Donaldson
CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

SUMMER 2019

RISINGDIVIDEND REPORT

QUARTERLY QUICK FACTS

1 Many continue to question how much longer this bull market can last. Our data still shows a recession in the next 12 months is unlikely, as well as TINA: There Is No Alternative to U.S. stocks.

2 Even with stock prices recently hitting all-time highs, the ratio of prices to earning shows stocks cheaper than they've been in three of the past six decades.

3 Stocks continue to look better than bonds. When the earning yield has been 3% or higher than the 10-year U.S. treasury, as it is now, stocks have historically averaged 14% growth over the next 12 months.

4 The combination of central bank intervention, low inflation, and slowing global economic growth have created an environment where interest rates may stay low for the foreseeable future.

5 High-quality dividend stocks are likely to benefit as investors look for alternatives to fixed income investments that do not provide the income or security they once did.

DCMOL.com Gets a New Look

OUR PHILOSOPHY ALWAYS HAS BEEN TO FOCUS ON TAKING EXCEPTIONAL CARE OF YOU, our clients, in the hopes you will refer your friends and family to us. While this strategy has allowed us to stay away from traditional advertising, we recognize the world has become increasingly digital and the way we communicate has changed tremendously. Like all industries, DCM is taking steps to adapt and evolve.

Back in 2006, for the reason stated above, DCM didn't have a website. In fact, there's an ongoing myth that Mike Hull once said, "What do we need a website for?" The younger folks in the office quickly convinced Mike a website was a necessity. If anything, it has become a place prospective clients go to read about the firm before their first meeting with us.

Fast forward to 2018, and the idea that any legitimate business wouldn't have a website is laughable. But at that point, our website was more than 10 years old, and its age was showing. It also wasn't reflective of the comprehensive services we offer clients. As you know, we've transformed into more than an investment management company. With eight Certified Financial Planner™ professionals on staff, we now advise on all aspects of your financial lives. We also serve a plethora of foundations and endowments, and we have our Retirement Plan Services division that manages $70 million in 401(k) assets.

But, most importantly, our website didn't give us the tools or platform to better communicate and serve you. People are consuming more content at a faster pace, and they expect that content to be at their fingertips.

For these reasons, we are proud to announce the launch of our new website: **www.dcmol.com.** Have a look! The new site remains a place you can send potential clients to learn about DCM, but we also hope it will evolve to be a resource for you. You'll find all of our newsletters, market updates, and other articles on our **News** page. You'll find financial planning content on our **DCM University** page (passcode: donaldson). You have direct access to the DCM client portal and all your custodian login pages on our **Access** page.

As we grow into the new website and continue improving our communications, we welcome any and all feedback you might have. After all, we're in this together. Our hope is to be your financial guide, wherever life takes you.

Krista Nemeth
Krista Nemeth
Communications Manager

Medicare Open Enrollment Oct. 15 - Dec. 7

Contact your advisor to schedule your i65 Medicare Plan evaluation

PLANNING FOR HEALTHCARE COSTS IN RETIREMENT is a critical step in preparing for your next life journey. With healthcare costs rising faster than inflation, baby-boomers surveyed listed healthcare costs and health issues as being their top fears about retirement. Both were feared more than running out of money itself. [1]

As you near retirement and Medicare eligibility, your DCM advisor is here to help you navigate your health insurance decisions in any of the following scenarios:

- If you're approaching initial Medicare enrollment age, three months before you turn age 65 and lasting for seven months.
- If you're already a Medicare participant, you may want to reevaluate your current Medicare plan during the open enrollment period, beginning on Oct. 15 through Dec 7.
- Or, if you're pre-Medicare eligible age and need help analyzing the impact of an open market policy on your cash flow.

In any scenario, your advisor will consider all aspects of your financial life to ensure your investments and financial plan are in line to support your healthcare needs. Using our i65® Medicare Enrollment Software, we can help you achieve peace of mind and avoid costly Medicare mistakes.

[1] PwC Employee Financial Wellness Survey, 2018

DCM RECEIVES RECOGNITION

WE ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE DCM has once again been named to the 2019 edition of the Financial Times 300 Top Registered Investment Advisers. This is the fifth time DCM has been recognized on this list. With more than 14,000 RIA firms in the U.S., firms applied for consideration, having met a minimum set of criteria. Applicants were then graded on six factors: assets under management (AUM); AUM growth rate, years in existence, advanced industry credentials of the firm's advisers, online accessibility, and compliance records. There are no fees or other considerations required of RIAs that apply for the FT 300.

Disclosure: The Financial Times 300 Top Registered Investment Advisers is an independent listing produced annually by the Financial Times (June 2019). The FT 300 is based on data gathered from RIA firms, regulatory disclosures, and the FT's research. The listing reflected each practice's performance in six primary areas: assets under management, asset growth, compliance record, years in existence, credentials and online accessibility. This award does not evaluate the quality of services provided to clients and is not indicative of the practice's future performance. Neither the RIA firms nor their employees pay a fee to The Financial Times in exchange for inclusion in the FT 300.

Welcome Alex Spainhoward, CFP®

DCM expands the Financial Planning Team, adds another Certified Financial Planner™ professional to the roster

WE ARE PLEASED TO WELCOME ALEX SPAINHOWARD, CFP® TO DCM. In his newly created role as a financial planning associate, he is responsible for elevating the financial planning competency and client experience at DCM. In collaboration with Sarah Moore, CFP®, our Director of Financial Planning, and our team of Investment Advisors, he will use his breadth of experience and talents to create and deliver comprehensive financial plans for you.

Alex grew up in the Evansville area where he graduated from Reitz Memorial High School in 2011. He then spent two years at the University of Southern Indiana before transferring to Western Kentucky University and graduating in 2015 with a Bachelor of Science in finance with dual concentrations in financial planning and financial management.

Alex began his career with Northwestern Mutual as an associate financial representative, assisting multiple advisors with the creation of financial plans, investment analysis, and client meeting preparation. Over the next three years Alex advanced to the role of associate wealth management advisor where he gained valuable experience in the investment and insurance fields. While at Northwestern Mutual he obtained his Series 7 and Series 66 investment licenses, as well as his life and disability insurance licenses.

Earlier this year, Alex successfully completed the CFP® Board's requirements for certification and is a Certified Financial Planner™ professional.

Alex and his fiancé Ashley live in Evansville and will be getting married this fall. In his free time, he enjoys watching sports, being active in CrossFit, traveling, chasing his dog Cayde, and spending time with family and friends.

TINA (There Is No Alternative): Dividend Stocks in a World of Low Interest Rates

A Letter from the DCM Investment Policy Committee

Nathan Winklepleck, *Author* Kyle Markle, Joe Zabratanski, Preston May, *Contributing Editors*

THERE'S AN ADAGE ON WALL STREET ABOUT "BUYING LOW AND SELLING HIGH." This one piece of wisdom has led to more confusion and bad investing decisions than any other. It's not because it's terrible advice. Buying at low prices and selling at high prices is a smart strategy. The problem stems from how one defines the terms "high" and "low."

In April 2013, the stock market indices were hitting all-time highs. The S&P 500 Index crossed above 1,600. The Dow Jones Industrial Average hit 14,500. Never before had these indices been higher. Was this a good time to sell? Weren't prices considered "high" at these levels?

In our Q2 2013 newsletter, we answered that question. In our letter titled "Think Stocks Are Expensive? They're Not," we said, "...the DJIA should be trading somewhere between 16,000 and 20,000 instead of its current level of 14,500. Our P/E Finder Model is strongly indicating that stocks are not overvalued. Indeed, it is saying just the opposite. Stocks remain undervalued."

Within eight months of that letter, the Dow closed above 16,000. The Dow crossed over 20,000 within four years. It has kept right on climbing through today, hitting new all-time highs all along the way.

But that was 2013. We are in 2019. We have a long list of issues, including a trade war with China, geopolitical issues, and a widening political divide. The U.S. economy also is in the longest economic expansion in history.[1] How much further can this market go? With stocks hitting all-time highs, is now finally the "high" point? Should we be selling?

We don't think so. With interest rates as low as they are in the U.S. and globally, the path of least resistance for stocks is higher.

Price Is What You Pay, But Value Is What You Get

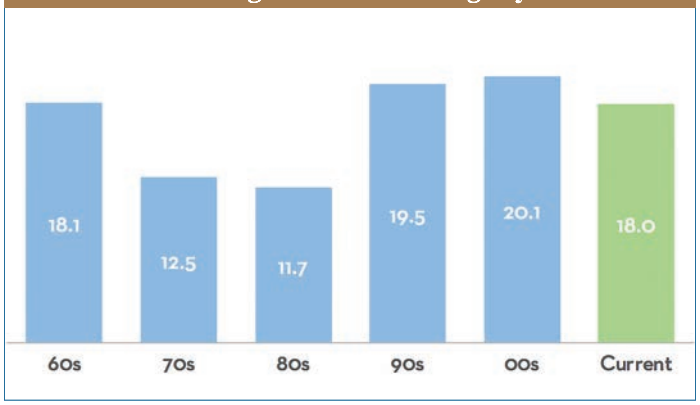
Stocks may be trading near all-time highs, but that alone does not make them expensive. Prices tell you nothing about value. Imagine your realtor called and told you they had a $500,000 house for sale. Is that a high or low price? Cost alone isn't enough to answer that question. You need lots of other relevant information (location, square footage, current interest rates, etc.).

The same logic can be applied to stocks. The S&P 500 currently trades for $2,942. Is that price too high or too low? It depends. What kind of profits do those companies produce? Do they share their earnings in the form of a dividend? What is their future outlook? What are fixed income investments providing?

If you're evaluating a house, you might check the price-to-square-footage ratio. A $500,000 home with 5,000 square feet would be selling for $100 per square foot. That still doesn't tell you everything you need to know, but it tells you much more than price alone. With stocks, we can look at the price-to-earnings ratio (or "P/E ratio") to give us similar information. As of June 28, 2019, the S&P 500 traded for $2,942. The underlying companies that comprise the index earned $163 over the past 12 months.[2] If we divide the price by the earnings, we get a P/E ratio of approximately 18 during that period.

Is that high or low? Again, that depends on a lot of factors, but let's ignore those other factors for now and focus on where P/E ratios stand in relation to history. Compared to the average P/E in each decade since 1960, a P/E ratio of 18 appears reasonable based on historical averages.[3] There were only two decades (the '70s and '80s) when stocks traded lower than that. The '60s, '90s, and 2000s all had higher average P/E ratios.

S&P 500 Average Price to Earnings by Decade



Source: Strategas Research Partners, June 2019.

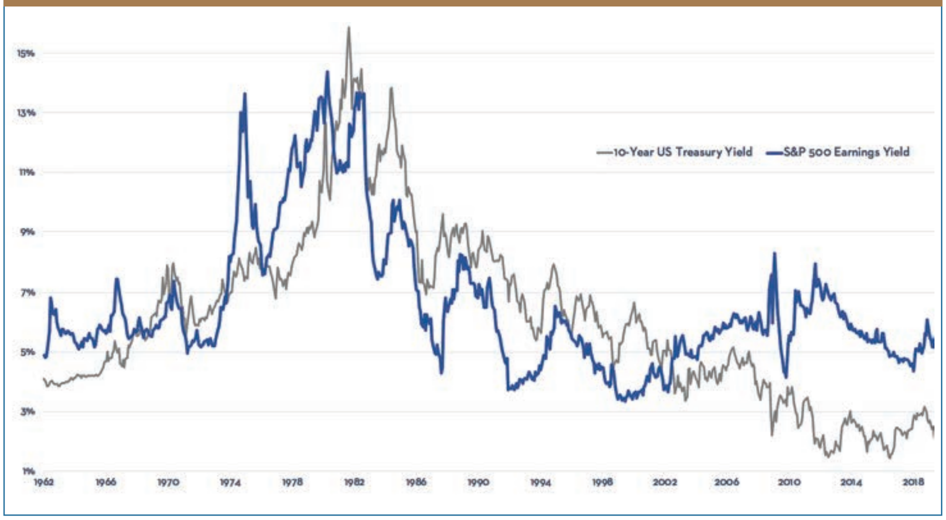
While stock prices are higher today than they've ever been, companies also are earning far more than ever before. It doesn't make sense to suggest stock prices are "too high," because they are higher than they've ever been. The ratio of prices to earnings tells us stocks are cheaper than they've been in three of the past five decades.

What Are the Other Options?

Before we know whether stocks are a good deal or not, we must consider what other investment options exist. A potential home buyer might consider other options, such as renting. If you could

[1] Source: National Bureau of Economic Research, BEA. [2] S&P 500's 2019E operating EPS. Source: Standard & Poors. [3] The price-to-earnigs ratio is calculated using the S&P 500's 2019E operating EPS. Source: Standard & Poors.

S&P Earnings Yield vs. 10-Year Treasury (1962-2019)



Using S&P 500 Trailing 12 Month EPS. Data source: S&P Global

find the same house available for rent at $300 per month, that might be a more compelling option. When rent is $2,000 per month, you're likely more inclined to buy the house.

As investors, we should consider what kind of return we expect from stocks and how that compares to other investment alternatives. To do that, we'll examine the "earnings yield" of stocks, which is simply earnings divided by price. Since earnings yield is expressed as a percentage, it is easier to compare to bond yields.

The S&P 500 produces $163 in earnings per share.[4] If we divide that by the price of $2,942, that would be a 5.5% earnings yield.[5] We can compare this to interest rates to see whether stocks or bonds are more attractive. The 10-year U.S. Treasury yield is close to 2%.[6] The earnings yield on stocks is 3.5% higher than bonds, and therefore stocks should remain the primary asset class for most investors.

How does this 3.5% difference (or "spread") compare with history? The blue line in the chart above shows the S&P 500 earnings yield versus the 10-year going back to 1962. When the earnings yield (blue line) is above the treasury yield (gray line), stocks would be relatively attractive compared to bonds.

Since 1962, the earnings yield has been 0.44% higher, on average, than the 10-year yield. Today, the gap is far wider at 3.5%. In other words, stocks look cheap compared to their long-term relationship with bonds. In fact, there have been 108 months since 1962 where the gap has been this wide. The average return in those instances was just over 14% per year.[7]

How cheap are stocks in this interest rate environment? Let's assume interest rates for U.S. Treasury bonds were to remain at 2%. Let's also assume stocks and bonds were to start trading at their long-term average spread of 0.44%. That would mean stocks should have an earnings yield of 2.44% rather than 5.5%. An earnings yield of 2.44% would translate to a P/E ratio of 40. At today's earnings per share, that would equate to an S&P 500 price of 6,000. That's more than double the current level.

Now, let's not get too carried away. We're not saying stocks are going to go up 100% next year. What we are saying is that in today's interest rate environment, stocks should not trade at a P/E of 18. That's too low. In our view, stocks will likely creep higher as long as 10-year rates stay below 3%. If earnings continue to grow, we could be in for another leg higher.

If the S&P 500 at 6,000 is unrealistic, what should you expect? How much higher can the market go over the next 12 months or so? Our S&P 500 valuation model uses data going back to 1972 to estimate what the fair value of the S&P 500 should be. This model is similar to the Dow Jones model we used in our 2013 market commentary.

This model suggests the fair value for the S&P 500 currently is around 3,250. Based on the S&P 500 at the time of writing, that would indicate an 11% return over the next 12 months. However, don't be surprised if stocks push toward the upper limits of fair value. According to our model, this is around 3,550 for the S&P 500 or about 20% higher than where we are today.

We can't know the precise path markets will take. However, as long as the U.S. economy stays out of recession and the 10-year U.S. Treasury bond is yielding 2%, the probable path of least resistance for stocks is higher.

Isn't the U.S. Economy Going Into a Recession?

There have been all kinds of talk about recession in the U.S. That has been the case since the current economic expansion began 10 years ago. The U.S. and other global economies are slowing down. However, in our opinion, a recession in the U.S. is unlikely over the next 12 months.

We follow a basket of 10 leading economic indicators. As of May 2019, those indicators had increased by 0.5% over the past six months. Since 1972, there have been 338 months (out of 551) where these indicators have increased by 0.5% or more. Out of those observations, there were only seven instances where a recession occurred within the next 12 months.

In other words, an economy producing data this strong has stayed out of recession in 98% of observations since 1972. Is a recession possible at some point in the next 12 months? Yes, but past data suggests that would be highly unlikely. Our base case remains that the U.S. economy is slowing but still growing.

In the same study, we examined the forward 12-month return of stocks when economic data was as strong as it is now. Out of 338 observations since 1972, stocks produced positive returns in 308 (or 91%) of the next 12-month rolling periods. The average return was 13.9%.

While the past doesn't predict the future, this data suggests the current economic environment is favorable for stocks.

TINA and Dividend Stocks

Lower-for-longer bond yields may be here to stay. There are several reasons why.

[4] Data source: Standard & Poor's 2019E operating EPS. [5] Strategas Research Partners, June 2019. [6] Source: US Federal Reserve Board, June 2019. [7] Data source: Standard & Poor's S&P 500 operating EPS and total return data, 1962-2019.

Central bankers have adopted low, even negative, interest rate policies to combat slowing economic growth. Today, more than $13 trillion of global debt trades with a negative yield.[8] Despite all the stimulus, growth has been hard to find. Aging demographics and government regulation have slowed growth in much of the developed world.

The longer interest rates remain at these low levels, the more desperate investors will become. More people will wake up to the reality that fixed-income investments no longer provide the income and security they once did. That money has to go somewhere. Dividend stocks seem like a logical place. Historically, high-quality dividend stocks are a reliable alternative to longer-term bonds for three reasons.

#1: Higher Income

All else being equal, you would prefer higher income than lower income. Right now, 10-year U.S. Treasury bond buyers are locking in 2.05% for 10 years. As of June 2019, nearly half of the companies in the S&P 500 had a dividend yield higher than that.[9] Our Cornerstone portfolio currently is generating almost 3%, while our Income Builder portfolio produces 4%.

#2: Growing Income

Not only do stocks produce higher income, but they also have the potential to grow that income. Even if we assume growth will slow in the future, the rising stream of dividend income is far more appealing than a fixed 2% from treasury bonds.

The example below compares the income produced by a $1-million portfolio with a 3% dividend yield and 6% dividend growth versus a 10-year U.S. Treasury bond. After 10 years, the dividend investor would have generated nearly twice the income as the bond investor.

Income on $1 Million Investment

Year	Dividends	Bonds
1	$ 30,000	$ 20,500
2	$ 31,800	$ 20,500
3	$ 33,708	$ 20,500
4	$ 35,730	$ 20,500
5	$ 37,874	$ 20,500
6	$ 40,147	$ 20,500
7	$ 42,556	$ 20,500
8	$ 45,109	$ 20,500
9	$ 47,815	$ 20,500
10	$ 50,684	$ 20,500
Total	$ 395,423	$ 205,000

Income alone favors the dividend portfolio. That may not be the most compelling argument. The bond investor will get their original $1 million back in 10 years. The stock investor isn't guaranteed anything, but the chances are good stock prices will be higher in 10 years than they are now. If we assume the dividend yield of the portfolio remains constant at 3%, the ending value of the dividend portfolio would be $1,689,467.

#3: Less Risk in a Rising Rate Environment

Bonds have held up far better than stocks during periods of economic weakness. That should still be the case in the future. However, it's worth considering that today's bond investor may face more risks than the stock investor.

Why? Valuations. We've argued that U.S. stocks are relatively inexpensive compared to history. Bonds are not. The chart above shows the average P/E ratios by decade for stocks, bonds, and homes.

Under this analysis, bonds are the most expensive asset class around. If interest rates rise, bond prices may collapse. A 30-year U.S. Treasury bond has a duration of more than 21. In other words, for every 1% increase in interest rates, the 30-year bond will decline by more than 21%. A 2% increase would result in a 42% decrease. That kind of sharp decline in prices is not significantly different from the risks in stocks.

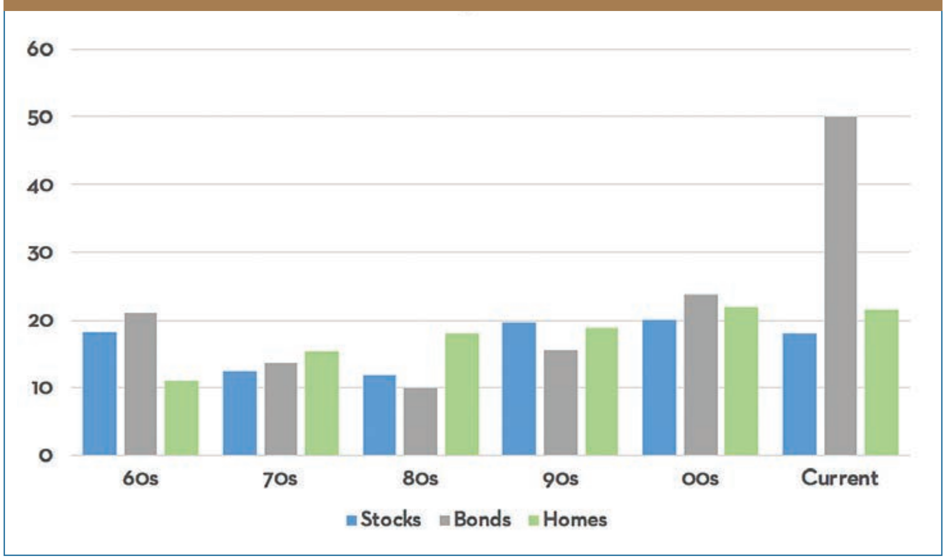
Bond investors have been lulled to sleep by 30 years of falling interest rates. Today's low yields may be here to stay, but that doesn't mean pleasant times ahead for bonds. If rates on 10-year treasuries went to 3% (even slowly), long-term bond investors could see five years of negative returns.

Bottom Line

The rally in stock prices has been going on for a long time. This bull market has defied all reasonable expectations, but we still have a ways to go. The "TINA" effect is alive and well. As long as the U.S. economy continues to grow, our view is stocks will likely move higher over the next 12 months.

Look at the stock market over the last 100 years. The market keeps hitting new highs. Why? The U.S. and global economies grow. The economy is defined as the total sales of all goods and services. Who sells those goods and services? The companies that make up the economy. If they are profitably selling more every year, should their value and, therefore, their stock prices not also go up? All signs point to yes.

Price to Earnings of Stocks, Bonds, and Homes by Decade (1960-2019)



Source: Strategas Research Partners, June 2019.

[8] Strategas Research Partners. [9] Strategas Research Partners, June 2019.

Regulation BI (Best Interest)

What Does This Mean For You?

BY ALEX SPAINHOWARD, CFP® FINANCIAL PLANNING ASSOCIATE

THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION recently passed a new rule called Regulation Best Interest (BI). Regulation BI represents the continued effort by financial and governmental regulatory agencies to protect the interest of consumers.

Regulation BI is designed to enhance stock brokers' standards of conduct. Prior to BI, stock brokers were only required to determine whether an investment was "suitable" for their client. Under Regulation BI, stock brokers will be required to act in the best interest of their customers when making investment recommendations.

To date, there has been debate over the potential effectiveness of the new rule. Some experts believe the rule does not go far enough to protect consumers. You will surely continue to see this new rule highlighted and discussed on major media outlets.

However, for our clients, little has changed. *Neither DCM nor its employees are stock brokers. DCM is a registered investment adviser and the firm and all its employees are held to the fiduciary standard.* This means we must put our clients' interests ahead of our own in everything we do. We do not need Regulation BI to place your interests ahead of our own, we always have sought to do so since the firm was established in 1995.

In addition, DCM's Financial Planning and Investment Advisory Teams consist of eight Certified Financial Planner™ professionals. The CFP® designation demands a high fiduciary standard for its certificants, regardless of ever-changing regulations or the type of firm they are employed by. Moreover, the CFP® Standards of Conduct and Code of Ethics are getting expanded even further as of Oct. 1, 2019. Among other changes, CFP® professionals now will be required to act as a fiduciary when giving any financial advice, instead of only in instances that are considered financial planning.

If you currently are working with another financial advisor and are unsure what regulations he or she must follow, DCM has a list of questions on our new website that we recommend you ask to get a clearer picture of your client/advisor relationship.

HOME DEPOT - DEFYING THE ODDS OF THE RETAIL SPACE

OVER THE LAST DECADE, Amazon has disrupted the retail industry by bringing the store to the consumer at low cost and high convenience. Its success has come from its ability to funnel cash from its highly profitable cloud computing business into aggressive initiatives aimed at taking market share and building a base of loyal customers. Many traditional retailers have found it difficult to keep up and have scaled back their brick-and-mortar presence or closed their doors entirely. But not everyone! A few in the old guard are thriving in today's landscape, and Home Depot is one such name.

The home improvement business inherently has been harder for Amazon to disrupt. This partly is because the company's associates add value in the buying process beyond simply completing a transaction. Employees have a specialized knowledge base that is helpful for customers contemplating higher ticket purchases or looking for advice on the best way to complete a project. This collective experience and know-how is not easy to replicate by online competitors. In addition, the sheer size of the typical item purchased offers another line of defense. Last, shipping is the costliest part of Amazon's business, and the volume and weight of many home improvement items prove a significant obstacle for profitability.

While they have enjoyed their natural protection from online competition, Home Depot has not shied away from the benefits of the digital revolution. The company's online sales are growing at a rate more than 20%, with more than 50% of online orders resulting in a trip to the store where there are additional selling opportunities. This has played a big role in driving growth in store traffic, and thus, sales.

Home Depot also has made a concerted effort to solidify its relationship with professional contractors. It's done so by expanding its product offerings, using technology to improve order flow and investing in its associates. Contractors are often repeat customers buying in higher volume and purchasing higher ticket items. Capturing this group has been another key differentiator versus online outfits and other home improvement retailers that cater more to the individual.

As much of the retail world has struggled, Home Depot has stood out as a dividend growth story. Its natural position and timely initiatives have resulted in impressive and consistent sales and earnings growth. This has translated to an average annual dividend growth rate of 21% a year over the last five years. With this level of security, income, and growth, we are glad to call Home Depot a core holding in our portfolio.

DCM Visits Dave Ramsey Headquarters

THE DRASTIC CHANGES to the retirement benefits landscape has made financial wellness a major talking point among 401(k) providers. Now more than ever, saving for retirement is the responsibility of the employee. Gone are the days of pension plans and lifelong income benefits. Instead, the employee must plan for retirement through benefits that may or may not be provided by their employer. Even so, a recent World Economic Forum report confirmed most workers still are not saving enough for retirement. [1]

DCM's Retirement Plan Services team recognizes this "retirement crisis" and is continuously evaluating solutions to deliver financial wellness education to our 401(k) participants. We also see a key opportunity to help our Plan Sponsors add value to their employee benefits, which in return may add value to their company.

With this in mind, our team had the pleasure of spending the day at Ramsey Solutions; the parent company of The Dave Ramsey Show. When it comes to financial responsibility, there's arguably no one more ahead of the curve than Dave Ramsey. The company's expertise in helping those starting out their financial journey is an excellent complement to DCM's focus on guiding those in or nearing retirement.

We had the opportunity to tour the facilities in Brentwood, Tennessee, and meet with different product specialists. Ramsey Solutions has a portfolio of various financial wellness solutions, some that involve partnerships with advisors like us. With more than 900 employees, it was apparent this company knows what's going on in the world of financial literacy, and it's very reflective in how quickly they have expanded.

At the end of the day, we joined the group of tourists visiting to watch the live recording of Dave's radio show. The highlight of the day came when two families had the chance to do their "debt free scream" live on the show. Seeing their mission of enriching people's lives through proper financial stewardship play out in front of our eyes was a moment we won't soon forget.

We are excited to continue this process of evaluating the right partner to elevate our financial wellness offering to our 401(k) participants.

[1] World Economic Forum, Investing in (and for) Our Future, June 2019.

Instilling a Charitable Culture Learned From Our Clients

ONE OF THE BEST ASPECTS OF WORKING FOR WONDERFUL CLIENTS is being able to witness their generosity. Every year, we help clients facilitate millions of dollars in charitable donations through cash and stock gifts, qualified charitable distributions, and donor advised funds. Our founders have made it a priority to instill that same charitable spirit we see from our clients into our company values. As a result, we have a program allowing each employee to choose a charitable organization to receive a $500 donation from DCM each year.

Hear from three DCM team members who share their 2018 charity of choice.

Shriners Hospitals for Children

"Other than the obvious reasons of wanting to help children, my father was a Shriner. During his retirement, he drove families in need of care and follow-up appointments for their children to the Shriners' locations in Lexington, Kentucky, and Cincinnati, Ohio. As a non-profit hospital, there are 22 locations nationwide, and they accept families regardless of their ability to pay."

— Beth Dietsch, Investment Advisor

Heifer International

"Heifer International is an exceptional non-profit that helps people help themselves to become self-supporting in the poorest parts of the world. They have dozens of active projects worldwide, but in short, they distribute livestock animals and facilitate agricultural training to empower their beneficiaries to become self-sufficient. The organization doesn't help people out. It helps them up."

— Randy Alsman, Investment Advisor

Parenting Time Center

"Parenting Time Center is a hidden gem in the Evansville area. The Center facilitates supervised visitation and supervised custody exchanges for at-risk children in the Tri-State. The center opened in 2009 and was a dream realized for Kathryn Kornblum-Zelle, a family law attorney who witnessed families torn apart by custody battles. The center also offers cooperative parenting classes for families to learn communication and conflict resolution skills."

— Sara Williams, Client Services Manager

Donaldson
CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

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INDEX DEFINITIONS S&P 500: Standard & Poor's (S&P) 500 Index. The S&P 500 Index is an unmanaged, capitalization-weighted index designed to measure the performance of the broad U.S. economy through changes in the aggregate market value of 500 stocks representing all major industries.