

THE BIRCH LANE PERSPECTIVE

Preserving and Growing Wealth

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“Don’t risk what is important to you, to get what is not important to you.”

– Warren Buffett

What is the Downside Risk?

So much of the financial industry talks about the returns of this or that, but ultimately which asset class does better in a particular year matters a lot less than having finances resilient to disaster. I have seen cases of people worth \$10 million, \$100 million, and even \$1 billion lose it for one reason or another.

There are few things outside of family and health problems that can be as emotionally devastating as having “made it” only to lose what you spent decades building. Although it can be challenging to transition from the risk-seeking mindset that helps some people become rich, risk management needs to be a priority, especially after you are successful.

The cornerstone of financial planning and intelligent investing is analyzing the downside risk. If you have taken care of the downside risk, the upside potential can take care of itself. These are just a few examples of things that could destroy years of hard-earned wealth:

- Are your trusts and estate plans properly designed? For example, if your child got divorced, are there scenarios where the ex-spouse would have access to the inheritance?
- If your child drove a car held in your name and hit a successful business owner, could a lawsuit wipe you out?
- Is your wealth concentrated in a single business or property, so that if something happened to your asset, you could lose most of what you have? Keep in mind that insurance usually does not cover every possible loss.
- Is your wealth concentrated in something that could be a bubble or potential fraud?

Risk management does not mean taking no risks. Ironically, being too conservative can expose you to other risks, such as inflation. Even when you are wealthy, you want growth potential to help not only keep up with inflation, but potentially outpace it and grow further.

What risk management means is not taking the kind of risks that could wipe you out *and* taking intelligent risks that are more than balanced by the potential reward.

These are the fundamentals of a well-designed risk management plan:

- Make sure your estate planning documents, account titling, and beneficiary designations adequately protect you, your children, and your grandchildren from unforeseen and unfortunate scenarios.
- Make sure you are adequately insured against unexpected but disastrous scenarios.
- Gradually diversify and hedge excessive wealth concentration.
- Avoid excessive recourse debt that could hurt you in a bad market.
- Keep speculative investments to a minimum (or none at all) and avoid anything that sounds “too good to be true.”
- Focus on investments that generate value and potential growth, independent of short-term price fluctuations. In other words, focus on the business, not the market.

Every person is different and every market cycle is different. While there are certain common elements to frauds and bubbles, they manifest differently each time and can be difficult to spot. We are happy to review your situation at no cost and with no obligation.

Planning Ahead

We can help you raise growth capital, prepare to sell your business, efficiently manage executive compensation, improve tax efficiency, and organize your finances for a comfortable, confident, and stress-free retirement. If you would like to learn more, please visit my calendar online at [Calendly](#) or email me at Randall.Watsek@RaymondJames.com for a free consultation. The earlier you start planning, the better prepared you'll be.

Key Wealth Principles

- A foundation of good habits is more important than fancy techniques
- Invest in quality businesses at an attractive price
- Build a portfolio of good businesses in different industries
- Maintain appropriate reserves and income sources
- Consider your financial circumstances, liquidity needs, goals, tax, and risk exposure

Last Month's Winners and Losers

Winners	Losers
Silver	Crude oil
Crypto-currency	Brazilian stocks
Semiconductors	Theme stocks
Utilities	South Korean stocks
Long-term bonds	Municipal bonds

May was a mixed bag, with silver and crypto-currency performing well. The artificial intelligence boom (or bubble?) drove semiconductors higher. Lower long-term interest rates helped utilities and long-term bonds. In the reverse, poor performers did not follow a clear pattern, with crude oil, Brazilian stocks, South Korean stocks, and theme stocks doing poorly.

Stocks

	S&P 500	Dow Jones U.S. Select Dividend	Russell 2000	Bloomberg US Long Treasury
1mo Return	5.0%	4.3%	5.0%	2.9%
YTD Return	11.3%	7.2%	2.7%	-6.5%
10yr Return	12.7%	9.3%	7.7%	0.4%
20yr Return	10.2%	8.5%	8.1%	3.8%
30yr Return	10.6%	10.9%	8.8%	5.4%

Source: FactSet as of 6/2/2024. We use the S&P 500 index as an illustration of the performance of large cap stocks, the Dow Jones U.S. Select Dividend index as an illustration of the performance of high dividend stocks, the Russell 2000 index as an illustration of the performance of small cap stocks, and the Bloomberg US Long Treasury index to illustrate the performance of treasury bonds with maturities greater than 10 years out.

Stocks bounced back in May and have turned in a solid year-to-date performance, unlike long-term bonds, which are negative for the year. Currently short-term bonds are yielding around 5% and the earnings yield on large cap stocks is also about 5%. So it's a pretty direct trade-off: you could have the security of 5% with short-term treasury bills but without growth potential or a riskier 5% earnings yield on stocks, but with growth potential.

Dividend stocks carry a 6% earnings yield, but have slightly less growth potential than growth stocks, and small cap stocks also carry a 6% earnings yield, with more growth potential, but also more risk.

Aside from these broad generalizations, I am still finding stocks I think are attractively valued outside of the artificial intelligence arena, which I believe may be in bubble territory.

	Large Cap Stocks	Dividend Stocks	Small Cap Stocks
Dividend Yield	1.3%	3.3%	1.5%
Earnings Yield	5.1%	6.0%	6.1%
Earnings Growth	11.4%	8.3%	17.1%
Return on Equity	17.1%	12.0%	10.8%
% Losing Money	6.4%	7.9%	38.8%

Source: FactSet as of 6/2/2024. Dividend Yield is an estimate based on the weighted average of all companies in the category (by market cap). Earnings Yield, Earnings Growth, and Return on Equity are estimates based on the median profitable company. The % Losing Money statistic represents the percent of stocks with negative earnings in the preceding 12-month period. Large Cap stocks are defined here as the stocks in the S&P 500, according to FactSet. Dividend Stocks are defined here as the stocks within the S&P 500 that pay an above-median dividend yield, according to FactSet. Small Cap stocks are defined here as U.S. stocks ranked 1,001 to 3,000 in market capitalization, according to FactSet.

Artwork



"A Careless Word, A Needless Loss" US World War II propaganda poster, warning against the disclosure of information that might lead to unnecessary deaths, by Anton Otto Fischer / Office of War Information (1943). Source: [Commons.WikiMedia.org](https://commons.wikimedia.org).

Income Investing

Interest Rates	
1yr Treasuries	5.2%
10yr Treasuries	4.5%
10yr TIPS	2.1%
Municipal Bonds (5yr AAA)	3.0%
Corporate Bonds (5yr A)	5.1%
30yr Fixed Rate Mortgages	7.5%

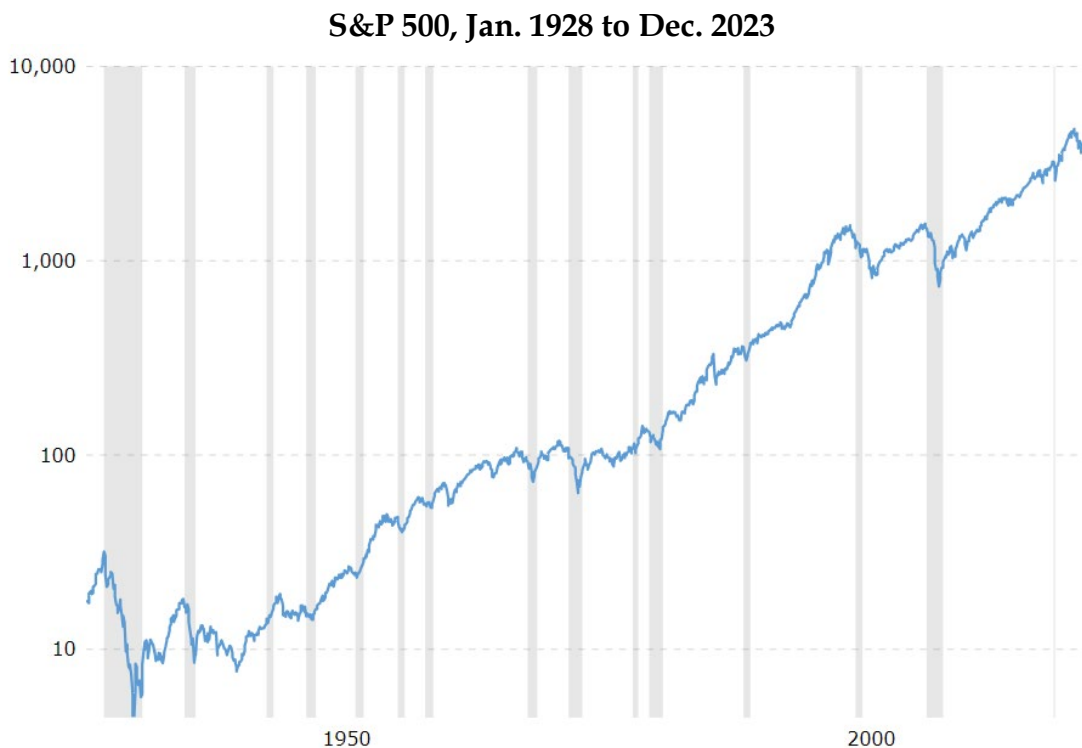
Dividend Yields	
Common Stocks	1.3%
– Top 25%	4.2%
– Next 25%	2.5%
Preferred Stocks	6.1%
Utilities	3.7%
Real Estate (REITs)	4.1%

Source: Interest rates from Raymond James' Weekly Interest Rate Monitor as of 5/28/2023 and The Wall Street Journal as of 6/2/2024. Source for the Dividend Yields is from FactSet as of 6/2/2024. Common Stocks uses the estimated weighted average dividend yield for the S&P 500. The top 25% yield is the median yield of the top quartile of dividend-paying stocks out of the largest 1,000 stocks. The next 25% yield is the median of the second quartile. Preferred Stocks is the median dividend yield of the 100 largest traded preferred stocks (by dollar volume, per FactSet). REIT and Utilities dividend yields are the median of those sector stocks included in the 1,000 largest common stocks.

I continue to believe that short-term rates are attractive, but long-term interest rates are not particularly attractive given the risks of ongoing inflation, budget deficits, and overall debt load in the economy. I am keeping my eye on short term instruments of less than one year maturity and dividend stocks that have the potential to increase dividends faster than inflation over time.

Although commodities may offer a hedge, I prefer assets that produce independent sources of value, such as earnings, dividends, and interest, rather than betting on a particular economic outcome.

The Long View



Source: MacroTrends.net

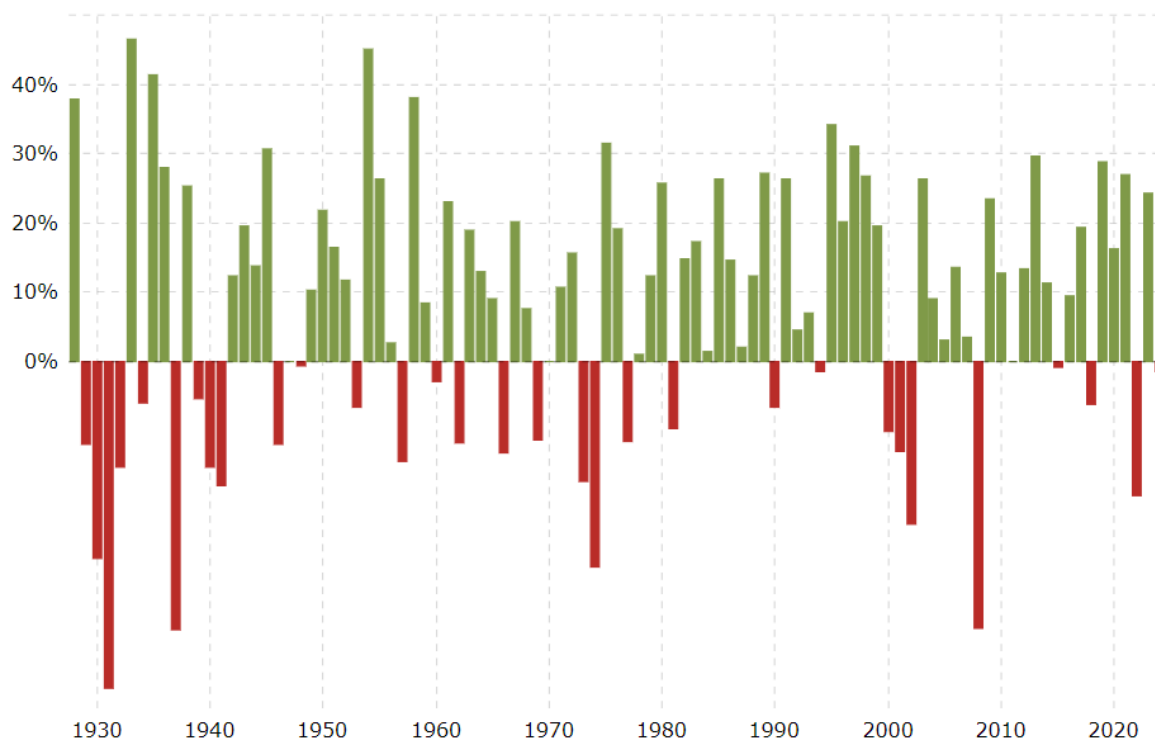
For the last 20, 30, and 100 years, stocks have averaged around an 8-10% return, driven by dividend yield, reinvestment of earnings, and earnings growth. Long-term bonds have yielded about 5% on average over the last century while inflation has been about 3%.

Throughout this period, there have been major upheavals, such as the Great Depression, World War II, The Korean War, The Vietnam War, dropping the gold standard, 1970s high inflation, 1987's Black Monday Crash, the Dot.com bust, the 9/11 terror attacks, the Global Financial Crisis, and the Covid Crash, among others.

These events led to severe market downturns about once every decade, with a median price decline of 33% and a median time to recover back to the previous high of 3.5 years. If we were to include dividends, the recovery to previous highs is actually a little faster. *

Meanwhile, a 3% inflation rate results in a 59% decline in the value of a dollar over 30 years. Meaning that people who retire at 60 years old on a fixed income face a high risk of a lower quality of life as they get further into retirement. *

The Price of Market Returns: Significant Volatility



S&P 500 Yearly Returns, 1928 to 2024. Source: MacroTrends.net

* Source: Morningstar Direct via cfainstitute.org, FactSet. Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future performance. Depreciation of the dollar: $\$1 / (1 + 3\%)^{30} = \0.41 real value 30 years later.

Market Outlook

Now I'll put on my "Nostradamus Hat" and make some predictions, for whatever they're worth:

- Inflation will average 2-5% over the next 10 years.
- Interest rates will fall in the 3-6% range for 10yr Treasuries over the next several years, in line with inflation and historical experience.
- The economy will grow 2-3% in real terms over the next several years.
- Stocks will average an 8-10% return over the next 10+ years. After subtracting inflation, this will translate into about a 5% real return, in line with the estimated earnings yield on the S&P 500. There is likely to be at least one big decline every decade or so.

From the standpoint of where you and your family will be in 30 years, none of this matters. What matters is finding good quality investments that are likely to grow over the decades. For this reason, I largely ignore my own general market forecast and invest whenever I find a business that I am confident in and that trades at an attractive valuation.

Help Secure Your Golden Years

I first began managing money in the late 1990s, right when the Dot.com boom was taking off. People who didn't know anything about business were making money buying whatever stock was being hyped on TV. Wall Street firms were overflowing with profits by selling stocks to the public they knew were worthless. One notorious analyst earned \$12 million a year, while privately putting down the stocks he was promoting.

Then it all came crashing down.

Most of the Internet stocks of that era went bankrupt or lost most of their value. The market went down for three straight years from 2000 to 2002. Millions of investors lost a huge chunk of their retirement savings.

Did people learn the right lessons? Only a few years later, we had the Great Financial Crisis from 2007 to 2009. Again, Wall Street was selling worthless financial instruments. This time it took down the real estate market too. Again, millions of investors lost a large portion of their retirement savings.

We want our clients to hold positions of real value, so we **personally research** all the positions in my strategies and review them regularly.

While it may surprise you, we believe this commitment to personal research and investment management sets us apart from other advisors. The vast majority of advisors outsource research to fund managers or their firm's cookie cutter options.

Instead, we personally research each position to develop the confidence that it is right for you. This commitment to research develops the trust, for us, that all the strategies we recommend are the right ones for our clients, in line with their risk tolerance, time horizon, and future goals. **Your finances are too important for a cookie cutter solution.**

At The Birch Lane Group of Raymond James, we work as a team to provide our clients with personal service, custom financial planning, and investment management tailored to your needs. I specialize in retirement planning, executive compensation and equity interests, attorney practices, and investment management. Donna Colucci also does extensive financial planning, with expertise in life transitions, divorce planning, estate planning, and long-term care insurance. Tricia Jones works tirelessly on client service, trading, and account management.

We are dedicated to helping you achieve financial independence and a comfortable, stress-free retirement.

What Can a Financial Plan Do for You?

Having a well-designed financial plan and investment strategy is important for your financial future. It can help improve your security, confidence, and comfort. It can answer questions like:

- How much will you need to be financially independent?
- What are the odds that you will run out of money?
- How will you handle unique circumstances, such as executive compensation, kids' college education, elderly parents, special needs children, and other elements of life?
- Should you change any savings or investing habits?
- Could you improve any of your current investment choices?

If you have never had a financial plan run for you or have not reviewed yours recently, we would be happy to create a complimentary financial plan and investment strategy for you.

To set up a time, please visit my calendar online at [Calendly](#) or email me at Randall.Watsek@RaymondJames.com.

Sincerely,
Randy Watsek

P.S. If you know anyone who might benefit from the information in this letter, please pass it along.

Also, I am also available to speak on educational topics such as retirement planning at events and lunch-and-learns you are holding, whether in person around the New York City area or by video anywhere in the country.

Biography

Randall Watsek and the Birch Lane Group currently maintain or advise on over \$200 million in client assets. He has managed money for over 25 years, first as a credit portfolio manager at City National Bank and then as an equity research analyst, sector portfolio manager, and quantitative researcher at DGHM, a quality value boutique. He leveraged this experience to start an investment advisory practice at Raymond James.

Watsek earned an MBA from the University of Chicago in Analytical Finance and Accounting, and a BA from Claremont McKenna College in Economics and History. He also earned the CHARTERED FINANCIAL ANALYST (CFA®) and CERTIFIED FINANCIAL PLANNER (CFP®) designations.

Watsek has been quoted in a variety of publications on investing and personal finance topics, including *MarketWatch*, the *Wall Street Journal*, *Investor's Business Daily*, *Money Magazine*, the *Arizona Republic*, *ThinkAdvisor*, *The Business Journals*, and *ReThinking65*.

Watsek is the father of two young children and lives in Westchester County, New York.

The Birch Lane Group of Raymond James

The Birch Lane Group advises clients collectively holding over \$250 million in assets. The team consists of:

Donna Colucci, CFP®, Associate Vice President
Tricia Jones, AAMS®, Registered Client Service Associate
Randall Watsek, CFA®, CFP®, Financial Advisor

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Inclusion of the S&P 500 index is for illustrative purposes only. Index performance does not include transactions costs or other fees, which will affect actual investment performance. The Dow Jones U.S. Select Dividend Index aims to represent the U.S.'s leading stocks by dividend yield and measures the performance of 100 high dividend paying companies, excluding REITs, meeting specific criteria for dividends, earnings, size and liquidity. The Bloomberg US Long Treasury Index measures the performance of US dollar-denominated, fixed-rate, nominal debt issued by the US Treasury with a maturity greater than 10 years. The Russell 2000® Index measures the performance of the small-cap segment of the US equity universe. It includes approximately 2,000 of the smallest securities based on a combination of their market cap and current index membership. Inclusion of these indexes is for illustrative purposes only. Holding investments for the long term does not ensure a profitable outcome. International investing involves additional risks such as currency fluctuations, differing financial accounting standards, and possible political and economic instability. Gold and silver are subject to the special risks associated with investing in precious metals, including but not limited to: price may be subject to wide fluctuation; the market is relatively limited; the sources are concentrated in countries that have the potential for instability; and the market is unregulated. Be advised that investments in real estate and in REITs have various risks, including possible lack of liquidity and devaluation based on adverse economic and regulatory changes. Additionally, investments in REIT's will fluctuate with the value of the underlying properties, and the price at redemption may be more or less than the original price paid. Bond prices and yields are subject to change based upon market conditions and availability. If bonds are sold prior to maturity, you may receive more or less than your initial investment. There is an inverse relationship between interest rate movements and fixed income prices. Generally, when interest rates rise, fixed income prices fall and when interest rates fall, fixed income prices rise. Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (TIPS) provide protection against inflation by adjusting their principal amount annually based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and then paying interest on that new amount. The principal amount is readjusted every year based on the prior year's CPI, meaning it can go down as well as up. There are special risks associated with investing with bonds such as interest rate risk, market risk, call risk, prepayment risk, credit risk, reinvestment risk, and unique tax consequences. To learn more about these risks and the suitability of these bonds for you, please contact our office. Bitcoin issuers are not registered with the SEC, and the bitcoin marketplace is currently unregulated. Bitcoin and other cryptocurrencies are a very speculative investment and involves a high degree of risk. Certified Financial Planner Board of Standards Inc. owns the certification marks CFP®, CERTIFIED FINANCIAL PLANNER™, CFP® (with plaque design) and CFP® (with flame design) in the U.S., which it awards to individuals who successfully complete CFP Board's initial and ongoing certification requirements. The foregoing information has been obtained from sources considered to be reliable, but we do not guarantee that it is accurate or complete, it is not a statement of all available data necessary for making an investment decision, and it does not constitute a recommendation. Any opinions are those of Randall Watsek and not necessarily those of Raymond James. Links are being provided for information purposes only. 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