

H&A Investment Strategies: Very Conservative

The H&A Very Conservative Investment Strategy seeks current income along with a measured level of real growth of principal and income via investing in a portfolio that is roughly allocated to two-thirds to bonds. The Very Conservative Investment Strategy has a total return objective.

- The strategy pursues current income and lower levels of principal volatility. A secondary objective is capital appreciation from a measured allocation to stocks.
- Target allocation is 65% bonds + cash/35% stocks. The targeted stock allocation range is 20% - 35%.
- The bond component delivers current income via regular interest payments from underlying bonds, and provides a lower level of principal volatility. Bonds are typically diversified across sector, maturity, credit quality, and geography. The bond allocation may include a strategic component designed to reduce portfolio duration in a rising interest rate environment.
- The stock component is intended to deliver capital appreciation and a measurable amount of current income via dividends. Stocks are diversified across U.S. large, mid and small cap securities, as well as internationally across both developed and developing regions.
- Both the stocks and equity components are managed with a total return objective.
- This strategy is designed for the conservative investor with a slightly below-average risk tolerance and long-term investment (greater than five years) horizon.
- This strategy may be suitable for the conservative investor seeking a total return, long-term income stream that keeps pace with inflation.



Securities offered through LPL Financial, Member FINRA/SIPC. Investment Advice offered through Hapanowicz & Associates Financial Services, Inc., a registered investment advisor and separate entity from LPL Financial. No strategy assures success or guarantees against loss. Diversification does not eliminate the risk of market loss. Investing involves risks, including loss of principal and fluctuating value. Stock investing involves a high degree of risk. Stock prices may fluctuate and investors may lose money. The payment of dividends is not guaranteed. Companies may reduce or eliminate the payment of dividends at any given time. Bonds are subject to market and interest rate risk if sold prior to maturity. Bond values will decline as interest rates rise and bonds are subject to availability and change in price. The prices of small and mid-cap stocks are generally more volatile than large cap stocks. International and emerging market investing involves special risks such as currency fluctuation and political instability and may not be suitable for all investors.