

Item 1: Cover Page
Part 2A Appendix 1 of Form ADV: Wrap Fee Program Brochure
March 2024

Aspen Private Advisors, LLC Wrap Program

Sponsored by:



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Sioux Falls, South Dakota, 57108

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Chief Compliance Officer

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Aspen Private Advisors, LLC. If clients have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at 605-951-9620. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or by any State Securities Authority. Additional information about our firm is also available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov by searching CRD #297639.

Please note that the use of the term "registered investment adviser" and description of our firm and/or our associates as "registered" does not imply a certain level of skill or training. Clients are encouraged to review this Brochure and Brochure Supplements for our firm's associates who advise clients for more information on the qualifications of our firm and our employees.

Item 2: Material Changes

Aspen Private Advisors, LLC is required to make clients aware of information that has changed since the last annual update to the Wrap Brochure ("Wrap Brochure") and that may be important to them. Clients can then determine whether to review the brochure in its entirety or to contact us with questions about the changes.

Since our most recent annual amendment filing on March 21, 2023, our firm has the following material change(s) to disclose:

- Our firm no longer offers asset management for held away accounts through the Pontera® Platform.
- The maximum fee for our Retirement Plan Consulting services has been increased to 1.8% per annum, please see item 5 of the ADV 2A brochure for additional information.

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Item 4: Services, Fees & Compensation

Our firm manages assets for many different types of clients to help meet their financial goals while remaining sensitive to risk tolerance and time horizons. As a fiduciary, it is our duty to always act in the client's best interest. This is accomplished in part by knowing the client. Our firm has established a service-oriented advisory practice with open lines of communication. Working with clients to understand their investment objectives while educating them about our process, facilitates the kind of working relationship we value.

Our firm sponsors and offers a wrap fee program, which allows clients to pay a single fee for investment advisory services and associated custodial transaction costs. Transaction fees will be paid by our firm via individual transaction charges. Because our firm absorbs client transaction fees, an incentive exists to limit trading activities in client accounts.

LPL Financial offers a trading platform with select exchange traded funds ("ETFs") that do not charge transaction fees. The no-transaction-fee ETF trading platform is available to clients participating in LPL Financial's Strategic Wealth Management ("SWM") and Strategic Asset Management ("SAM") programs. Since our firm pays the transaction fees charged by LPL Financial to clients participating in our wrap fee program, we are incentivized to recommend no-transaction-fee ETFs over other types of securities and ETFs in order to reduce our costs. This presents a conflict of interest because the limited number of ETFs available on the no-transaction fee platform may have higher overall expenses than other types of securities and ETFs not included in the platform. In addition, other major custodians have eliminated transaction fees for all ETFs and U.S. equities, so clients may pay more for investing in the same securities at LPL Financial.

Our Wrap Advisory Services

Wrap Asset Management:

As part of our Wrap Asset Management service, a portfolio is created, consisting of individual stocks, bonds, exchange traded funds ("ETFs"), options, mutual funds and other public and private securities or investments. The client's individual investment strategy is tailored to their specific needs and may include some or all of the previously mentioned securities. Portfolios will be designed to meet a particular investment goal, determined to be suitable to the client's circumstances. Once the appropriate portfolio has been determined, portfolios are continuously and regularly monitored, and if necessary, rebalanced based upon the client's individual needs, stated goals and objectives.

Fee Schedule

The maximum annual fee to be charged to the client's account(s) will not exceed 1.80%. The fee to be assessed to each account will be detailed in the client's signed advisory agreement, LPL Account Application or LPL Tiered Fee Authorization form. Fees are billed on a pro-rata basis quarterly in advance based on the value of the account(s) on the last day of the previous quarter. Fees are negotiable and will be deducted from the account(s). Please note that fees will be adjusted for deposits and withdrawals made during the quarter. If accounts are opened during the quarter, the pro-rata advisory fees will be deducted during the next regularly scheduled billing cycle. In rare cases, our firm will agree to direct bill clients. Further, it is important to note

that our firm will assess advisory fees on cash and cash equivalents held in client accounts. As part of this process, Clients understand the following:

- a) LPL as the client's custodian sends statements at least quarterly, showing all disbursements for each account, including the amount of the advisory fees paid to our firm;
- b) Clients provide authorization permitting LPL to deduct these fees;
- c) LPL calculates the advisory fees for all fee schedules and deducts them from the client's account.

Wrap Comprehensive Portfolio Management:

As part of our Wrap Comprehensive Portfolio Management service clients will be provided asset management and financial planning or consulting services. This service is designed to assist clients in meeting their financial goals through the use of a financial plan or consultation. Our firm conducts client meetings to understand their current financial situation, existing resources, financial goals, and tolerance for risk. Based on what is learned, an investment approach is presented to the client, consisting of individual stocks, bonds, ETFs, options, mutual funds and other public and private securities or investments. Once the appropriate portfolio has been determined, portfolios are continuously and regularly monitored, and if necessary, rebalanced based upon the client's individual needs, stated goals and objectives. Upon client request, our firm provides a summary of observations and recommendations for the planning or consulting aspects of this service.

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- a) LPL as the client's custodian sends statements at least quarterly, showing all disbursements for each account, including the amount of the advisory fees paid to our firm;
- b) Clients provide authorization permitting LPL to deduct these fees;
- c) LPL calculates the advisory fees for all fee schedules and deducts them from the client's account.

Other Types of Fees & Expenses:

In addition to our advisory fees above, clients may also pay holdings charges imposed by the chosen custodian for certain investments, charges imposed directly by a mutual fund, index fund, or exchange traded fund, which shall be disclosed in the fund's prospectus (i.e., fund management fees, initial or deferred sales charges, mutual fund sales loads, 12b-1 fees, surrender charges, variable annuity fees, IRA and qualified retirement plan fees, and other fund expenses), mark-ups and mark-

downs, spreads paid to market makers, fees for trades executed away from custodian, wire transfer fees and other fees and taxes on brokerage accounts and securities transactions. Our firm does not receive a portion of these fees.

Wrap Fee Program Recommendations:

Our firm does not recommend or offer the wrap program services of other providers.

Item 5: Account Requirements & Types of Clients

Our firm does not impose requirements for opening and maintaining accounts or otherwise engaging us.

Our firm has the following types of clients:

- Individuals and High Net Worth Individuals;
- Trusts, Estates or Charitable Organizations;
- Pension and Profit Sharing Plans;
- Corporations, Limited Liability Companies and/or Other Business Types

Item 6: Portfolio Manager Selection & Evaluation

Selection of Portfolio Managers:

Our firm's investment adviser representatives ("IARs") act as portfolio manager(s) for this wrap fee program. A conflict arises in that other investment advisory firms may charge the same or lower fees than our firm for similar services. Our IARs are subject to individual licensing requirements as imposed by state securities boards. Our firm is required to confirm or update each IAR's Form U4 on an annual basis. IAR supervision is conducted by our Chief Compliance Officer or management personnel.

Advisory Business:

Information about our wrap fee services can be found in Item 4 of this brochure. Our firm offers individualized investment advice to our Wrap Asset Management and Wrap Comprehensive Portfolio Management clients.

Each Wrap Asset Management and Wrap Comprehensive Portfolio Management client has the opportunity to place reasonable restrictions on the types of investments to be held in the portfolio. Restrictions on investments in certain securities or types of securities may not be possible due to the level of difficulty this would entail in managing the account.

Participation in Wrap Fee Programs:

Our firm only offers wrap fee accounts to our clients, which are managed on an individualized basis according to the client's investment objectives, financial goals, risk tolerance, etc.

Performance-Based Fees & Side-By-Side Management:

Our firm does not charge performance-based fees.

Methods of Analysis

Aspen Private Advisors utilizes various sources when researching and analyzing securities. These sources may include but are not limited to Morningstar, Riskalyze, various professional publications, financial news subscriptions, annual reports, prospectuses, and filings with the SEC.

Aspen Private Advisors may use one or more of the following methods of analysis and/or investment strategies when providing investment advice to you:

Fundamental Analysis: Analyzing individual companies and their industry groups, such as a company's financial statements, details regarding the company's product line, the experience and expertise of the company's management, and the outlook for the company's industry. The resulting data is used to measure the true value of the company's stock compared to the current market value.

Some risks related to fundamental analysis:

- The price of a security can move up or down along with the overall market regardless of the economic and financial factors considered in evaluating the stock.
- The information obtained may be incorrect and the analysis may not provide an accurate estimate of earnings, which may be the basis for a stock's value.
- Securities prices adjust rapidly to new information, utilizing fundamental analysis may not result in favorable performance

Technical Analysis: Studying past price patterns and trends in the financial markets to predict the direction of both the overall market and specific stocks.

Some risks related to technical analysis:

- The analysts use subjective judgment to decide which pattern(s) are present at a given time and the appropriate interpretation of that pattern.
- Unexpected events can occur that rapidly alter the pattern

Cyclical Analysis: Statistical analysis of specific events occurring at a sufficient number of relatively predictable intervals that they can be forecasted into the future. Cyclical analysis asserts that cyclical forces drive price movements in the financial markets.

Some risks related to cyclical Analysis:

- Cycles may invert or disappear and there is no expectation that this type of analysis will identify the turning point of the cycle.
- Economic/business cycles may not be predictable and may have many fluctuations between long term expansions and contractions.
- The lengths of economic cycles may be difficult to predict with accuracy and therefore the risk of cyclical analysis is the difficulty in predicting economic trends and consequently the changing value of securities that would be affected by these changing trends.

Investment Strategies We Use

Aspen Private Advisors believes in a long-term, balanced, disciplined approach to investing. This results in working with clients to develop and implement an asset allocation appropriate for them. Our investment recommendations may vary depending upon your specific financial situation. As such, we determine investments and allocations based upon your objectives, risk tolerance, time horizon, financial horizon, financial information, liquidity needs, and other various suitability factors. Your restrictions and guidelines may affect the composition of your portfolio.

The asset allocation strategy attempts to balance risk versus reward by adjusting the percentage of each asset in an investment portfolio according to the investor's risk tolerance, goals and investment time frame. Asset allocation is based on the principle that different assets perform differently in different market and economic conditions. A fundamental justification for asset allocation is the notion that different asset classes offer returns that are not perfectly correlated, hence diversification reduces the overall risk in terms of the variability of returns for a given level of expected return.

An asset class is a group of economic resources sharing similar characteristics, such as riskiness and return. There are many types of assets that may or may not be included in an asset allocation strategy.

Asset classes typically recommended

- Stocks: publicly traded companies
- Bonds: corporate, municipal, US government, international government
- Cash or cash equivalents.

Alternative assets that may be considered

- Commodities: precious metals, nonferrous metals, agriculture, energy, etc.
- Real Estate: commercial, residential real estate, etc.
- Derivatives: long-short or market neutral strategies, options, futures, etc.
- Insurance products: annuity, personal life insurance, etc.
- Foreign currency
- Venture capital
- Private equity

Aspen Private Advisors typically utilizes mutual funds, exchange traded funds (ETFs), and cash equivalents to implement client asset allocations. From time to time, based on specific client situations, Aspen Private Advisors may recommend individual securities or products to achieve the asset allocation. Numerous studies have shown that a stable, disciplined investment approach with a long-term perspective tends to yield better long-term results than a rapid trading, market timing approach. Aspen Private Advisors general philosophy is that an asset allocation which is appropriate for a client does not require frequent trading and that emotional responses to financial markets can often harm the performance of client investments.

Risks

Given the range of investments in which a Client's assets may be invested, either directly or by investing in individual securities and/or through one or more mutual funds or ETFs, there is similarly a very wide range of risks to which a Client's assets may be exposed. The particular risks to which a specific Client might be exposed will depend on the specific investment strategies incorporated into that Client's portfolio. As such, for a detailed description of the material risks of investing in a

particular product, the Client should, on or prior to investing, also refer to such product's prospectus or other offering materials.

Set forth below are some risks a client may be exposed to in connection with the investments typically utilized by Aspen Private Advisors

Cash & Cash Equivalent Risk: Cash and cash equivalents generally refer to either United States dollars or highly liquid short-term debt instruments such as, but not limited to, treasury bills, bank CD's and commercial papers. Generally, these assets are considered nonproductive and will be exposed to inflation risk and considerable opportunity cost risk. Investments in cash and cash equivalents will generally return less than the advisory fee charged by our firm.

ETF & Mutual Fund Risk: When investing in an ETF or mutual fund, you will bear additional expenses based on your pro rata share of the ETF's or mutual fund's operating expenses. While the risks of owning shares of an investment company generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying investments of the investment company, the portfolio may be subject to additional or different risks than if the portfolio had invested directly in the underlying investments. For example, the lack of liquidity in an ETF could result in its value being more volatile than the underlying portfolio securities.

Set forth below are some additional risks a client may be exposed to in connection with investment strategies utilized by Aspen Private Advisors

Absolute Return – A portfolio that seeks to achieve an absolute return with reduced correlation to stock and bond markets may not achieve positive returns over short or long-term periods. Investment strategies that have historically been non-correlated or have demonstrated low correlations to one another or to stock and bond markets may become correlated at certain times and, as a result, may cease to function as anticipated over either short or long-term periods.

Asset Allocation Risk – The risk that an investment advisor's decisions regarding a portfolio's allocation to asset classes or underlying funds will not anticipate market trends successfully.

Below Investment Grade Securities (Junk Bonds) Risk – Fixed income securities rated below investment grade (junk bonds) involve greater risks of default or downgrade and are generally more volatile than investment grade securities because the prospect for repayment of principal and interest of many of these securities is speculative. Because these securities typically offer a higher rate of return to compensate investors for these risks, they are sometimes referred to as "high yield bonds," but there is no guarantee that an investment in these securities will result in a high rate of return. These risks may be increased in foreign and emerging markets.

Corporate Fixed Income Securities Risk – Corporate fixed income securities respond to economic developments, especially changes in interest rates, as well as to perceptions of the creditworthiness and business prospects of individual issuers.

Credit Risk – The risk that the issuer of a security, or the counterparty to a contract, will default or otherwise become unable to honor a financial obligation.

Currency Risk – As a result of investments in securities or other investments denominated in, and/or receiving revenues in, foreign currencies the risk that foreign currencies will decline in value

relative to the U.S. dollar, or, in the case of hedging positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline in value relative to the currency hedged. In either event, the dollar value of an investment in the portfolio would be adversely affected. To the extent that a portfolio takes active or passive positions in currencies it will be subject to the risk that currency exchange rates may fluctuate in response to, among other things, changes in interest rates, intervention (or failure to intervene) by U.S. or foreign governments, central banks or supranational entities, or by the imposition of currency controls or other political developments in the United States or abroad.

Cybersecurity Risk - Intentional cybersecurity breaches such as unauthorized access to systems, networks or devices, computer viruses or other malicious software code and other cyberattacks that shut down, disable, slow or otherwise disrupt business operations, processes or website access or functionality represent another risk for clients. In addition, unintentional incidents can occur, such as the inadvertent release of confidential information. Such breaches could result in the loss or theft of customer data or funds, the inability to access electronic systems, loss or theft of proprietary information, physical damage to a computer or network system, or costs associated with system repairs.

Duration Risk – Longer-term securities in which a portfolio may invest tend to be more volatile than shorter term securities. A portfolio with a longer average portfolio duration is more sensitive to changes in interest rates than a portfolio with a shorter average portfolio duration.

Equity Market Risk – The risk that the market value of a security may move up and down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. Equity market risk may affect a single issuer, an industry, a sector or the equity or bond market as a whole.

Extension Risk – The risk that rising interest rates may extend the duration of a fixed income security, typically reducing the security's value.

Fixed Income Market Risk – The prices of fixed income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to perceptions about the creditworthiness of individual issuers, including governments and their agencies. Generally, fixed income securities will decrease in value if interest rates rise and vice versa. In a low interest rate environment, risks associated with rising rates are heightened. Declines in dealer market-making capacity as a result of structural or regulatory changes could decrease liquidity and/or increase volatility in the fixed income markets. In the case of foreign securities, price fluctuations will reflect international economic and political events, as well as changes in currency valuations relative to the U.S. dollar. In response to these events, a portfolio's value may fluctuate and its liquidity may be impacted.

Foreign Investment/Emerging Markets Risk – The risk that non-U.S. securities may be subject to additional risks due to, among other things, political, social and economic developments abroad, currency movements and different legal, regulatory and tax environments. These additional risks may be heightened with respect to emerging market countries because political turmoil and rapid changes in economic conditions are more likely to occur in these countries.

Investment Style Risk – The risk that the portfolio's strategy may underperform other segments of the markets or the markets as a whole.

Income Risk – The possibility that a portfolio's yield will decline due to falling interest rates.

Interest Rate Risk – The risk that a rise in interest rates will cause a fall in the value of fixed income securities, including U.S. Government securities in which the portfolio invests. Although U.S. Government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. A low interest rate environment may present greater interest rate risk, because there may be a greater likelihood of rates increasing and rates may increase more rapidly.

Large Capitalization Risk – The risk that larger, more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges such as changes in technology and consumer tastes. Larger companies also may not be able to attain the high growth rates of successful smaller companies.

Leverage Risk – A portfolio's use of derivatives may result in the portfolio's total investment exposure substantially exceeding the value of its securities and the portfolio's investment returns depending substantially on the performance of securities that the portfolio may not directly own. The use of leverage can amplify the effects of market volatility on the portfolio's value and may also cause the portfolio to liquidate portfolio positions when it would not be advantageous to do so in order to satisfy its obligations. The portfolio's use of leverage may result in a heightened risk of investment loss.

Liquidity Risk – The risk that certain securities may be difficult or impossible to sell at the time and the price that the portfolio would like. The portfolio may have to lower the price of the security, sell other securities instead or forego an investment opportunity, any of which could have a negative effect on portfolio management or performance.

Market Risk – The risk that the market value of a security may move up and down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. Market risk may affect a single issuer, an industry, a sector or the equity or bond market as a whole.

Money Market Funds – With respect to an investment in money market funds, an investment in the money market fund is not a bank deposit nor is it insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. Although a money market fund may seek to maintain a constant price per share of \$1.00, you may lose money by investing in the money market fund. The Fund may experience periods of heavy redemptions that could cause the Fund to liquidate its assets at inopportune times or at a loss or depressed value, particularly during periods of declining or illiquid markets. This could have a significant adverse effect on the Fund's ability to maintain a stable \$1.00 share price, and, in extreme circumstances, could cause the Fund to suspend redemptions and liquidate completely.

Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk – Mortgage-backed securities are affected significantly by the rate of prepayments and modifications of the mortgage loans backing those securities, as well as by other factors such as borrower defaults, delinquencies, realized or liquidation losses and other shortfalls. Mortgage-backed securities are particularly sensitive to prepayment risk, which is described below, given that the term to maturity for mortgage loans is generally substantially longer than the expected lives of those securities; however, the timing and number of prepayments cannot be accurately predicted. The timing of changes in the rate of prepayments of the mortgage loans may significantly affect the portfolio's actual yield to maturity on any mortgage-backed securities, even if the average rate of principal payments is consistent with the portfolio's expectation. Along with prepayment risk, mortgage-backed securities are significantly affected by interest rate risk, which is described above. In a low interest rate environment, mortgage loan prepayments would generally be

expected to increase due to factors such as refinancing and loan modifications at lower interest rates. In contrast, if prevailing interest rates rise, prepayments of mortgage loans would generally be expected to decline and therefore extend the weighted average lives of mortgage-backed securities held or acquired by the portfolio.

Municipal Securities Risk – Municipal securities, like other fixed income securities, rise and fall in value in response to economic and market factors, primarily changes in interest rates, and actual or perceived credit quality. Rising interest rates will generally cause municipal securities to decline in value. Longer-term securities generally respond more sharply to interest rate changes than do shorter-term securities. A municipal security will also lose value if, due to rating downgrades or other factors, there are concerns about the issuer's current or future ability to make principal or interest payments. State and local governments rely on taxes and, to some extent, revenues from private projects financed by municipal securities, to pay interest and principal on municipal debt. Poor statewide or local economic results or changing political sentiments may reduce tax revenues and increase the expenses of municipal issuers, making it more difficult for them to repay principal and to make interest payments on securities owned by a portfolio meet their obligations. Actual or perceived erosion of the creditworthiness of municipal issuers may reduce the value of a portfolio's holdings. As a result, the portfolio will be more susceptible to factors which that adversely affect issuers of municipal obligations than a portfolio which does not have as great a concentration in municipal obligations. Municipal obligations may be underwritten or guaranteed by a relatively small number of financial services firms, so changes in the municipal securities market that affect those firms may decrease the availability of municipal instruments in the market, thereby making it difficult to identify and obtain appropriate investments for the portfolio. Also, there may be economic or political changes that impact the ability of issuers of municipal securities to repay principal and to make interest payments on securities owned by the portfolio. Any changes in the financial condition of municipal issuers also may adversely affect the value of the portfolio's securities.

Non-Diversified Risk – To the extent that a portfolio is non-diversified, which means that it may invest in the securities of relatively few issuers. As a result, the portfolio may be more susceptible to a single adverse economic or political occurrence affecting one or more of these issuers, and may experience increased volatility due to its investments in those securities.

Opportunity Risk – The risk of missing out on an investment opportunity because the assets necessary to take advantage of it are tied up in other investments.

Overlay Risk – To the extent that a Client's portfolio is implemented through an Overlay Manager, it is subject to the risk that its performance may deviate from the performance of a sub-advisor's model or the performance of other proprietary or Client accounts over which the sub-advisor retains trading authority ("Other Accounts"). The Overlay Manager's variation from the sub-advisor's model portfolio may contribute to performance deviations, including under performance. In addition, a sub-advisor may implement its model portfolio for its Other Accounts prior to submitting its model to the Overlay Manager. In these circumstances, trades placed by the Overlay Manager pursuant to a model portfolio may be subject to price movements that result in the Client's portfolio receiving prices that are different from the prices obtained by the sub-advisor for its Other Accounts, including less favorable prices. The risk of such price deviations may increase for large orders or where securities are thinly traded.

Portfolio Turnover Risk – To the extent that a portfolio buys and sells securities frequently, such activity may result in increased brokerage or other higher transaction costs and additional capital gains tax liabilities. which may affect the portfolio's performance. These costs affect the portfolio's

performance. To the extent that a portfolio invests in an underlying fund the portfolio will have no control over the turnover of the underlying fund

Prepayment Risk – The risk that, in a declining interest rate environment, fixed income securities with stated interest rates may have the principal paid earlier than expected, requiring a portfolio to invest the proceeds at generally lower interest rates.

Quantitative Investing Risk – A quantitative investment style generally involves the use of computers to implement a systematic or rules-based approach to selecting investments based on specific measurable factors. Due to the significant role technology plays in such strategies, they carry the risk of unintended or unrecognized issues or flaws in the design, coding, implementation or maintenance of the computer programs or technology used in the development and implementation of the quantitative strategy. These issues or flaws, which can be difficult to identify, may result in the implementation of a portfolio that is different from that which was intended, and could negatively impact investment returns. Such risks should be viewed as an inherent element of investing in an investment strategy that relies heavily upon quantitative models and computerization.

Real Estate Industry Risk – Securities of companies principally engaged in the real estate industry may be subject to the risks associated with direct ownership of real estate. Risks commonly associated with the direct ownership of real estate include fluctuations in the value of underlying properties, defaults by borrowers or tenants, changes in interest rates and risks related to general or local economic conditions. If a portfolio's investments are concentrated in issuers conducting business in the real estate industry, the portfolio may be subject to legislative or regulatory changes, adverse market conditions and/or increased competition affecting that industry.

Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) Risk – REITs are trusts that invest primarily in commercial real estate or real estate-related loans. Investments in REITs are subject to the risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate which is discussed above. Some REITs may have limited diversification and may be subject to risks inherent in financing a limited number of properties.

Sampling Risk – With respect to investments in index funds or a portfolio designed to track the performance of an index, a fund or portfolio may not fully replicate a benchmark index and may hold securities not included in the index. As a result, a fund or portfolio may not track the return of its benchmark index as well as it would have if the fund or portfolio purchased all of the securities in its benchmark index.

Small and Medium Capitalization Risk – Small and medium capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, small and medium capitalization companies may have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, small capitalization and medium capitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. Small capitalization and medium capitalization stocks may be traded over the counter or listed on an exchange.

Social Investment Criteria Risk – If a portfolio is subject to certain social investment criteria it may avoid purchasing certain securities for social reasons when it is otherwise economically advantageous to purchase those securities, or may sell certain securities for social reasons when it is otherwise economically advantageous to hold those securities. In general, the application of portfolio's social investment criteria may affect the portfolio's exposure to certain industries, sectors

and geographic areas, which may affect the financial performance of the portfolio, positively or negatively, depending on whether these industries or sectors are in or out of favor.

Taxation Risk – Aspen Private Advisors does not represent in any manner that the tax consequences described as part of its tax management techniques and strategies will be achieved or that any of Aspen Private Advisors tax-management techniques, or any of its products and/or services, will result in any particular tax consequence. The tax consequences of the tax-management techniques, including those intended to harvest tax losses, and other strategies that Aspen Private Advisors may pursue are complex and uncertain and may be challenged by the IRS. A portfolio that is managed to minimize tax consequences to Clients will likely still earn taxable income and gains from time to time. In order to pay tax-exempt interest, tax-exempt securities must meet certain legal requirements. Failure to meet such requirements may cause the interest received and distributed by the portfolio to shareholders to be taxable. Changes or proposed changes in federal tax laws may cause the prices of tax-exempt securities to fall. The federal income tax treatment on payments with respect to certain derivative contracts is unclear. Consequently, a portfolio may receive payments that are treated as ordinary income for federal income tax purposes. Changes to the tax code may result in

Tracking Error Risk – The risk that the performance of a portfolio designed to track an index may vary substantially from the performance of the benchmark index it tracks as a result of cash flows, portfolio expenses, imperfect correlation between the portfolio's and benchmark's investments and other factors.

U.S. Government Securities Risk – Although U.S. Government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. Obligations issued by some U.S. Government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, while others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the agency's own resources.

Item 7: Client Information Provided to Portfolio Manager(s)

All accounts are managed by our in-house licensed IARs. The IAR selected to manage the client's account(s) or portfolio(s) will be privy to the client's investment goals and objectives, risk tolerance, restrictions placed on the management of the account(s) or portfolio(s) and relevant client notes taken by our firm. Please see our firm's Privacy Policy for more information on how our firm utilizes client information.

Item 8: Client Contact with Portfolio Manager(s)

Clients are always free to directly contact their portfolio manager(s) with any questions or concerns about their portfolios or other matters.

Item 9: Additional Information

Disciplinary Information

There are no legal or disciplinary events that are material to the evaluation of our advisory business or the integrity of our management.

Financial Industry Activities & Affiliations

Representatives of our firm are licensed insurance agents. As a result of these transactions, they receive normal and customary commissions. A conflict of interest exists as the compensation through commissions create an incentive to recommend products based on the compensation earned. To mitigate this potential conflict, our firm will act in the client's best interest.

Aspen Holdings, LLC the entity through which both Mr. Todd Dathe and Mr. Sorenson own Aspen Private Advisors, LLC also owns Aspen Consulting, LLC, a limited liability corporation which specializes in business consulting. Both Mr. Sorenson and Mr. Dathe act as business consultants. It is important to note that these services are independent of our financial planning and investment advisory services and are governed under a separate engagement agreement.

Our firm will on occasion refer clients to Absolute Capital Management under a solicitor arrangement in accordance with Rule 206 (4)-1 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 in exchange for 50% of advisory fees paid to Absolute Capital Management. As such our firm has a conflict of interest to disclose as we have an incentive to refer clients away in order to obtain ongoing compensation without having any ongoing responsibility to the client.

Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions & Personal Trading

As a fiduciary, it is an investment adviser's responsibility to provide fair and full disclosure of all material facts and to act solely in the best interest of each of our clients at all times. Our fiduciary duty is the underlying principle for our firm's Code of Ethics, which includes procedures for personal securities transaction and insider trading. Our firm requires all representatives to conduct business with the highest level of ethical standards and to comply with all federal and state securities laws at all times. Upon employment with our firm, and at least annually thereafter, all representatives of our firm will acknowledge receipt, understanding and compliance with our firm's Code of Ethics. Our firm and representatives must conduct business in an honest, ethical, and fair manner and avoid all circumstances that might negatively affect or appear to affect our duty of complete loyalty to all clients. This disclosure is provided to give all clients a summary of our Code of Ethics. If a client or a potential client wishes to review our Code of Ethics in its entirety, a copy will be provided promptly upon request.

Our firm recognizes that the personal investment transactions of our representatives demands the application of a Code of Ethics with high standards and requires that all such transactions be carried out in a way that does not endanger the interest of any client. At the same time, our firm also believes that if investment goals are similar for clients and for our representatives, it is logical, and even desirable, that there be common ownership of some securities.

In order to prevent conflicts of interest, our firm has established procedures for transactions effected by our representatives for their personal accounts¹. In order to monitor compliance with our personal trading policy, our firm has pre-clearance requirements and a quarterly securities transaction reporting system for all of our representatives.

Neither our firm nor a related person recommends, buys or sells for client accounts, securities in which our firm or a related person has a material financial interest without prior disclosure to the client.

Related persons of our firm may buy or sell securities and other investments that are also recommended to clients. In order to minimize this conflict of interest, our related persons will place client interests ahead of their own interests and adhere to our firm's Code of Ethics, a copy of which is available upon request.

Likewise, related persons of our firm buy or sell securities for themselves at or about the same time they buy or sell the same securities for client accounts. In order to minimize this conflict of interest, our related persons will place client interests ahead of their own interests and adhere to our firm's Code of Ethics, a copy of which is available upon request. Further, our related persons will refrain from buying or selling the same securities prior to buying or selling for our clients in the same day. If related persons' accounts are included in a block trade, our related persons will always trade personal accounts last.

Review of Accounts

Our management personnel or financial advisors review accounts on at least an annual basis for our Wrap Asset Management and Wrap Comprehensive Portfolio Management clients. The nature of these reviews is to learn whether clients' accounts are in line with their investment objectives, appropriately positioned based on market conditions, and investment policies, if applicable. Our firm may review client accounts more frequently than described above. Among the factors which may trigger an off-cycle review are major market or economic events, the client's life events, requests by the client, etc. Our firm does not provide written reports to clients, unless asked to do so. Verbal reports to clients take place on at least an annual basis when our Wrap Asset Management and Wrap Comprehensive Portfolio Management clients are contacted.

Other Compensation

Our firm may receive from LPL or a mutual fund company, without cost and/or at a discount non soft-dollar support services and/or products, to assist us to better monitor and service client accounts maintained at such institutions. Included within the support services our firm may receive investment-related research, pricing information and market data, software and other technology that provide access to client account data, compliance and/or practice management-related publications, discounted or gratis consulting services, discounted and/or gratis attendance at conferences, meetings, and other educational and/or social events, marketing support, computer hardware and/or software and/or other products used by us to assist us in our investment advisory business operations. Our clients do not pay more for investment transactions effected and/or assets maintained at LPL as result of this arrangement. There is no commitment made by us to LPL or any other institution as a result of the above arrangement.

¹ For purposes of the policy, our associate's personal account generally includes any account (a) in the name of our associate, his/her spouse, his/her minor children or other dependents residing in the same household, (b) for which our associate is a trustee or executor, or (c) which our associate controls, including our client accounts which our associate controls and/or a member of his/her household has a direct or indirect beneficial interest in.

Client Referrals

In accordance with Rule 206 (4)-1 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, our firm does not provide cash or non-cash compensation directly or indirectly to unaffiliated persons for testimonials or endorsements (which include client referrals).

As discussed in item 10 of our Firm ADV 2A, will on occasion refer clients to Absolute Capital Management under a solicitor arrangement in accordance with Rule 206 (4)-1 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 in exchange for 50% of advisory fees paid to Absolute Capital Management. As such our firm has a conflict of interest to disclose as we have an incentive to refer clients away in order to obtain ongoing compensation without having any ongoing responsibility to the client.

Financial Information

Our firm is not required to provide financial information in this Brochure because:

- Our firm does not require the prepayment of more than \$1,200 in fees when services cannot be rendered within 6 months.
- Our firm does not take custody of client funds or securities.

Disclosure of Financial Condition

Our firm has nothing to disclose in this regard.