

White Aspen Capital LLC Firm Brochure - Form ADV Part 2A

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of White Aspen Capital LLC. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at (310) 498-0620 or by email at: cjbarret@gmail.com. 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 White Aspen Capital LLC is also available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov. White Aspen Capital LLC's CRD number is: 308370.

155 S Water Street, Suite 220
Henderson, NV 89011
(310) 498-0620
cjbarret@gmail.com

Registration as an investment adviser does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

Version Date: 11/04/2022

Item 2: Material Changes

The material changes in this brochure from the last annual updating amendment of White Aspen Capital LLC on 02/25/2022 are described below. Material changes relate to White Aspen Capital LLC's policies, practices or conflicts of interests

- White Aspen Capital LLC now offers financial planning. (Items 4, 5, & 13)
- White Aspen Capital LLC has updated their primary office address and phone number (Cover page).
- White Aspen Capital LLC has updated its fee schedule. (Item 5)

Item 3: Table of Contents

Item 1: Cover Page	
Item 2: Material Changes	ii
Item 3: Table of Contents.....	iii
Item 4: Advisory Business.....	2
Item 5: Fees and Compensation.....	3
Item 6: Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management.....	5
Item 7: Types of Clients	5
Item 8: Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies, & Risk of Loss	5
Item 9: Disciplinary Information	9
Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations	9
Item 11: Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading.....	10
Item 12: Brokerage Practices	11
Item 13: Review of Accounts.....	12
Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation	13
Item 15: Custody	14
Item 16: Investment Discretion.....	15
Item 17: Voting Client Securities (Proxy Voting)	15
Item 18: Financial Information.....	15
Item 19: Requirements For State Registered Advisers	15

Item 4: Advisory Business

A. Description of the Advisory Firm

White Aspen Capital LLC (hereinafter “WAC”) is a Limited Liability Company organized in the State of Nevada. The firm was formed in March 2020, and the principal owner is Cort Barrett.

B. Types of Advisory Services

Portfolio Management Services

WAC offers ongoing portfolio management services based on the individual goals, objectives, time horizon, and risk tolerance of each client. WAC creates an Investment Policy Statement for each client, which outlines the client’s current situation (income, tax levels, and risk tolerance levels). Portfolio management services include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Investment strategy
- Asset allocation
- Risk tolerance
- Personal investment policy
- Asset selection
- Regular portfolio monitoring

WAC evaluates the current investments of each client with respect to their risk tolerance levels and time horizon. Risk tolerance levels are documented in the Investment Policy Statement, which is given to each client.

WAC seeks to provide that investment decisions are made in accordance with the fiduciary duties owed to its accounts and without consideration of WAC’s economic, investment or other financial interests. To meet its fiduciary obligations, WAC attempts to avoid, among other things, investment or trading practices that systematically advantage or disadvantage certain client portfolios, and accordingly, WAC’s policy is to seek fair and equitable allocation of investment opportunities/transactions among its clients to avoid favoring one client over another over time. It is WAC’s policy to allocate investment opportunities and transactions it identifies as being appropriate and prudent among its clients on a fair and equitable basis over time.

Financial Planning

Financial plans and financial planning may include, but are not limited to: investment planning and retirement planning.

Services Limited to Specific Types of Investments

WAC generally limits its investment advice to mutual funds, fixed income securities, equities and ETFs. WAC may use other securities as well to help diversify a portfolio when applicable.

C. Client Tailored Services and Client Imposed Restrictions

WAC offers the same suite of services to all of its clients. However, specific client investment strategies and their implementation are dependent upon the client Investment Policy Statement which outlines each client's current situation (income, tax levels, and risk tolerance levels). Clients may not impose restrictions in investing in certain securities or types of securities in accordance with their values or beliefs.

D. Wrap Fee Programs

A wrap fee program is an investment program where the investor pays one stated fee that includes management fees, transaction costs, and certain other administrative fees. WAC does not participate in wrap fee programs.

E. Assets Under Management

WAC has the following assets under management:

Discretionary Amounts:	Non-discretionary Amounts:	Date Calculated:
\$8,000,000	\$4,000,000	December 2021

Item 5: Fees and Compensation

A. Fee Schedule

Lower fees for comparable services may be available from other sources.

Portfolio Management Fees

Total Assets Under Management	Annual Fees
All Assets	1.50%

The advisory fee is calculated using the value of the assets in the Account on the last business day of the prior billing period.

These fees are generally negotiable and the final fee schedule will be memorialized in the client's advisory agreement. Clients may terminate the agreement without penalty for a full refund of WAC's fees within five business days of signing the Investment Advisory Contract. Thereafter, clients may terminate the Investment Advisory Contract generally with 7 days' written notice.

Financial Planning Fees

Fixed Fees

The rate for creating client financial plans is up to \$1,500. The fees are negotiable and the final fee schedule will be attached as Exhibit II of the Financial Planning Agreement.

B. Payment of Fees

Payment of Portfolio Management Fees

Asset-based portfolio management fees are withdrawn directly from the client's accounts with client's written authorization on a quarterly basis. Fees are paid in advance.

Payment of Financial Planning Fees

Fixed Financial Planning fees are paid via check. Fees are paid in advance.

C. Client Responsibility For Third Party Fees

Clients are responsible for the payment of all third party fees (i.e. custodian fees, brokerage fees, mutual fund fees, transaction fees, etc.). Those fees are separate and distinct from the fees and expenses charged by WAC. Please see Item 12 of this brochure regarding broker-dealer/custodian.

D. Prepayment of Fees

WAC collects fees in advance. Refunds for fees paid in advance but not yet earned will be refunded on a prorated basis and returned within fourteen days to the client via check, or return deposit back into the client's account.

For all asset-based fees paid in advance, the fee refunded will be equal to the balance of the fees collected in advance minus the daily rate* times the number of days elapsed in the billing period up to and including the day of termination. (*The daily rate is calculated by dividing the annual asset-based fee rate by 365.)

Fixed fees that are collected in advance will be refunded based on the prorated amount of work completed at the point of termination.

E. Outside Compensation For the Sale of Securities to Clients

Cort Justin Barrett in his outside business activities (see Item 10 below) is licensed to accept compensation for the sale of insurance products to WAC clients. This presents a conflict of interest and gives the supervised person an incentive to recommend products based on the compensation received rather than on the client's needs. When recommending the sale of insurance products for which the supervised persons receives compensation, WAC will document the conflict of interest in the client file and inform the client of the conflict of interest. Clients always have the right to decide whether to purchase WAC-recommended products and, if purchasing, have the right to purchase those products through other agents that are not affiliated with WAC.

Commissions are not WAC's primary source of compensation for advisory services. Advisory fees that are charged to clients are not reduced to offset the commissions or markups on securities or insurance products recommended to clients.

Item 6: Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management

WAC does not accept performance-based fees or other fees based on a share of capital gains on or capital appreciation of the assets of a client.

Item 7: Types of Clients

WAC generally provides advisory services to the following types of clients:

- ❖ Individuals
- ❖ High-Net-Worth Individuals

There is no account minimum for any of WAC's services.

Item 8: Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies, & Risk of Loss

A. Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

Methods of Analysis

WAC's methods of analysis include Fundamental analysis, Modern portfolio theory, Quantitative analysis and Technical analysis.

Fundamental analysis involves the analysis of financial statements, the general financial health of companies, and/or the analysis of management or competitive advantages.

Modern portfolio theory is a theory of investment that attempts to maximize portfolio expected return for a given amount of portfolio risk, or equivalently minimize risk for a given level of expected return, each by carefully choosing the proportions of various asset.

Quantitative analysis deals with measurable factors as distinguished from qualitative considerations such as the character of management or the state of employee morale, such as the value of assets, the cost of capital, historical projections of sales, and so on.

Technical analysis involves the analysis of past market data; primarily price and volume.

Investment Strategies

WAC uses long term trading and short term trading.

Investing in securities involves a risk of loss that you, as a client, should be prepared to bear.

B. Material Risks Involved

Methods of Analysis

Fundamental analysis concentrates on factors that determine a company's value and expected future earnings. This strategy would normally encourage equity purchases in stocks that are undervalued or priced below their perceived value. The risk assumed is that the market will fail to reach expectations of perceived value.

Modern portfolio theory assumes that investors are risk averse, meaning that given two portfolios that offer the same expected return, investors will prefer the less risky one. Thus, an investor will take on increased risk only if compensated by higher expected returns. Conversely, an investor who wants higher expected returns must accept more risk. The exact trade-off will be the same for all investors, but different investors will evaluate the trade-off differently based on individual risk aversion characteristics. The implication is that a rational investor will not invest in a portfolio if a second portfolio exists with a more favorable risk-expected return profile – i.e., if for that level of risk an alternative portfolio exists which has better expected returns. Stocks face both systematic risk—market risks such as interest rates and recessions—as well as unsystematic risk—issues that are specific to each stock, such as management changes or poor sales. Proper diversification of a portfolio can't prevent systematic risk, but it can dampen, if not eliminate, unsystematic risk.

Quantitative analysis Investment strategies using quantitative models may perform differently than expected as a result of, among other things, the factors used in the models, the weight placed on each factor, changes from the factors' historical trends, and technical issues in the construction and implementation of the models. Unlike traditional qualitative investment analysts, quants don't visit companies, meet the management teams, or research the products the firms sell to identify a competitive edge. They often don't know or care about the qualitative aspects of the companies they invest in, relying purely on math to make investment decisions.

Technical analysis attempts to predict a future stock price or direction based on market trends. The assumption is that the market follows discernible patterns and if these patterns WAC be identified then a prediction WAC be made. The risk is that markets do not always follow patterns and relying solely on this method may not take into account new patterns that emerge over time.

Investment Strategies

Long term trading is designed to capture market rates of both return and risk. Due to its nature, the long-term investment strategy WAC expose clients to various types of risk that will typically surface at various intervals during the time the client owns the investments. These risks include but are not limited to inflation (purchasing power) risk, interest rate risk, economic risk, market risk, and political/regulatory risk.

Short term trading risks include liquidity, economic stability, and inflation, in addition to the long term trading risks listed above. Frequent trading WAC affect investment performance, particularly through increased brokerage and other transaction costs and taxes.

Investing in securities involves a risk of loss that you, as a client, should be prepared to bear.

C. Risks of Specific Securities Utilized

Clients should be aware that there is a material risk of loss using any investment strategy. The investment types listed below are not guaranteed or insured by the FDIC or any other government agency.

Mutual Funds: Investing in mutual funds carries the risk of capital loss and thus you may lose money investing in mutual funds. All mutual funds have costs that lower investment returns. The funds WAC be of bond "fixed income" nature (lower risk) or stock "equity" nature.

Equity investment generally refers to buying shares of stocks in return for receiving a future payment of dividends and/or capital gains if the value of the stock increases. The value of equity securities may fluctuate in response to specific situations for each company, industry conditions and the general economic environments.

Fixed income investments generally pay a return on a fixed schedule, though the amount of the payments WAC vary. This type of investment WAC include corporate and government debt securities, leveraged loans, high yield, and investment grade debt and structured products, such as mortgage and other asset-backed securities, although individual bonds may be the best known type of fixed income security. In general, the fixed income market is volatile and fixed income securities carry interest rate risk. (As interest rates rise, bond prices usually fall, and vice versa. This effect is usually more pronounced for longer-term securities.) Fixed income securities also carry inflation risk, liquidity risk, call risk, and credit and default risks for both issuers and counterparties. The risk of default on treasury inflation protected/inflation linked bonds is dependent upon the U.S. Treasury defaulting (extremely unlikely); however, they carry a potential risk of losing share price value, albeit rather minimal. Risks of investing in foreign fixed income securities also include the general risk of non-U.S. investing described below.

Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs): An ETF is an investment fund traded on stock exchanges, similar to stocks. Investing in ETFs carries the risk of capital loss (sometimes up to a 100% loss in the case of a stock holding bankruptcy). Areas of concern include the lack of transparency in products and increasing complexity, conflicts of interest and the possibility of inadequate regulatory compliance. Risks in investing in ETFs include trading risks, liquidity and shutdown risks, risks associated with a change in authorized participants and non-participation of authorized participants, risks that trading price differs from indicative net asset value (iNAV), or price fluctuation and disassociation from the index being tracked. With regard to trading risks, regular trading adds cost to your portfolio thus counteracting the low fees that one of the typical benefits of ETFs. Additionally, regular trading to beneficially “time the market” is difficult to achieve. Even paid fund managers struggle to do this every year, with the majority failing to beat the relevant indexes. With regard to liquidity and shutdown risks, not all ETFs have the same level of liquidity. Since ETFs are at least as liquid as their underlying assets, trading conditions are more accurately reflected in implied liquidity rather than the average daily volume of the ETF itself. Implied liquidity is a measure of what WAC potentially be traded in ETFs based on its underlying assets. ETFs are subject to market volatility and the risks of their underlying securities, which may include the risks associated with investing in smaller companies, foreign securities, commodities, and fixed income investments (as applicable). Foreign securities in particular are subject to interest rate, currency exchange rate, economic, and political risks, all of which are magnified in emerging markets. ETFs that target a small universe of securities, such as a specific region or market sector, are generally subject to greater market volatility, as well as to the specific risks associated with that sector, region, or other focus. ETFs that use derivatives, leverage, or complex investment strategies are subject to additional risks. The return of an index ETF is usually different from that of the index it tracks because of fees, expenses, and tracking error. An ETF may trade at a premium or discount to its net asset value (NAV) (or indicative value in the case of exchange-traded notes). The degree of liquidity WAC vary significantly from one ETF to another and losses may be magnified if no liquid market exists for the ETF’s shares when attempting to sell them. Each ETF has a unique risk profile, detailed in its prospectus, offering circular, or similar material, which should be considered carefully when making investment decisions.

Past performance is not indicative of future results. Investing in securities involves a risk of loss that you, as a client, should be prepared to bear.

Item 9: Disciplinary Information

A. Criminal or Civil Actions

There are no criminal or civil actions to report.

B. Administrative Proceedings

There are no administrative proceedings to report.

C. Self-regulatory Organization (SRO) Proceedings

There are no self-regulatory organization proceedings to report.

Cort Justin Barrett voluntary resigned from Morgan Stanley amid concerns related to allegations involving unapproved foreign travel paid for by a client.

Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

A. Registration as a Broker/Dealer or Broker/Dealer Representative

Neither WAC nor its representatives are registered as, or have pending applications to become, a broker/dealer or a representative of a broker/dealer.

B. Registration as a Futures Commission Merchant, Commodity Pool Operator, or a Commodity Trading Advisor

Neither WAC nor its representatives are registered as or have pending applications to become either a Futures Commission Merchant, Commodity Pool Operator, or Commodity Trading Advisor or an associated person of the foregoing entities.

C. Registration Relationships Material to this Advisory Business and Possible Conflicts of Interests

Cort Justin Barrett is an independent licensed insurance agent, and from time to time, will offer clients advice or products from those activities. Clients should be aware that these services pay a commission or other compensation and involve a conflict of interest, as commissionable products conflict with the fiduciary duties of a registered investment adviser. WAC always acts in the best interest of the client; including the sale of commissionable products to advisory clients. Clients are in no way required to utilize the services of any representative of WAC in connection with such individual's activities outside of WAC.

All material conflicts of interest under Section 260.238 (k) of the California Corporations Code are disclosed regarding the investment adviser, its representatives or any of its employees, which could be reasonably expected to impair the rendering of unbiased and objective advice.

D. Selection of Other Advisers or Managers and How This Adviser is Compensated for Those Selections

WAC does not utilize nor select third-party investment advisers.

Item 11: Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading

A. Code of Ethics

WAC has a written Code of Ethics that covers the following areas: Prohibited Purchases and Sales, Insider Trading, Personal Securities Transactions, Exempted Transactions, Prohibited Activities, Conflicts of Interest, Gifts and Entertainment, Confidentiality, Service on a Board of Directors, Compliance Procedures, Compliance with Laws and Regulations, Procedures and Reporting, Certification of Compliance, Reporting Violations, Compliance Officer Duties, Training and Education, Recordkeeping, Annual Review, and Sanctions. WAC's Code of Ethics is available free upon request to any client or prospective client.

B. Recommendations Involving Material Financial Interests

WAC does not recommend that clients buy or sell any security in which a related person to WAC or WAC has a material financial interest.

C. Investing Personal Money in the Same Securities as Clients

From time to time, representatives of WAC may buy or sell securities for themselves that they also recommend to clients. This may provide an opportunity for representatives of WAC to buy or sell the same securities before or after recommending the same securities

to clients resulting in representatives profiting off the recommendations they provide to clients. Such transactions may create a conflict of interest. WAC will always document any transactions that could be construed as conflicts of interest and will never engage in trading that operates to the client's disadvantage when similar securities are being bought or sold.

D. Trading Securities At/Around the Same Time as Clients' Securities

From time to time, representatives of WAC may buy or sell securities for themselves at or around the same time as clients. This may provide an opportunity for representatives of WAC to buy or sell securities before or after recommending securities to clients resulting in representatives profiting off the recommendations they provide to clients. Such transactions may create a conflict of interest; however, WAC will never engage in trading that operates to the client's disadvantage if representatives of WAC buy or sell securities at or around the same time as clients.

Item 12: Brokerage Practices

A. Factors Used to Select Custodians and/or Broker/Dealers

Custodians/broker-dealers will be recommended based on WAC's duty to seek "best execution," which is the obligation to seek execution of securities transactions for a client on the most favorable terms for the client under the circumstances. Clients will not necessarily pay the lowest commission or commission equivalent, and WAC may also consider the market expertise and research access provided by the broker-dealer/custodian, including but not limited to access to written research, oral communication with analysts, admittance to research conferences and other resources provided by the brokers that may aid in WAC's research efforts. WAC will never charge a premium or commission on transactions, beyond the actual cost imposed by the broker-dealer/custodian.

WAC will recommend clients to use Schwab Institutional, a division of Charles Schwab & Co., Inc.

1. Research and Other Soft-Dollar Benefits

While WAC has no formal soft dollars program in which soft dollars are used to pay for third party services, WAC may receive research, products, or other services from custodians and broker-dealers in connection with client securities transactions ("soft dollar benefits"). WAC may enter into soft-dollar arrangements consistent with (and not outside of) the safe harbor contained in Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. There WAC be no assurance that any particular client will benefit from soft dollar research, whether or not the client's transactions paid for it,

and WAC does not seek to allocate benefits to client accounts proportionate to any soft dollar credits generated by the accounts. WAC benefits by not having to produce or pay for the research, products or services, and WAC will have an incentive to recommend a broker-dealer based on receiving research or services. Clients should be aware that WAC's acceptance of soft dollar benefits may result in higher commissions charged to the client.

2. *Brokerage for Client Referrals*

WAC receives no referrals from a broker-dealer or third party in exchange for using that broker-dealer or third party.

3. *Clients Directing Which Broker/Dealer/Custodian to Use*

WAC may permit clients to direct it to execute transactions through a specified broker-dealer. Clients must refer to their advisory agreements for a complete understanding of how they may be permitted to direct brokerage. If a client directs brokerage, the client will be required to acknowledge in writing that the client's direction with respect to the use of brokers supersedes any authority granted to WAC to select brokers; this direction may result in higher commissions, which may result in a disparity between free and directed accounts; and trades for the client and other directed accounts may be executed after trades for free accounts, which may result in less favorable prices, particularly for illiquid securities or during volatile market conditions. Not all investment advisers allow their clients to direct brokerage.

B. Aggregating (Block) Trading for Multiple Client Accounts

WAC does not aggregate or bunch the securities to be purchased or sold for multiple clients. This may result in less favorable prices, particularly for illiquid securities or during volatile market conditions.

Item 13: Review of Accounts

A. Frequency and Nature of Periodic Reviews and Who Makes Those Reviews

All client accounts for WAC's advisory services provided on an ongoing basis are reviewed at least Quarterly by Cort Barrett, CEO/Founder, with regard to clients' respective investment policies and risk tolerance levels. All accounts at WAC are assigned to this reviewer.

All financial planning accounts are reviewed upon financial plan creation and plan delivery by Cort Barret, CEO/Founder. There is only one level of review for financial plans, and that is the total review conducted to create the financial plan.

B. Factors That Will Trigger a Non-Periodic Review of Client Accounts

Reviews may be triggered by material market, economic or political events, or by changes in client's financial situations (such as retirement, termination of employment, physical move, or inheritance).

C. Content and Frequency of Regular Reports Provided to Clients

Each client of WAC's advisory services provided on an ongoing basis will receive a quarterly report detailing the client's account, including assets held, asset value, and calculation of fees. This written report will come from the custodian. WAC will also provide at least quarterly a separate written statement to the client.

Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation

A. Economic Benefits Provided by Third Parties for Advice Rendered to Clients (Includes Sales Awards or Other Prizes)

WAC does not receive any economic benefit, directly or indirectly from any third party for advice rendered to WAC's clients.

With respect to Schwab, WAC receives access to Schwab's institutional trading and custody services, which are typically not available to Schwab retail investors. These services generally are available to independent investment advisers on an unsolicited basis, at no charge to them so long as a total of at least \$10 million of the adviser's clients' assets are maintained in accounts at Schwab Advisor Services. Schwab's services include brokerage services that are related to the execution of securities transactions, custody, research, including that in the form of advice, analyses and reports, and access to mutual funds and other investments that are otherwise generally available only to institutional investors or would require a significantly higher minimum initial investment. For WAC client accounts maintained in its custody, Schwab generally does not charge separately for custody services but is compensated by account holders through commissions or other transaction-related or asset-based fees for securities trades that are executed through Schwab or that settle into Schwab accounts.

Schwab also makes available to WAC other products and services that benefit WAC but may not benefit its clients' accounts. These benefits may include national, regional or WAC specific educational events organized and/or sponsored by Schwab Advisor Services. Other potential benefits may include occasional business entertainment of personnel of WAC by Schwab Advisor Services personnel, including meals, invitations to

sporting events, including golf tournaments, and other forms of entertainment, some of which may accompany educational opportunities. Other of these products and services assist WAC in managing and administering clients' accounts. These include software and other technology (and related technological training) that provide access to client account data (such as trade confirmations and account statements), facilitate trade execution (and allocation of aggregated trade orders for multiple client accounts, if applicable), provide research, pricing information and other market data, facilitate payment of WAC's fees from its clients' accounts (if applicable), and assist with back-office training and support functions, recordkeeping and client reporting. Many of these services generally may be used to service all or some substantial number of WAC's accounts. Schwab Advisor Services also makes available to WAC other services intended to help WAC manage and further develop its business enterprise. These services may include professional compliance, legal and business consulting, publications and conferences on practice management, information technology, business succession, regulatory compliance, employee benefits providers, human capital consultants, insurance and marketing. In addition, Schwab may make available, arrange and/or pay vendors for these types of services rendered to WAC by independent third parties. Schwab Advisor Services may discount or waive fees it would otherwise charge for some of these services or pay all or a part of the fees of a third-party providing these services to WAC. WAC is independently owned and operated and not affiliated with Schwab.

B. Compensation to Non - Advisory Personnel for Client Referrals

WAC does not directly or indirectly compensate any person who is not advisory personnel for client referrals.

Item 15: Custody

When advisory fees are deducted directly from client accounts at client's custodian, WAC will be deemed to have limited custody of client's assets. Because client fees will be withdrawn directly from client accounts, in states that require it, WAC will:

- (A) Possess written authorization from the client to deduct advisory fees from an account held by a qualified custodian.
- (B) Send the qualified custodian written notice of the amount of the fee to be deducted from the client's account and verify that the qualified custodian sends invoices to the client.
- (C) Send the client a written invoice itemizing the fee upon or prior to fee deduction, including the formula used to calculate the fee, the time period covered by the fee and the amount of assets under management on which the fee was based.

Clients will receive all account statements and billing invoices that are required in each jurisdiction, and they should carefully review those statements for accuracy. Clients are urged to

compare the account statements they received from custodian with those they received from WAC.

Item 16: Investment Discretion

WAC does not have discretion over client accounts at any time.

Item 17: Voting Client Securities (Proxy Voting)

WAC will not ask for, nor accept voting authority for client securities. Clients will receive proxies directly from the issuer of the security or the custodian. Clients should direct all proxy questions to the issuer of the security.

Item 18: Financial Information

A. Balance Sheet

WAC neither requires nor solicits prepayment of more than \$500 in fees per client, six months or more in advance, and therefore is not required to include a balance sheet with this brochure.

B. Financial Conditions Reasonably Likely to Impair Ability to Meet Contractual Commitments to Clients

Neither WAC nor its management has any financial condition that is likely to reasonably impair WAC's ability to meet contractual commitments to clients.

C. Bankruptcy Petitions in Previous Ten Years

WAC has not been the subject of a bankruptcy petition in the last ten years.

Item 19: Requirements For State Registered Advisers

A. Principal Executive Officers and Management Persons; Their Formal Education and Business Background

WAC currently has only one management person: Cort Justin Barrett. Education and business background WAC be found on the individual's Form ADV Part 2B brochure supplement.

B. Other Businesses in Which This Advisory Firm or its Personnel are Engaged and Time Spent on Those (If Any)

Other business activities for each relevant individual WAC be found on the Form ADV Part 2B brochure supplement for each such individual.

C. Calculation of Performance-Based Fees and Degree of Risk to Clients

WAC does not accept performance-based fees or other fees based on a share of capital gains on or capital appreciation of the assets of a client.

D. Material Disciplinary Disclosures for Management Persons of this Firm

There are no civil, self-regulatory organization, or arbitration proceedings to report under this section.

E. Material Relationships That Management Persons Have With Issuers of Securities (If Any)

Neither WAC, nor its management persons, has any relationship or arrangement with issuers of securities. See Item 10.C and 11.B.