CLEAR HARBOR
ASSET MANAGEMENT

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Friend of Clear Harbor,

Ten years ago, the world wondered what would follow the extraordinary fiscal and monetary measures taken during the financial crisis. Would major economies transition to sustained flight under their own power, or crash back into severe recession? Ultimately, concerns about a relapse subsided. However, some crisis-era policies have become the norm—and urgent questions of political and economic realignment have been at the fore, at home and abroad, ever since.

The decade that began asking *"when will the carnage end,"* thus takes its leave with a very different question: *"How long can prosperity continue?"* While we welcome this reversal in emphasis, we believe that plotting a prudent course will take just as much scrutiny and effort in 2020 as it did in 2010.

And so, as the second decade of the millennium ends and a new one begins, we pause to review the recent trajectory of markets, highlight continuing trends, and take stock of our convictions, whether prescient or counterproductive, over the past year. In particular, we ponder:

- the welcome market returns of 2019, and whether they can continue in 2020 and beyond;
- the longest U.S. economic expansion since 1900 (currently at 125 months) and its sustainability into the new decade;
- global economic and geopolitical stability, with a close eye on unchecked risks and possible points of friction and market volatility;
- the interplay of politics and economics in light of the election in the United Kingdom, the presidential campaign in the U.S., and prospects for trade between the U.S. and China; and
- the global economic landscape, including how rising debt in both developed and emerging economies could impact growth and financial stability in the quarters and years to come.

Such questions will preoccupy us as asset allocators in 2020. First, let us briefly review the market performance, policies and economic factors that have brought us to the doorstep of a new decade.

2019 Review

- Monetary Policy

The last two years offered a reminder that the absence of financial calamity is no guarantee of flawless monetary policy. Indeed, the U.S. Federal Reserve found it difficult to align interest rates with shifting economic winds. In the wake of several years of healthy GDP and employment growth, the Fed increased the Fed Funds rate by a full percentage point during 2018. However, the central bank seemed poised to continue hiking as the year drew to a close, even as sentiment and economic data had plainly softened.

In January 2019, Fed Chair Jerome Powell and the entire Federal Open Market Committee ("FOMC") seemed to acknowledge the impact on business confidence and capital expenditures from trade frictions between the U.S. and China, Europe, Canada and Mexico. They telegraphed a "pause" that lasted for six months—then finally reversed course outright, with three rate cuts starting this past July.

- Equity Markets

The Fed's sluggish—some would call it "petulant"—response to signs of economic deterioration opened the door to a significant decline in global equity markets in the final quarter of 2018, with the MSCI All-World Index and S&P 500 Index off 16.5% and 19.5% respectively.[1] Yet as soon as the FOMC publicly acknowledged their error in raising rates, stocks sprang back to life: The S&P 500 has risen approximately 31.5% since the start of 2019, with international equities better by approximately 22.4%.

Only by taking the late-2018 decline into account can we place the 2019 equity rally in proper context. Measured peak-to-peak, U.S. equities are better by only 13.4% over the 2018 high; international stocks have gained just 7.7%.

That is by no means to dismiss the continued propulsion of equities, which today stand approximately 2.8x higher than a decade ago. Earnings have represented the overriding force in this move: earnings per share for the S&P 500 have roared higher approximately 2.7x, with P/E multiple expansion providing the remaining 0.1x of price appreciation.[2]

- Fixed Income

What is striking about the fiery equity returns in 2019 is that other major asset classes—particularly fixed income and gold, which often represent hedges against a declining equity market—also posted strong gains. Broad measures of the bond market rose approximately 8.8% in 2019, with high-yield bond indices better by 14.0%. The quintessential "flight when fearful" commodity, gold bullion, rose 17.9%.

[1] All prices and return figures are as of market close on December 30, 2019.
[2] Source: Bloomberg.

A repeat of this past year's performance, in either depth or breadth, seems unattainable for several reasons. Nonetheless, we at Clear Harbor are, on balance, constructive yet cautious as we look toward 2020.

2020 Outlook: Market Overview

We remain cautiously optimistic that economic growth and corporate earnings will continue to provide reasonable underpinnings for financial markets in the new year. Several perspectives guide our thinking.

- U.S. Macro Trends

Macroeconomic surprises will no doubt occur in 2020, as they always do. However, we expect U.S. growth to remain generally at trend, or perhaps a bit below. Current trends point to lower volatility, incremental improvement in business investment, and growth in earnings and possibly P/E multiples. However, the acceleration of equity and credit gains into year-end does reduce anticipated 2020 gains within these important markets unless corporate results prove better than anticipated by the analyst community.

Even though top-line unemployment is at historically basement levels, other signals of slack in the labor market suggest that employment gains can continue in 2020, along with strong readings on consumer sentiment.

At the same time, less-than-robust retail sales data over the last few months raises the prospect of disappointing growth. With wage growth still modest despite broad gains in employment levels, a picture could be painted of an American consumer beginning to feel tapped out. Whether such trends evolve into a significant theme in 2020 will bear watching.

- Global Macro Trends

Overall global economic activity is showing encouraging signs of bottoming, even as key manufacturing and business confidence indications have yet to turn positive. Japan and major European governments continue to signal that additional fiscal stimulus may be forthcoming in 2020, particularly if consensus estimates from a broad swath of economists prove too rosy. All in all, though we remain hesitant to give the "all clear" sign, we do see evidence of incipient stabilization in 2020, and perhaps even some improvement in many geographies. This could provide support for both domestic and international markets, with the latter offering a valuation advantage that warrants incremental attention in 2020.

- Monetary Policy

The economic case outlined above—i.e., slow yet positive growth on a global basis—sets the stage for a relatively proactive and dovish monetary policy accommodation by the world's central banks. While such policy may not by itself justify further gains in major asset classes, it reduces the hurdles that more hawkish policy would otherwise present (as Fed policy did in 2018).

- Inflation Expectations

We look for full-year readings to remain below trend, but recognize that inflation may rise over the next few months from its chronic low levels. Indeed, at present the Fed continues to telegraph its readiness to allow inflation to trend above its 2% target rate in pursuit of higher growth. In moderation, this would be welcome evidence of animal spirits stirring within the economy.

However, a more substantial rise in the cost of goods and services could depress consumer behavior and the broader economy. Further, if inflation were to become entrenched, the Fed would feel pressure to tighten policy—a change that could unsettle investors, sparking a rise in volatility across capital markets.

Matching interest rates to growth and inflation targets may prove a tricky line for the Fed to walk, particularly if "stagflationary" conditions were to emerge. We consider such an environment unlikely, but it could occur if an incrementally weaker U.S. dollar were to push up consumer prices without fostering economic growth. In addition, we have grown more watchful for signs that labor markets are tighter—and more inflationary—than has been recognized. As a result, even though our base case speaks to a reasonably benign year for inflation, we do see new and growing reasons for vigilance.

- Trade Agreements

We question the value of the recently announced "phase one" trade agreement between the U.S. and China. Nevertheless, if signed it would signal a decline in trade acrimony that could auger well for investor confidence, and perhaps even turn the tide on declines in business confidence and spending.

Over the longer term, we expect that other sources of friction with China may come to the fore. For more on these issues and their implications for investors, see "Geopolitical Considerations" below.

Within North America, the U.S.-Mexico-Canada Agreement recently passed the House of Representatives. We share the view that it is effectively "NAFTA Lite," with modest differences from its predecessor, including concessions to labor unions that make it modestly less friendly to open markets. Nevertheless, we see any clarity within our own hemisphere as more of a net positive than the so-called "phase one" agreement with China.

2020 Outlook: Equity Fundamentals

The larger forces outlined above will undoubtedly influence the overall investing environment in 2020. However, a number of more granular underpinnings of the equity market offer particular grounding and direction for our approach to asset allocation in the year ahead.

- Earnings and Valuations

The P/E ratio of the S&P 500 is now approximately 18x current consensus earnings for 2020, which represents a top-quartile valuation on an historical basis. In addition to this relatively high starting point, we also recognize that rising wages can crimp margin expansion (see "Inflation Expectations" above). We are also mindful that while equity performance in the US for the decade that is now coming to a close was driven primarily by earnings, the story for 2019 was a rising market led by P/E multiple expansion—not a point of immediate concern but a reality that is worth monitory as we proceed through 2020.

However, recent wage gains have proved significantly more subdued than the current unemployment rate of 3.6% would ordinarily suggest. The point here is not to jeer or cheer these trends, but rather to suggest that profit margins—and with them, earnings multiples—could prove more resilient to strong employment headlines than history might otherwise indicate.

- Comparative Yields

Perhaps even more important, equity multiples do not exist in a vacuum: they must be evaluated in comparison to other asset classes. Metrics such as interest rates within fixed income, and the relative pricing of alternative "risk-on" assets, are thus important considerations for stock investors. Through this prism, equities appear more appropriately priced: for example, we consider the earnings yields of most major equity indices more attractive than the yields on offer today from BBB credit-rated bonds.

For more of Clear Harbor's thinking on this subject, see "Establishing Return Expectations" below.

- Cyclical Opportunities

If 2020 marks a revival in earnings growth and inspires confidence that recession may still be years away, cyclical stock valuations could benefit. This would most likely auger a convergence with the valuations of more defensive sectors, giving P/E multiples room to expand on a global basis.

- Value in "Growth"

We see particular opportunity in certain traditional growth segments of the economy. Good examples exist in technology, where our (rather contrarian) view several quarters ago that the semiconductor cycle may have bottomed proved prescient. Recent earnings from the likes of Micron Technologies and Taiwan Semiconductor have provided further evidence to validate this thesis. In fact, semiconductors outperformed the overall technology segment of the equity market in 2019, returning 63% for the year.

- Technical indicators

Technical indicators of buying breadth have also been encouraging of late. Such measures as advance/decline lines and cap-weighted vs. equal-weighted index performance provide a degree of reassurance that the bear is not yet poised to reverse the bull's recent moves higher.

<u>2020 Outlook: Fixed Income</u>

Since the Great Recession, exotic types and levels of monetary stimulus have been the norm—and as a result, so have exceptionally low interest rates. In Europe and Japan, more than $11 trillion of sovereign debt now carries an outright negative yield; trillions more worldwide offer coupons below the rate of inflation. Nonetheless, economic growth in these regions has remained anemic. For bond investors in these nations, the result has been a kind of sluggish stasis, even as owners of broad swaths of U.S. and international fixed income witnessed a year of outsized returns in 2019.

While we do not expect the environment of lower rates to change significantly in 2020, risks to fixed income prices warrant consideration. At this point in the economic cycle, the largest risk is a significant spike in inflation, which would cause interest rates to rise and bond prices to falter. Even worse would be inflation coupled with a further downward shift in U.S. and global growth—the dreaded "stagflation" mentioned above. We also see a possibility that the European Central Bank (ECB) could recognize the pitfalls of negative interest rates, and rely instead on advocating fiscal stimulus through parliamentary legislation within the region.

Still, as asset allocators, we emphasize two likelier scenarios. The first is inflation resulting from better-than-projected growth. This would tend to carry stocks higher, benefiting an equity-heavy portfolio. Investors focused on fixed income in such an environment may opt for a more tactical approach, featuring shorter durations and a careful selection of product types within the asset class.

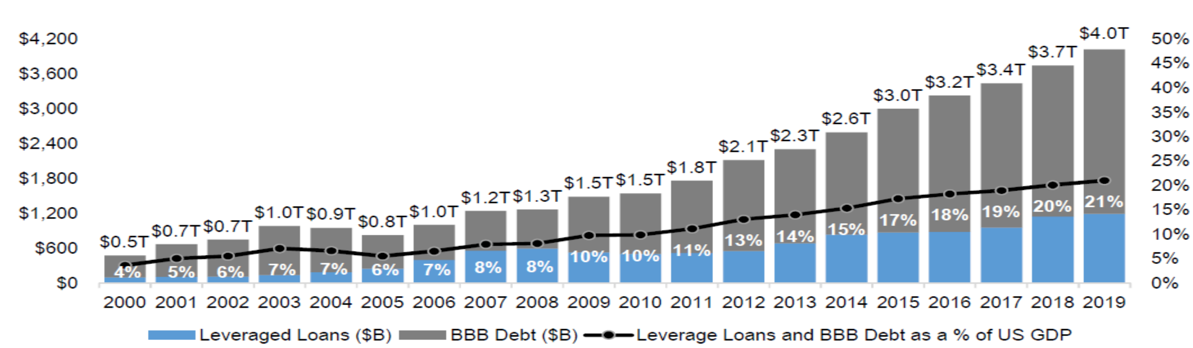
The second is an unexpected deterioration in economic activity, which would likely punish most equities (along with credit-sensitive holdings) but push fixed income higher. For this reason, we still see merit in maintaining some exposure to bonds as a hedge against economic risk. We take this view even for many balanced portfolios with a relatively heavy allocation to equities—and even given a base case that recognizes the reality of historically low yields, and anticipates stable growth in the new year. We continue to anchor this allocation with an overweight in U.S. fixed income, in light of the rising risks posed by negative interest rate policies abroad.

- Rotation from High Yield

In 2019, Clear Harbor's fixed income strategies benefited from our willingness to maintain longer-dated sovereign bonds, meaningful exposure to investment-grade corporate credit, and even modest exposure to high-yield bonds, mortgage REITs and preferred equities. However, we reduced high-yield exposure in the back half of the year. We did so largely because spreads had narrowed to historically low levels, signaling increased risk in exchange for a lower expected return.

We also have concerns about the growth of this segment of the U.S. corporate bond market relative to GDP. Corporate leverage has increased even as free cash flow has declined—a combination that would auger additional strain on corporate treasuries in the event of a recession.

Leveraged Loans and BBB-Rated Corporate Bonds as a % of GDP, 2000 – 2019



Source: JP Morgan

- U.S. Dollar

Predicting the direction and relative performance of currencies is extraordinarily difficult over the medium and long term. With that said, any uptick in global growth relative to the U.S. could close the gap between today's strong dollar and weaker rival currencies.

Should the U.S. dollar indeed weaken in 2020, we must ponder the impact on equity earnings, inflation, and capital flows more generally. Such impacts can be easier to anticipate.

Businesses that rely on demand from international customers could benefit from a weaker dollar, as their products and services would be more attractive in local currency terms. However, if the 2019 trend of a strong U.S. consumer amidst a weakening global economy were to continue, the U.S. consumer would bear the brunt of rising prices for imported goods. With the consumer representing approximately two-thirds of the U.S. economy, perhaps a weaker dollar would represent more of an economic headwind than the simple tailwind that is sometimes portrayed.

U.S. Dollar Index

Source: Bloomberg

- Gold

We welcome the approximately 17.8% return from gold in 2019, and indeed see merit in maintaining allocations in 2020 in an era where monetary policy remains extraordinarily accommodative and unconventional. Furthermore, given the prospects for an incrementally weaker dollar, tepid earnings growth, and subdued gains across investment grade and high-yield credit in 2020, bullion appears well positioned for the current economic and market environment. Finally, gold stands to receive a boost from any spike in market volatility, suggesting incremental protection to a multi-asset class portfolio in the coming quarters.

<u>2020 Outlook: Establishing Return Expectations</u>

While we see reason for incremental optimism across key asset classes in 2020, we are mindful that the size and breadth of gains in 2019 will prove challenging to reproduce. Indeed, we find it unlikely that returns over the last decade—13.4% and 9.3% per year for U.S. and international equities, respectively, and 3.7% for U.S. bonds—will be reprised. There are several reasons to restrain expectations.

For equities, the decade just passed began with corporate earnings and stock prices at a very low base in the wake of the Great Recession. To achieve a similar degree of earnings improvement from current levels will take a tremendous combination of top-line economic growth and business productivity gains.

In fixed income, prices can only increase when yields decline. With so much global sovereign debt already at, near or even below the zero bound, there is little room for further movement. Indeed, returns to date have only been possible due to a remarkable 35-year decline in inflation expectations—expectations that central banks around the world are determined to see restored to more normal levels.

In addition, since the financial crisis we have witnessed a paradigm shift within fixed income: investors now regularly accept yields below the rate of inflation. In the U.S. today, inflation is pegged at approximately 2%, yet the Fed Funds Rate and the 10-year Treasury hover at 1.75% and 1.90% respectively. This reflects negative real rates for the vast majority of Treasury securities, reversing the historical norm in which T-bills would yield significantly more than inflation.

We believe the surest route back to a more normal relationship between rates and inflation would require an extraordinarily strong U.S. economy—strong enough to generate significant inflation, and free the Fed to raise rates significantly. We see great structural impediments to such a path, including a deceleration in global population growth; bloated public debt; and expanding corporate balance sheets.

As stewards of client wealth, such factors simply do not permit us to model returns for the 2020s and beyond on those of the 2010s. Indeed, they mandate even greater care and discipline in allocating capital to return targets, even as the specter of 2008-09 recedes ever further from investors' view.

2020 Outlook: The Economic Backdrop

We were not carried to today's lofty market levels on the back of a broadly surging economy. Rather, investors kept climbing a wall of worry in 2019, as lackluster readings in U.S. and global manufacturing and service activity kept market participants on the alert for potential vulnerabilities in risk assets.

In the U.S., even the peak GDP growth of 3.4% in mid-2018 was characterized primarily as a one-time boost from federal tax legislation, rather than a newfound trendline for the world's largest economy. Nevertheless, 2019 was able to eke out estimated real growth of approximately 2%. In our view, the likelihood of a U.S. and/or global recession still appears remote—but not without important caveats.

- 2020: The Bull Case

A crucial change as we peer into 2020 is the breadth and acceleration of monetary and fiscal stimulus on a global basis—a far cry from a year ago. We also welcome recent improvement in consumer net worth, incrementally higher wages, and lower unemployment rates both at home and abroad.

We also note favorably that, since the Great Recession, significant signs of economic overheating have been conspicuously absent. As a result, there is little evidence of the excess inventories and CAPEX that tend to spark recessionary conditions and elevate the odds of market corrections. Put another way: tepid growth simply does not generate the economic “peaks” that can summon a recessionary “trough.”

Such observations promise to feed the equity bulls in 2020. At Clear Harbor, too, we will welcome confirmation of the recent bottoming in global leading economic indicators (“LEI”). But we shall await the actual data before declaring the third global soft patch since 2010 to be in the rear-view mirror.

- 2020: The Bear Case

Bears are not without food of their own. For example, despite extraordinarily accommodative monetary policy, growth in the Eurozone will most likely be in the 1% to 1.5% range in 2019—hardly a cause for celebration. Indeed, the 11th consecutive quarterly contraction in German manufacturing could prompt newly appointed ECB president Christine Lagarde to embrace additional stimulus measures.

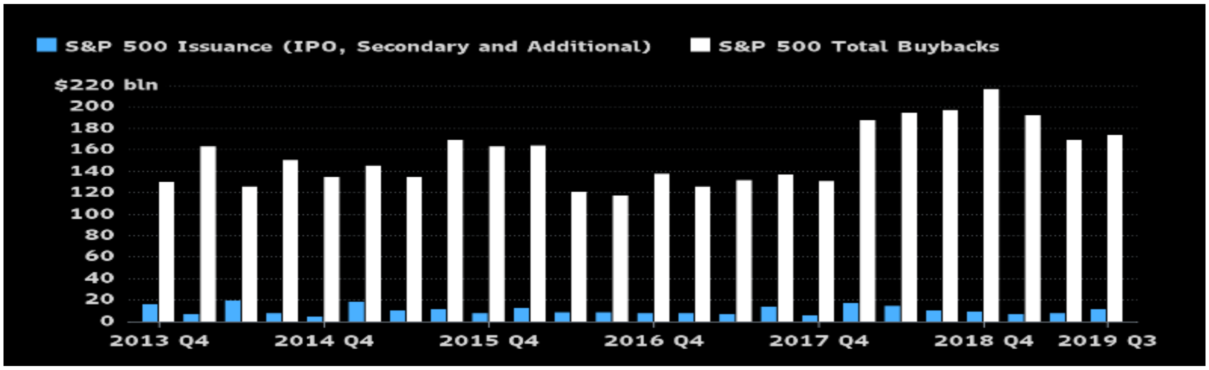
Nor is the policy commitment to growth entirely uniform. Even as the largest central banks maintain a heavy foot on the monetary gas pedal, the world’s oldest central bank, the Riksbank of Sweden, decided on December 19th to raise its overnight lending rate from negative territory back up to 0%. This is hardly a hawkish posture, but a telling reversal nonetheless amidst a disappointing economy.

Other indicators in the real economy are cause for concern. Among the most notable are the rise in corporate and government debt and what appear to be incipient excesses at the consumer level, with credit card delinquencies rising at a pace not seen since the Great Recession. While unemployment continues to make positive strides both home and abroad, we are also mindful of the continued deterioration in consumer, manufacturing, and overall growth in key economies around the world.

- Share Repurchase Programs

While many individual investors have kept climbing the proverbial wall of worry in the face of these concerns, another player has taken on an increasingly influential role in market performance: corporate treasury departments, who have repurchased considerable swaths of their own companies’ shares. Repurchases of equity on the open market totaled $770 billion for the 12-month period ending September 2019—a period in which individual investors sold $192 billion from equity mutual funds and ETFs. Corporate purchases of fixed income were robust as well, exceeding $337 billion over the same period.

S&P 500 Equity Repurchase Data



Source: Bloomberg

An important driver of repurchasing programs is a company's belief that reducing the outstanding share count will benefit reported earnings growth. Another is to communicate management's confidence that their valuation is below what they deem fair value. Yet healthy cashflows by these companies is central to their ability to buyback shares. If cashflow generation continues into 2020 and interest rates and credit spreads remain at bay, the market should anticipate repurchases to continue. In fact, the pace of repurchases may well remain sufficient to absorb a substantial proportion of further outflows from individual and institutional investors, supporting market prices for a wide range of stocks.

With that said, any weakness in the broad economy in the year ahead risks turning a virtuous cycle for share prices into a vicious one. If future earnings and other cashflows used for share repurchases should falter, it could create a negative feedback loop as corporations suddenly withdraw from the market—at just the economic moment when other equity buyers may likewise grow scarce.

2020 Outlook: Geopolitical Considerations

For investors around the world, the link between economic, business and political forces has seldom been more clear or complex. Several subjects will demand our attention in the new year.

- Brexit

As we enter 2020, Brexit and the health of the Eurozone banking sector are the two most important issues impacting investor, consumer and business confidence across Europe. With the overwhelming support garnered by Prime Minister Boris Johnson's Conservative Party earlier this month, it appears likely that some form of soft—or not-so-soft—Brexit from the European Union will occur in 2020.

Following the parliamentary elections earlier this month, Mr. Johnson presented the EU (Withdrawal Agreement) Bill, which passed the House of Commons by a resounding vote of 358-234. This vote represents a breakthrough after the gridlock that bedeviled former Prime Minister Theresa May, and ultimately caused her ouster.

However, this is by no means the end of the story. Even if in the House of Lords votes in favor by the end of January as expected, Mr. Johnson will have just 11 months to negotiate a detailed trade agreement with the EU by year-end. A great deal of uncertainty remains over those “details,” which include border and travel protocols between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland, as well as the longstanding question of Scottish independence. The year 2020 will most likely prove tumultuous on the geopolitical front for Great Britain, pound sterling, and related capital markets.

- U.S./China Trade

While it is not clear if the U.S. gained any tangible benefit from the Trump administration’s nearly 18 months of trade negotiations with China, it does appear that its public critique of China’s nefarious business and theft-based technology practices has reawakened the world to the communist nation’s continuing threats to Western interests. It remains an open question what will come next.

Let me be clear: we believe an alternative approach could have secured a clearer and better outcome. For example, we would have preferred to coordinate American efforts with allies across Asia-Pacific and in Europe. Indeed, we consider the administration’s abandonment of the Trans-Pacific Partnership a missed opportunity to isolate China, and nudge the Middle Kingdom to comply with World Trade Organization rules.

So far, negotiations have succeeded modestly in raising the cost of production on goods made in China, while sending a message that the world’s second-largest economy nevertheless sits on the wrong side of fair trade and of history. However, if the basis for success is the creation of an economic advantage for American consumers, it is challenging to identify meaningful progress.

Some areas of disagreement, including intellectual property rights and state subsidies for “strategic industries,” may prove of greater concern than the spats over product-specific tariffs that have dominated discussion over the last two years. We likewise remain skeptical that Washington will respond without hiccups to the communist nation’s sustained pressure to exert influence over Hong Kong, Taiwan, and its broader claims in the Pacific. Such friction is long-term and strategic in nature, with bellicose language increasing the risk of outright cyberwarfare or other inadvisable actions.

We are also keeping a watchful eye on Chairman Xi’s “China 2025” agenda, which is focused on creating a competitive technology sector and lead on issues pertaining to semiconductor production, 5G and artificial intelligence. Opportunities for conflict in these arenas will likewise remain in the coming year.

- The U.S. Presidential Election

It is that time in the American election cycle when debates begin to attract attention, polls are taken, money is spent, rhetoric is magnified, and challengers to the incumbent wax and wane. The team at Clear Harbor maintains a watchful eye on the evolution of not only the presidential contest, but elections that will decide control of the House and Senate, where the power of the purse still resides.

We encourage readers to focus less on national polls and more on state-by-state races, as that is where the both Democratic nomination for president and the general election will be decided. A recent poll of key battleground states such as Wisconsin, Arizona, Pennsylvania, Iowa, and North Carolina suggests that Trump has more momentum than most observers realize—even as national polls suggest that his stars are falling. However, all this can change very quickly: voters are typically very fickle at this point in the cycle, and money has only begun to flow in key districts.

Impeachment has clearly rallied the Republican base, with approximately 90% of the GOP rallying to President Trump's side. However, the impeachment vote in the House has also rallied Democrats in a way not seen for a long time. In terms of electoral results, impeachment has handed neither side a decisive advantage in the 2020 election cycle.

Like most American elections for president over the last quarter-century, the race will be won or lost based on the inclinations and motivations of the unaffiliated voter. Most surveys suggest that this segment of the electorate now makes up approximately 30% of the total voter turnout.

For this reason, we place significant weight on whether Democrats nominate a moderate candidate or a more progressive one. Vice President Biden, Mayor Pete Buttigieg, Senator Amy Klobuchar, and former Mayor Michael Bloomberg are fighting for the more moderate vote. All are likelier to be friendlier to markets than Senators Bernie Sanders or Senator Elizabeth Warren atop the Democratic ticket.

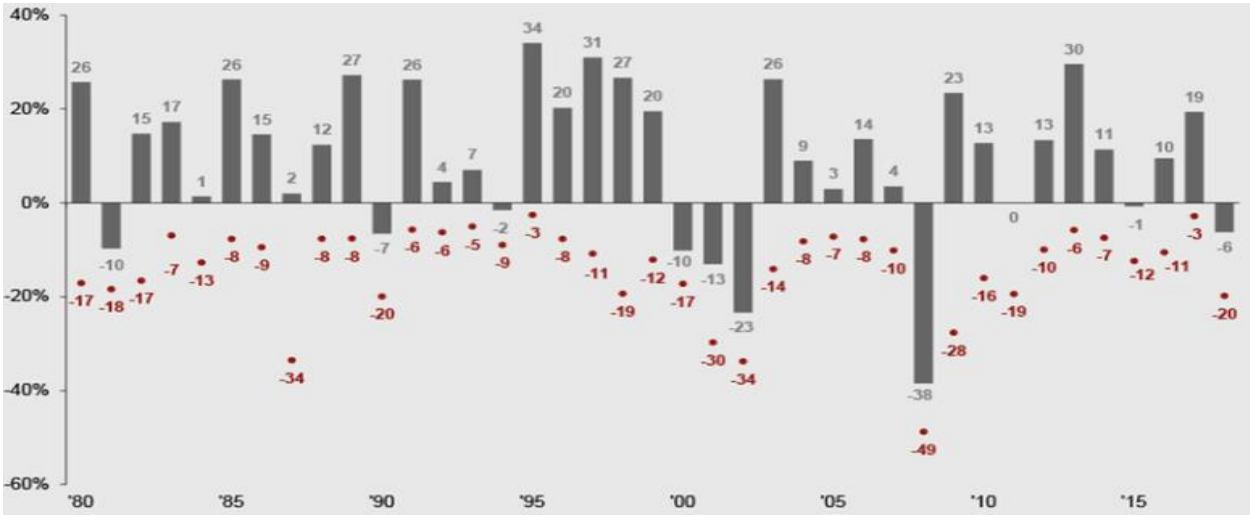
Clear Harbor in 2020: Planning Considerations

At Clear Harbor, we continue to profess the importance of a portfolio that reflects your financial goals and personal comfort with risk. A prudently crafted portfolio is not defined by the advisor's ability to sleep well. It must be one that you, the client, can own without inviting anxious changes at precisely those market moments when valuations are depressed and volatility is high.

We are constantly mindful that a highly tactical approach to portfolio management is more likely to impede than to achieve long-term wealth objectives. Nearly all investors are unable to effectively time peaks or troughs in a market or given investment, and missing out on the top performance days in a given market can prove extraordinarily detrimental to performance. Consistent adherence to a well-formulated strategy is much more likely to ensure sufficient "time in market" to capture gains, while weathering the inevitable—but often temporary—declines.

S&P 500 intra-year declines vs. calendar year returns

Despite average intra-year drops of 13.9%, annual returns have proven positive in 29 of 39 years



JP Morgan, *Guide to Markets*

We also must stay abreast of administrative changes that can impact the financial planning process. For example, new legislation that recently passed Congress alters the timing of required IRA withdrawals for some age and retirement cohorts starting in 2020. Changes have also been made that affect non-spousal beneficiaries of inherited IRAs. Understanding and acting on such updates can be critical to optimizing your nest egg.

It takes discipline and patience to assess the roles that markets, legislation, shifts in your employment picture, and the anticipation of major life events should all play in the creation of a comprehensive wealth plan. Many aspects must be considered with a steady eye on the future, but begin with an honest assessment of the present. The team at Clear Harbor is here to help you every step of the way.

On behalf of the entire Clear Harbor Asset Management team, I want to express to you our gratitude for entrusting us to serve as your financial partner. We wish you and your family a healthy and happy 2020.

Sincerely,

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