twelve-month (TTM) price/earnings (P/E) ratio is extremely high, currently 30. This lofty P/E ratio makes the Russell 2000 index more vulnerable than the S&P 500, offering more downside profit potential.

Special Situations

These are stocks of individual companies presenting extraordinary values within their respective industries. Here they are in alphabetical order:

Apple (AAPL) was added to the portfolio in 2016 at \$29.08 per share (adjusted for the 4:1 split in 2020). When the price/earnings ratio (P/E) expanded, we recommended holding but not buying AAPL because high (P/E) ratios anticipate high growth rates which is a disaster waiting to happen. We are recommending buying under \$135 per share. This price target puts the TTM P/E at 22 which is on the high side for most stocks but a reasonable value for AAPL.

Cisco Systems (CSCO) reported strong quarterly earnings in May and raised its full-year earnings guidance to at least \$3.80 per share based on a projected revenue increase of 10 percent.

Cisco is a direct beneficiary of the major upgrade cycle into the fifth generation (5G), which is can to download data 100 times faster than the previous generation of 4G. Operating in 5G requires upgrading to faster equipment. The rollout of 5G is just beginning which means several years of growth prospects are ahead.

Cisco is transitioning from a network equipment seller into a contractual subscription and services company that generates recurring revenues from the equipment it sells, leading to a more reliable income stream. During the past five years, CSCO's annual recurring subscription revenues and services have more than doubled and now represent close to one-half of total revenues.

Crown and Castle International (CCI) has declined in recent months because the consolidation of Sprint and T-Mobile is expected to result in cancellation of some tower, small cell, and fiber leases, over the next few years. The T-Mobile leases in question are not material to the overall health of the company and are certainly replaceable.

The rising interest rate environment has also added cost to CCI's \$22 billion of debt. However, debt service consumes a relatively low portion of net income, and maturities of the company's debt are not significant through the end of 2024.

We view the recent weakness in the stock price as a buying opportunity. The attractive current dividend yield of 5.5 percent puts a floor under the stock price.

CCI presents a relatively low risk way of investing in this high-tech area because of its unmatched portfolio of hard assets comprised of 40,000 towers, 115,000 small cells, and 85,000 route miles of fiber concentrated in the top US markets. Moves to 5G is increasing demand because it requires a higher density of large and small cell sites and related infrastructure. These assets are difficult to create because of scarce locations in urban areas, zoning and governmental regulations, and sheer cost. Furthermore, income is secure, and growth is assured because these assets are leased to credit-worthy tenants with pre-determined escalating rent clauses.

JP Morgan Chase (JPM) is a good value for what is considered to be the world's highest quality banking enterprise with diversified businesses and prudent underwriting policies. JPM became an even better value when it acquired most of the assets of the failed First Republic Bank during the last weekend of April. JPM has been taking substantial quarterly charges against earnings to anticipate and cover adverse circumstances that may lie ahead. The annual dividend is \$4.00 for an attractive yield.

Moderna (MRNA) is a pure investment play on Messenger RNA (mRNA) technology. This revolutionary technology is certain to provide solutions for not only vaccines, but cures and treatments for the most deadly and debilitating diseases haunting humanity.

Prospects for Moderna's revolutionary messenger mRNA Covid-19 vaccine, called Spikevax, pumped up MRNA to its peak of \$495 per share in September 2021. As this and Pfizer's mRNA vaccine solution caused the pandemic to subside, the consensus grew that Moderna's revenue would be declining, and the stock crashed. Covid-19 vaccine revenue is projected to drop to \$5 billion in 2023, down from \$18.4 billion in 2022.

In May, MRNA reported first quarter earnings, which exceeded expectations based on revenue from its COVID-19 vaccine. In the earnings report, the company reaffirmed its 2023 outlook for at least \$5 billion sales based on advanced purchase agreements and projected sales during the balance of 2023.

However, the company has 48 programs in development, including 36 in ongoing clinical trials, and increased its 2023 R&D budget to \$4.5 billion. Moderna's strong balance sheet with essentially no debt should sustain the transition to new revolutionary vaccines and treatments, which offer tremendous upside potential.

Data continues to be promising regarding Moderna's personalized cancer vaccine used in combination with Merck's monoclonal antibody Keytruda. The personalized cancer vaccine uses cells from the patient's tumor and subjects them to RNA sequencing. They are designed to prime the immune system so that a patient can generate a tailored anti-tumor response specific to their tumor's mutation signature.

Also promising is Moderna's vaccine for the Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV), a lower respiratory tract disease, a highly contagious seasonal respiratory virus and a leading cause of lower respiratory tract infections and pneumonia.

Another significant development in the works is a new vaccine for the Cytomegalovirus (CMV) which is the leading cause of birth defects in the US. Potential revenues would be in the range of \$2 to \$5 billion annually.

Valero Energy (VLO) has declined recently over recession fears. However, the \$4.00 solid dividend is bound to put a floor under the stock in the vicinity of the current price and provide a buying opportunity.

Valero makes its money from the "crack spread", which is the profit margin derived from purchasing crude oil, turning it into refined products such as gasoline and jet fuel, and selling those refined products. Valero has the unique ability to achieve discounts for its crude oil feedstocks because it has the ability to refine a variety of crude oil types. This flexibility and access allow Valero to capture the highest margins among its competitors because it can take advantage of the temporary gluts of crude, whether it's low or high-quality crude, or light sweet (low sulfur) or heavy sour (high sulfur) crude, and receive the best available discounts for its feedstocks. The company's refineries also have access to the US pipeline network for delivery to its gulf coast locations.

Environmental policy-driven mandates have led to substantial closures of refining facilities in the US and Europe in recent years. This has reduced overall refining capacity dramatically, leaving shortages of refined products for the foreseeable future. Instead of reducing oil refining capacity, Valero is diversifying to a "green" company through its joint venture with Diamond Green Diesel, which is producing renewable diesel at large profit margins. Renewable diesel is made from animal or plant waste material which reduces greenhouse gas emissions up to 80 percent because it only releases as much carbon dioxide as the material originally contained. It does not gel at low temperatures which means it can be easily transported through pipelines. Cash flow from diesel production turned positive in 2016 and is increasing. Use for Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) is expected to be a primary escalating demand factor. Valero's Port Arthur plant is being upgraded to produce close to 50 percent of the plant's current renewable diesel production capacity to Sustainable Aviation Fuel. After completion in 2025, this plant is expected to be one of the world's largest Sustainable Aviation Fuel manufacturers.

Real Estate

Our three cumulative preferred stocks provide very attractive high yields and are inherently safe because any unpaid dividends must be retroactively restored first before any common dividends can be paid. In addition, these preferred stocks have a “liquidation preference” which must be paid out in full in the event of a liquidation of the company before any proceeds are paid to common stockholders. There is substantial equity in the respective common stocks, evidencing that the market does not expect liquidation to be plausible. In all three cases, the value of each company’s real estate portfolio would have to drop precipitously by an unprecedented amount from its current value before any portion of the liquidation preference would be jeopardized.

These preferred stocks are trading below the company’s call price (the right of the company to purchase the preferred at a certain “call” price), or have no call feature at all, which is very unusual for preferred stocks. These preferred stocks have a small number of outstanding shares, which is typical for preferred stocks in general. Accordingly, we recommend using limit orders rather than market orders.

Hersha’s Preferred D (HTPRD) was recommended when the stock price was under \$4.00 a share as the pandemic was gaining momentum in early 2020 and the company suspended all dividends to preserve liquidity. We believed that the eventual resumption and payment of preferred dividends would propel this stock back close to its call price and liquidation preference value of \$25. In April 2021, the company resumed the dividends on its preferred stocks and made up for unpaid preferred dividends of \$1.64 per share annually. The price of this preferred recovered since the restoration of the dividend, but is still below its call price and liquidation preference of \$25, offering an attractive discount and high current yield.

This is one of three preferred stocks. The total dividends for all three preferred stocks were only 10.2 percent of the company’s cash income in 2022. Accordingly, this income is secure because it could only be jeopardized by an unimaginable catastrophe.

Hersha Hospitality Trust is a real estate investment trust (REIT) which owns and operates luxury and lifestyle hotels in urban gateway and regional resort markets. The Company sold off 9 of its 33 hotels at good prices and reduced its debt from \$1.1 billion to \$405.2 million at the end of 2022. This debt reduction made Hersha one of the lowest-leveraged hotel REITs and increased the security of its preferred stocks.

RLJ’s \$1.95 Series A Cumulative Convertible Preferred (RLJPRA) is RLJ’s only preferred stock, and it cannot be converted into common stock until the price of the common stock is significantly above \$100 per share. This means that the preferred is essentially not callable without an astronomical rise in the price of the common stock (RLJ). This preferred stock has a liquidation preference of \$28.50 per share.

The dividends for this preferred was only 10.0 percent of the company’s cash income in 2022, making this income secure.

RLJ Lodging Trust is a hotel investment company that owns premium-branded, high-margin, focused-service and compact full-service hotels. The Company’s portfolio consists of 96 hotels with approximately 21,200 rooms located in 23 states. During the first half of this year, operating revenue from its hotel portfolio recovered beyond the pre-Covid level, and the company no longer has financial covenants requiring minimum financial performance measurements.

This is an opportunity to lock in a safe extraordinary current yield. It is hard to imagine that this yield will remain this high indefinitely, which means this preferred stock has upside potential.

RPT Realty 7.25% Series D Cumulative Convertible Perpetual Preferred (RPTPRD) is simply not callable by the company. This means that we can lock in a very high yield for as long as we desire. It pays an annual dividend of \$3.62, for a high current yield. This is the only preferred stock for RPT Realty. This is a convertible preferred stock, convertible into 3.796 shares of the common stock (RPT) at the holder’s option, which offers long-term upside growth potential. This preferred stock has a liquidation preference of \$50 per share.

The dividends for this preferred were only 3.9 percent of the company’s cash income in 2022, making this income secure.

RPT Realty is a real estate investment trust (REIT) that owns 57 shopping centers across the eastern US, consisting of urban-infill neighborhoods, and power center properties with national chain store tenants, market-leading supermarket tenants, as well as a strong lineup of smaller national retailers. RPT Realty substantially upgraded the quality of its portfolio over the past year, which resulted in strong leasing activity. Management believes the pandemic has washed out the weakest retailers and left the strongest who have right-sized their footprints, which will lead to increasing rents in the years ahead. Excluding recent acquisitions and properties under development, the occupancy of the company’s 50 shopping centers held for one year or longer is 91.2 percent.

ETFs for Rising Bond Yields

The two ETFs listed below are designed to benefit from rising long-term Treasury bond yields. They differ in the amount of leverage used.

The Proshares UltraShort Lehman 20 Plus Year Treasury (TBT) uses 2:1 leverage.

The Proshares Short 20 Plus Year Treasury (TBF) uses no leverage.

The price action of these ETFs is based on the daily changes in long-term Treasury bond prices, only in the opposite direction, and then multiplied by the leverage each ETF uses. For example, a decline of say, 1.0 percent in their respective benchmark bond indexes will cause TBT to increase by 2.0 percent and TBF by 1.0 percent. These were stellar investments in 2022. TBT was up 92 percent, and TBF was up 42 percent.

We are likely near the peak of short-term interest rates because the economy is bound to be softening in the months ahead. However, even assuming inflation subsides to 2 percent, yields on long-term Treasury bonds are still too low.

Bond investors traditionally demand a positive real return, which means a yield over and above the inflation rate. Since 1980, long-term Treasury bonds have yielded 2.7 percentage points above the inflation rate. (See the nearby table – Historical Real Rates of Return.) Real yields were lower during the Federal Reserve’s four quantitative easing (QE) programs, which began in 2008, but QE programs are over now. It is important to note that before the QE programs, the average real return was 3.7 percentage points above the inflation rate.

If we assume that inflation simmers down to the Federal Reserve’s target of 2 percent, the yield on long-term treasury bonds should stabilize in the range of 4.7 percent to 5.7 percent. Of course, bond yields will be commensurately higher if inflation remains stubbornly higher.

The nearby table – ETF Upside Potential -- shows the approximate upside potential of our selected ETFs at the end of 2023 at various levels of long-term Treasury bond yields. The first row shows today’s ETF prices at today’s long-term Treasury bond yields. Note that the approximate price of these ETFs would rise dramatically as Treasury bond yields rise. The erosion factors discussed below are included in each of these approximate projected ETF prices.

The Erosion Factor

ETFs based on daily changes have an erosion factor because they decline slightly faster than they increase with an equivalent change in the underlying index. This factor becomes greater as the leverage of the ETF increases. To gauge this factor, we assume that Treasury bond yields simply tread water, rising and falling by a significant amount, say, 0.03 percentage points (3 basis points) every day, and thus go nowhere. By the end of 2023, TBT would decline by 0.7 percent, and TBF by 0.2 percent.

Historical Real Rates of Return

Years	30 Yr Note (Avg. Yield)	CPI Annual Increase	Real Rate
1980 - 2000	8.6	4.3	4.3
2000-04	5.7	2.6	3.1
2005-09	4.5	2.6	1.9
Average Prior to QE programs			3.7
2010-14	3.6	2.0	1.6
2015-18	2.9	1.9	0.9
2019-22	2.4	4.1	(1.8)
Average Including QE programs			2.7

ETF Upside Potential

Date	20-Year Bond Yields	ETF Prices	
		TBF	TBT
5/31/2023	4.02	21.88	29.67
12/31/2023	4.70	23.54	34.08
12/31/2023	5.70	25.77	40.11

Sector ETFs

We are also recommending the following electronically traded funds (ETFs) investing in sectors that are bound to benefit in the months and years ahead from fundamental changes in geopolitical, medical, and economic landscapes. These ETFs contain a portfolio of stocks, much like a mutual fund, and they are liquid and trade like stocks with their own ticker symbols. Their prices are determined by the value of the portfolio of stocks they hold.

Artificial Intelligence

Global Robotics and Automation Index ETF (ROBO) is investing across the entire ecosystem of robotics and automation, aiming to capture automation as a megatrend. Close to 60 percent of the portfolio is in robotics technologies, and 40% is in the technology underneath the robots -- the sensing and computing actuation, AI, and integration. ROBO invests the whole ecosystem of automation because while growth in automation is relentless, it's not necessarily moving sector by sector in lockstep. ChatGPT, the open, generative artificial intelligence (AI) chatbot, is giving us a glimpse into the next technology frontier. Artificial intelligence will only grow smarter and play a greater role in the way we live our lives and the way companies around the world operate.

Since its inception in 2013, ROBO has essentially matched the return of the S&P 500 which is commendable considering the rise of the S&P 500 and the infancy of AI and robotics over that period. Based on the growth prospects of its holdings, this ETF is bound to out-perform the S&P 500 in the future.

Biotech ETFs

Biotech companies offer the most explosive profits because they are the source of the world's top breakthrough vaccines and treatments. Their stocks are often volatile, making diversification essential. This can be accomplished by investing in a diversified electronically traded fund (ETF) investing exclusively in a portfolio of biotech companies. We are recommending two offering timely buying opportunities.

ARK Genomic Revolution Multi-Sector (ARKG) is an actively managed biotech ETF investing in companies expected to benefit by incorporating technological and scientific developments and advancements stemming from mapping the human genome. Technological breakthroughs in artificial intelligence and other high-tech advancements have cut the cost substantially of mapping the human genome which is opening new opportunities and putting this sector on the cutting edge of many new innovations.

Virtus LifeSci Biotech Products (BBP) is a passively managed biotech ETF that weighs the portfolio selections essentially equally, as opposed to the more typical practice of weighing selections according to market capitalization. This is an important aspect because biotech ETFs who weigh their portfolio selections essentially equally have been the best performers because they have larger investments in smaller biotechnology companies which are acquisition targets for large pharmaceutical companies looking for ways to revitalize their drug portfolios by scooping up smaller companies.

Balanced ETFs

The following ETFs rebalance their holdings quarterly to equalize the values, which ensures a greater degree of evenly weighted diversification and adds stability as well as safety to a portfolio. This practice often provides a superior performance because it offers exposure to many stocks that are under-weighted in most other portfolios and are therefore targets for new capital.

Health Care

Invesco's S&P 500 Equal Weight Health Care ETF (RYH) tracks the S&P 500 Equal Weight Health Care Index, which tracks 65 health care stocks represented in the S&P 500, but weights each holding evenly. Both the Index and RYH are rebalanced quarterly. This approach has given RYH a better performance than the large health care ETFs over the last 10 years.

Health care stocks have several traits that make them desirable investments. They are well-suited for an aging population, which exerts disproportionate demands on the industry. As the world's population continues to age, this trend is inexorable, making the health care sector defensive in nature and more insulated from economic cycles than other sectors.

One of the main criticisms of most health care ETFs is that they are dominated by a relatively small number of large companies, such as Johnson & Johnson, which distort the performance of the typical health care ETF portfolio. The remedy is to invest in an ETF like this one, that spreads its sections evenly on a percentage basis, rather than by the capitalization of the holdings. Historically, this equal-weight approach has worked well and provided a more stable and superior investment return.

Consumer Staples

Invesco S&P 500 Equal Weight Consumer Staples ETF (RHS) invests consumer staple stocks within the S&P 500 index. Consumer staples are those unexciting products we use every day without much thought, ranging from food, beverages (including alcohol), household goods (including cleaning supplies), hygiene products, and tobacco. These are products that people are unable (or unwilling) to remove from their budgets regardless of their financial situation. The nature of these products makes this sector defensive and much less vulnerable to recessions and bear markets.

US Infrastructure

The bi-partisan infrastructure bill enacted in November 2021 will benefit both of the following two ETFs for many years.

Invesco S&P SmallCap Industrials ETF (PSCI) is based on the S&P SmallCap 600 Capped Industrials Index which is designed to measure the overall performance of the securities of US industrial companies with small capitalizations (caps). These domestic companies are engaged in the business of providing industrial products and services, including engineering, heavy machinery, construction, electrical equipment, aerospace and defense, as well as general manufacturing. They will reflect the positive impacts more strongly than larger companies from an increase in infrastructure spending. Small cap construction companies are also typically domestic companies operating inside the US. It is likely that a government-sponsored program will stipulate that US companies are to be employed to perform the services. Even absent such stipulations, construction projects tend to employ local companies as subcontractors even when general contractors are national companies.

Invesco S&P 500 Equal Weight Materials ETF (RTM) invests in the common stocks that comprise the S&P 500 Equal Weight Materials Index. The portfolio contains prime examples of basic materials companies outside of the oil and gas industries. Basic materials companies are bound to benefit substantially in the years ahead with increased infrastructure spending. China's economic reopening from its Covid lock-down will also be exerting new demand for basic materials.

Portfolio Summary Table

This table is updated and live on our website:
www.soundadvice-newsletter.com

Income with Growth	Symbol	Price / NAV	Yield	Action	Limit
Hersha Hospitality Trust - Preferred D *	HTPRD	\$19.85	8.26%	BUY	\$25.00
RLJ Lodging Trust - Preferred A *	RLJPRA	\$23.45	8.32%	BUY	\$28.50
RPT Realty 7.25% Preferred D *	RPTPRD	\$46.06	7.87%	BUY	\$50.00
Growth with Moderate Income					
Cisco Systems	CSCO	\$49.70	2.98%	BUY	\$52.19
Crown and Castle	CCI	\$113.21	5.53%	BUY	\$118.87
Invesco Consumer Staples ETF	RHS	\$165.63	2.75%	BUY	\$173.91
JP Morgan Chase	JPM	\$135.71	2.95%	BUY	\$142.50
Valero	VLO	\$107.04	3.66%	BUY	\$112.39
Growth					
Apple	AAPL	\$177.43	0.46%	HOLD	\$135.00
Genomic Revolution Multi-Sector	ARKG	\$31.58	0.00%	BUY	\$33.16
Golbal Robotics & Automation ETF	ROBO	\$54.51	0.09%	BUY	\$57.24
Invesco Basic Materials ETF	RTM	\$147.94	1.85%	BUY	\$155.34
Invesco Health Care ETF	RYH	\$280.87	0.66%	BUY	\$294.91
Invesco Small Cap Industrials ETF	PSCI	\$94.39	1.04%	BUY	\$99.11
Moderna	MRNA	\$127.60	0.00%	BUY	\$133.98
Virtus LifeSci Biotech Products	BBP	\$51.82	0.00%	BUY	\$54.41
ETFs for Rising Bond Yields					
Proshares Short 20+Treasury - 2X Leverage	TBT	\$29.67	0.00%	BUY	\$31.15
Proshares Short 20+Treasury - No Leverage	TBF	\$21.88	0.00%	BUY	\$22.97
Hedges					
ProShares UltraShort Russell 2000	TWM	\$16.45	0.00%	BUY	\$17.27

Notes to the table: The right hand column is the highest recommended price limit for purchases.

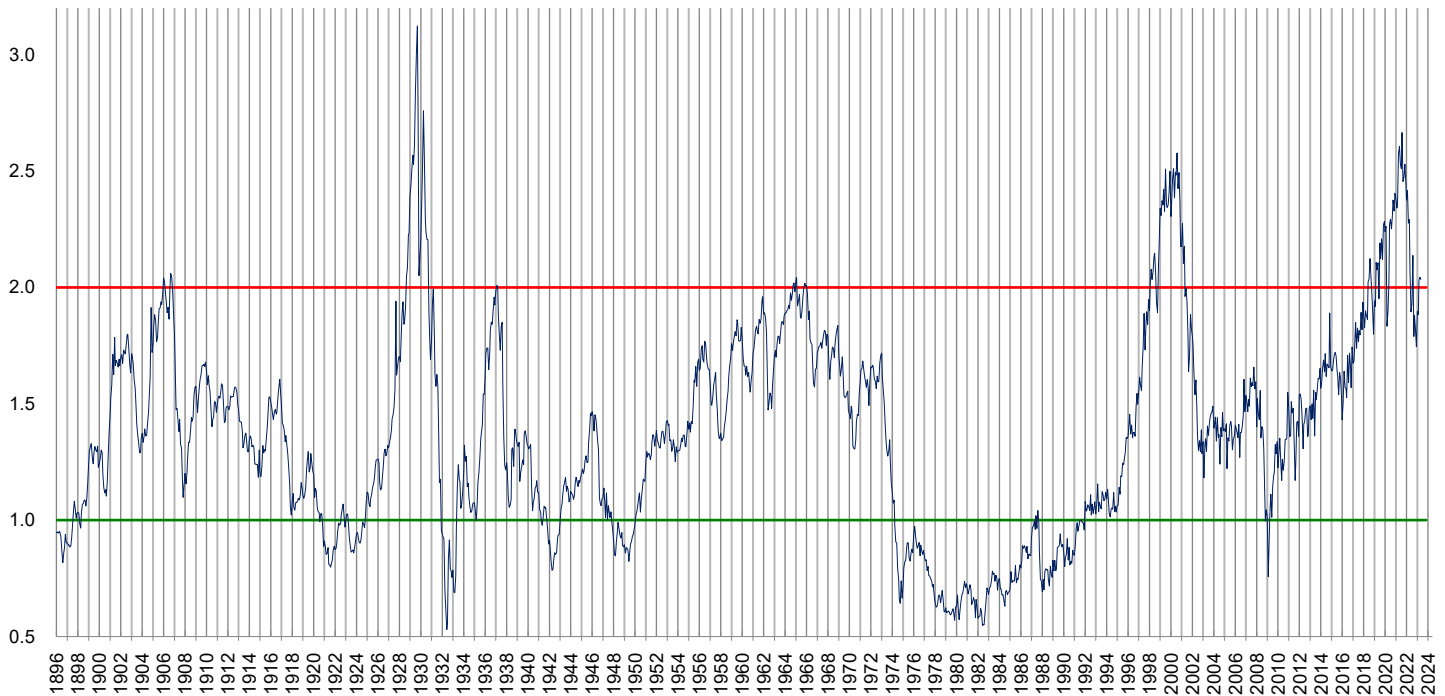
* It is not possible to offer live pricing.

General Comments: Our statistics are based on the assumption that \$10,000 is invested in each position. When a new position is added, we assume the same \$10,000 amount is invested in the new recommendation. When we recommend adding to a particular position, as we have done over the years, we assume another \$10,000 is invested again in that position.

If you are picking and choosing, you can focus on the sector of the portfolio that matches your investment objectives. Alternatively, you may have a higher degree of comfort with certain industries, funds, or stocks because of past experience or your profession. In that case, you may want to invest more heavily in one sector, or in one or more individual recommendations.

As always, broad diversification will temper volatility, add to safety, and improve long-term performance.

Capital Competition: Real Estate versus Stocks:
The SoundAdvice Risk Indicator



There are few forces that are more important to a market’s destiny than the amount of capital that is available to it. In a normal situation, capital will flow easily between markets as their underlying conditions change. But if a market becomes dangerously superheated, it will absorb a larger proportion of available investment capital than economic conditions and market demand can justify. This change will be reflected not only in the rising market’s prices but also in the prices of competing markets, which will be lower than their underlying fundamentals would indicate they should be. Over the last 120+ years, we can see this titanic struggle between the stock market and its foremost competitor for investment dollars: real estate.

To reveal this phenomenon, we have set up an equation based on the ratio of the S&P 500 Stock Index to median price of new houses for each month over the last 100+ years. This equation exhibits an elegant financial minuet as each market has taken turns outperforming the other.

As we look at the historical data, we find that there is a range in which the price disparities are so strong that they are too great to be accounted for by the fundamental economic conditions underlying each market. Every time prices get into these danger zones it has meant that the prices in one market or the other have gone too high, and that they are in imminent danger of falling.

We label this new tool the **Sound Advice** “Risk Indicator,” since it will allow us to locate the point at which prices are so high when compared to competing markets that they have come loose from their moorings and are on the verge of declining or under performing the other market.

What is too high? When stock prices are very high relative to house prices, the **Sound Advice** Risk Indicator will rise over the line marked 2.0, revealing a high-risk time for stocks. In contrast, when the indicator drops below the line marked 1.0, it means that it is a very low-risk time to buy stocks. Notice from the chart how the **Sound Advice** Risk Indicator has oscillated back and forth, revealing the ongoing struggle between Stocks and houses for investment capital. We have labeled these long vacillations Supercycles.

But though an investment beginning with \$25,000 in 1895 could have made money being in either stocks or housing, had an investor followed the signals of the **Sound Advice** Risk Indicator, he or she would have made \$655 million versus \$24.7 million by simply holding stocks through the ups and downs, or 26.5 times more money.

A brief walk through history shows just how reliable this indicator is. The first recorded time the Risk Indicator rose above 2.0 was in February 1906, after the eight-year-old Dow-Jones average doubled since 1903. The market peaked in September of 1906. A massive sell-off in October would later be labeled the Panic of 1907. Stock prices trended downward for 14 more years until the end of 1921 while, searing inflation after World War I boosted house prices 48 percent. The

The New York Times

“Cardiff’s equation reveals an elegant financial minuet as each market takes turns outperforming the other.”

combination of falling stock prices and rising real estate prices forced the Risk Indicator to fall below 1.0 in 1920, just in time for the Roaring 20's when stock prices tripled. Then, in October 1928, the Risk Indicator rose above 2.0 again. On Tuesday, September 3, 1929, the Dow peaked at 318.17. The October crash marked the beginning of a decline that lasted until July 8, 1932. Houses had declined only by 15 percent compared with the 85 percent loss in stocks. The relative superior performance of houses caused our Risk Indicator to fall below 1.0 at the beginning of 1932.

As America's GNP began posting positive gains and with 46 percent growth in three short years, stock prices would triple. Then the Risk Indicator crossed 2.0 in March 1937. This time, the signal came only one month after the zenith in stock prices. As stock prices retreated 50 percent, house prices remained relatively steady, causing the Risk Indicator to fall below 1.0 again in June 1941, within 9 months from the bottom.

As U.S. corporations expanded to meet growing demand, and the economy came to a rolling boil during the Eisenhower years, the stately rise would multiply stock prices by ten times until November 1964, when the Risk Indicator crossed over 2.0 again. The stock market would continue to climb into 1968, and then crashed into late 1974, wiping out the inflation-adjusted gains scored by investors since 1954. However, a switch to an investment in houses would avoid all that and double in price by the time the next signal came for stocks in May 1974, as the Risk Indicator fell below 1.0 again, as the Dow careened below 700.

It would not be until March 1998 when the Risk Indicator would cross 2.0 again, after stocks were up by more than tenfold. The Dot-Com bubble would push stocks higher into early 2000, but then began another 50 percent retracement. A switch to houses would produce a 44 percent gain through the end of 2008 while stock prices were lower by 17 percent. In February 2009, with the Dow careening below 700 once again, the Risk Indicator quietly dropped below 1.0 to 0.77 as the S&P tumbled under 700. Since then, the stock market has delivered stunning gains as the S&P 500 has quadrupled. For the sixth time in the last 125 years, the Risk Indicator rose above 2.0 again in July 2018.

With the latest median house price at 455,800 in March 2023 (the latest data) and with the S&P 500 at 4,200, the Sound Advice Risk Indicator read 2.03.

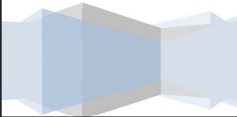
SoundAdvice

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By Gray Emerson Cardiff

"Cardiff's equation reveals an elegant financial mirror as each market takes turns outperforming the other"

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Business Cycles and Stocks: The SoundAdvice Diffusion Indexes

The Risk Indicator reveals long macro cycles. An analogy can be made to the way radio waves work. Long radio waves have frequencies which are assigned to various radio stations, allowing you to distinguish them on your radio. Riding along the path of these long waves are short waves that produce the sound you actually hear on a particular station. These short waves are like the bull and bear markets revealed by the Diffusion Indexes.

While the path of the long cycles revealed by the Risk Indicator may be in a certain direction, there are bull and bear markets along the way. Of course, these relatively short bull and bear markets are significant during our investing careers. Even during times when the Sound Advice Risk Indicator is above the "low risk" reading, such as it is now, there have been substantial bull markets. We will rely on our Diffusion Indexes to reveal when that will be.

The data we need is contained in the leading and lagging economic indicators. We have hand picked the most sensitive of these economic indicators to produce our "Diffusion Indexes" which function with amazing accuracy as predictors of the birth of cyclical bull and bear markets.

To construct our *Sound Advice* Diffusion Indexes, we observe changes in each of our selected indicators over a five-month period, and take the percentage of those increasing.

When the *Sound Advice* Diffusion Index of LEADING Indicators drops to zero, it is time to buy stocks aggressively, regardless of how negative the atmosphere may be. This is not just an empirical coincidence. It is also logical. In order for all of the leading economic indicators to be giving off a zero value compared to five months before, it is nearly certain that the soft economy is providing an atmosphere for stable or declining interest rates.

This Diffusion Index gave us a zero reading in December 2008, close to the bottom, officially giving us an "Aggressive" signal. That signal came at a time when the Risk Indicator was below 1.0, which revealed that Supercycle 5 came to an end, and that Supercycle 6 was born.

Track Record of the SoundAdvice Diffusion Indexes

During the last 47+years, after each “Aggressive” signal, the S&P 500 climbed an average of 31.5 percent. During “Caution” signals, the S&P 500 either crashed, meandered, or climbed, recording an average decrease of 0.6 percent.

Signal Dates (Month-Year)			
Aggressive	S&P 500	Caution	S&P 500
Sep-74	68.12	Apr-76	101.9
Jul-76	104.20	Dec-76	104.7
Oct-78	100.58	Jun-79	101.7
Nov-79	100.00	Oct-83	167.7
Aug-84	164.48	Jun-85	188.9
Jul-86	240.18	Aug-87	329.4
Feb-88	258.13	Jun-88	270.7
Mar-89	280.00	Mar-93	449.7
Mar-95	493.15	Dec-98	1,141.0
Jun-00	1,429.40	Dec-00	1,320.3
Jun-03	974.50	May-05	1,191.5
Jun-06	1,276.66	Mar-08	1,325.4
Dec-08 (1)	865.58	Apr 10 (2)	1,197.3
Sep 10 (3)	1,122.08	Jun 12 (4)	1,359.8
Sep-12 (5)	1,437.82	Nov 14 (6)	2,044.6
Mar-15	2,079.99	May-15	2,111.9
Sep-17	2,492.84	Feb-18	2,705.2
Mar-20 (7)	2,761.98	Nov 21 (8)	4,667.4
Dec-22	3,912.38		
Ave +/-	31.5%		-0.6%

Quantitative Easing (QE) Overriding Signals

- (1) QE-1 announced 4 months before Aggressive signal
- (2) QE-1 terminated into existing Caution signal
- (3) QE-2 announced but already in Aggressive mode
- (4) QE-2 terminated into existing Caution signal
- (5) QE-3 announced, changed to Aggressive mode
- (6) QE-3 terminated into existing Caution signal
- (7) QE-4 announced, changed to Aggressive mode
- (8) QE-4 terminated into existing Caution signal

The *Sound Advice* Diffusion Index of LAGGING Indicators gives “Caution” signals when all three of its individual lagging economic indicators rise above their respective levels of six months earlier, providing a 100 percent reading. This reading reveals that the US economy is strong enough to put upward pressures on interest rates.

A Powerful Overriding Force

Most of the time, the Diffusion Indexes are excellent detectors of the natural business cycle and a path to the science of making money in the stock market. However, the forces of the natural business cycle can be dominated by extraordinary changes in monetary policy during emergency situations.

The COVID-19 pandemic was the most recent example. In mid-March 2020, the Federal Reserve declared the institution of its fourth “Quantitative Easing” (QE) program whereby it dropped the Federal Funds rate to zero and commenced buying massive amounts of US Treasury bonds. With its mighty power, the Fed drove down interest rates and infused massive amounts of liquidity into the US economy. The money supply mushroomed.

At times like this, we need to ignore readings from the Diffusion Indexes. Interest rates are dropping by the Federal Reserve’s mandate, just as if the Diffusion Index of Leading Indicators had plunged to zero. Conversely, whenever the Federal Reserve declares an end to its QE program, we return to our Diffusion Indexes to follow their readings. If the Diffusion Index has moved to a “Caution” signal during the QE program, we should follow that reading. This is the most likely pattern of events because the economy will likely have strengthened in order for the Federal Reserve to end its QE program.

The impact of the Federal Reserve’s four QE programs on existing Diffusion Index signals are noted in the footnotes under the track record table.

Current Status

Our current “Aggressive” mode was established by a zero reading for the Diffusion Index of LEADING Indicators in December 2022 based on the leading indicators for November 2022. This index dropped to zero again in March. It read 67 percent in April based on latest leading indicators.

Our next signal will be a “Caution” signal from a 100 percent reading from the Diffusion Index of LAGGING Indicators which recorded a 33 percent in April (the latest reading).

