

Item 1: Cover Page

Part 2A of Form ADV Firm Brochure

March 13, 2012

Fusion Capital, LLC

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This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Fusion Capital, LLC. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at jmengel@fusioncapital.net or dwebster@fusioncapital.net. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or any state securities authority. Registration with the SEC or State Regulatory Authority does not imply a certain level of skill or expertise.

Additional information about Fusion Capital, LLC, is also available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Item 2: Material Changes

This Firm Brochure is our disclosure document prepared according to new regulatory requirements and rules. As you will see, this document is a narrative that is substantially different in form and content, and includes some new information that we were not previously required to disclose.

Consistent with the new rules, we will ensure that you receive a summary of any material changes to this and subsequent Brochures within 120 days of the close of our business' fiscal year. Furthermore, we will provide you with other interim disclosures about material changes as necessary.

Item 3: Table of Contents

Item 1: Cover Page.....	1
Item 2: Material Changes.....	2
Item 3: Table of Contents.....	3
Item 4: Advisory Business.....	6
A. Description of Your Advisory Firm.....	6
B. Description of Advisory Services Offered.....	6
C. Client-Tailored Services and Client-Imposed Restrictions.....	8
D. Wrap Fee Programs.....	8
E. Client Assets Under Management.....	8
Item 5: Fees and Compensation.....	9
A. Methods of Compensation and Fee Schedule.....	9
B. Client Payment of Fees.....	11
C. Additional Client Fees Charged.....	11
D. Prepayment of Client Fees.....	12
E. External Compensation for the Sale of Securities to Clients.....	12
Item 6: Performance-Based Fees and Side-by-Side Management.....	13
Item 7: Types of Clients.....	14
Item 8: Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss.....	15
A. Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies.....	15
B. Investment Strategy and Method of Analysis Material Risks.....	22
C. Concentration Risk.....	26
Item 9: Disciplinary Information.....	27
A. Criminal or Civil Actions.....	27
B. Administrative Enforcement Proceedings.....	27
C. Self-Regulatory Organization Enforcement Proceedings.....	27
Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations.....	28
A. Broker-Dealer or Representative Registration.....	28
B. Futures or Commodity Registration.....	28
C. Material Relationships Maintained by this Advisory Business and Conflicts of Interest.....	28

D. Recommendation or Selection of Other Investment Advisors and Conflicts of Interest.....	28
Item 11: Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading	30
A. Code of Ethics Description.....	30
B. Material Financial Interests	30
C. Proprietary Investing.....	30
D. Client Securities Recommendations or Trades and Concurrent Advisory Firm Securities Transactions and Conflicts of Interest.....	30
Item 12: Brokerage Practices	32
A. Factors Used to Select Broker-Dealers for Client Transactions.....	32
B. Aggregating Securities Transactions for Client Accounts.....	33
Item 13: Review of Accounts	37
A. Schedule for Periodic Review of Client Accounts or Financial Plans and Advisory Persons Involved.....	37
B. Review of Client Accounts on Non-Periodic Basis.....	37
C. Content of Client-Provided Reports and Frequency.....	37
Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation.....	38
A. Economic Benefits Provided to the Advisory Firm from External Sources and Conflicts of Interest	38
B. Advisory Firm Payments for Client Referrals.....	38
Item 15: Custody	39
Item 16: Investment Discretion.....	40
Item 17: Voting Client Securities.....	41
Item 18: Financial Information	42
A. Balance Sheet.....	42
B. Financial Conditions Reasonably Likely to Impair Advisory Firm’s Ability to Meet Commitments to Clients.....	42
C. Bankruptcy Petitions During the Past Ten Years	42
Item 19: Requirements for State-Registered Advisors.....	43
A. Principal Executive Officers and Management Persons.....	43
B. Outside Business Activities Engaged In	43
C. Performance-Based Fee Description.....	43

D. Disclosure of Material Facts Related to Arbitration or Disciplinary Actions Involving Management Persons	43
E. Material Relationships Maintained by this Advisory Business or Management Persons with Issuers of Securities	43

Item 4: Advisory Business

A. Description of Your Advisory Firm

Fusion Capital, LLC ("Fusion" or "the firm"), is a South Carolina limited liability company principally owned by Jason Mengel and Dan Webster. Fusion offers investment supervisory, asset management and financial planning services.

B. Description of Advisory Services Offered

Fusion is an independent investment advisory and financial planning firm offering a variety of financial services to individuals, trusts, corporations, partnerships, retirement plans, tax exempt and other legal entities. Advisory services may include financial planning, investment strategy, portfolio management, and tax and estate planning.

For its discretionary asset management services, Fusion receives a limited power of attorney to effect securities transactions on behalf of its clients that include securities and strategies described in Item 8 of this Brochure. In addition, pursuant to the terms of its investment advisory agreement with clients, Fusion will remind clients of their obligation to inform Fusion of any changes to their personal financial circumstances, investment objectives or risk tolerance, and modifications or restrictions that should be imposed on the management of the client's account. Fusion will also contact clients at least annually to determine whether there have been any changes in a client's personal financial circumstances, investment objectives and tolerance for risk.

B.1. Discretionary Asset Management Services

Fusion's discretionary asset management services are predicated on the client's investment objectives, goals, tolerance for risk, and other personal and financial circumstances. Fusion will analyze each client's current investments, investment objectives, goals, age, time horizon, financial circumstances, investment experience, investment restrictions and limitations, and risk tolerance and implement a portfolio consistent with such investment objectives, goals, risk tolerance and related financial circumstances. Fusion's objective is to review the client's tax, financial, and estate planning objectives and goals in connection with the client's investment objectives, goals, tolerance for risk, and other personal and financial circumstances and make appropriate recommendations and implementation decisions. Fusion may engage third-party service providers to assist with the tax and estate planning portion of the services provided to clients. In addition, Fusion may utilize third-party software to analyze individual security holdings and separate account managers utilized within the client's portfolio.

Fusion may prepare an investment policy statement based on the client's investment objectives, goals, and tolerance for risk and such other factors unique to the client and provide appropriate recommendations and implementation decisions. On a quarterly basis, Fusion, in connection with a third-party service provider, will provide clients with reports regarding the performance of their portfolios. In addition, Fusion will monitor those portfolios and make additional recommendations and implementation decisions from time to time to rebalance and/or

reallocate each client's investments in accordance with such client's investment policy statement, as applicable.

Fusion's investment advisory services will take into account the client's personal financial circumstances, investment objectives and tolerance for risk (e.g., cash-flow, tax and estate).

Fusion's engagement with the client will include, as appropriate, the following:

- Providing assistance in reviewing the client's current investment portfolio against the client's personal and financial circumstances as disclosed to Fusion in response to a questionnaire and/or in discussions with the client and reviewed in meetings with Fusion.
- Analyzing the client's financial circumstances, investment holdings and strategy, and goals.
- Providing assistance in identifying a targeted asset allocation and portfolio design.
- Implementing and/or recommending individual equity and fixed income securities, mutual funds and exchange traded funds.
- Reporting to the client on a quarterly basis—or at some other interval agreed upon with the client—information on contributions and withdrawals in the client's investment portfolio, and the performance of the client's portfolio measured against appropriate benchmarks (including benchmarks selected by the client).
- Proposing changes in the client's investment policy statement and/or investment portfolio in consideration of changes in the client's personal circumstances, investment objectives and tolerance for risk, the performance record of any of the client's investments, and/or the performance of any fund retained by the client.

In addition to providing Fusion with information regarding their personal financial circumstances, investment objectives and tolerance for risk, clients are required to provide Fusion with any reasonable investment restrictions that should be imposed on the management of their portfolio, and to promptly notify Fusion of any changes in such restrictions or in their personal financial circumstances, investment objectives, goals and tolerance for risk. On a quarterly basis, Fusion's reports to clients will remind them of their obligation to inform Fusion of any such changes or any restrictions that should be imposed on the management of their account. Fusion will also contact clients at least annually to determine whether there have been any changes in their personal financial circumstances, investment objectives and tolerance for risk.

B.2. Financial Planning Services

Clients will receive a written or oral report (based on their preference) providing them with a detailed financial plan designed to help achieve their stated financial goals and objectives. Generally, any of the categories below require a minimum of five (5) hours to compile the necessary data to formulate recommendations. This would equate to a minimum fee of at least \$1500 for each of the financial planning topics. Based on the client's needs, Financial Planning Services may include (but are not limited to) the following:

- Preparation of a recommended asset allocation that serves to diversify the client's portfolio among different categories of investments, such as small, medium and large

capitalization securities; corporate and government fixed income (short, intermediate and long term maturities); emerging market securities (i.e., foreign issuers); and such other asset categories that are suitable in light of the client's investment goals, objectives and risk tolerance.

- Preparation of an investment policy statement setting forth the investment plan of the client with specific direction in terms of diversification requirements, tax issues, estate planning issues, risk tolerance, retirement and other identified objectives of the client, including a targeted rate-of-return objective.
- Preparation of a retirement plan that serves to identify whether the client is saving enough and investing in a way that meets retirement objectives in light of the client's financial circumstances and risk tolerance.
- Preparation of cash flow projections to ensure that the client is able to meet daily living expenses and obligations.
- Implementation of an insurance plan to meet the needs of the client, taking into account family, business and other financial objectives of the client.
- Preparation of an estate plan to ensure that wealth transition, tax and related issues are met in accordance with the client's wishes. In many instances, an outside attorney will need to be hired to handle specific legal issues that arise in the formation and implementation of an estate plan.

Fusion will gather required information through in-depth personal interviews and questionnaires. Information gathered will include the client's current financial status, investment objectives, future goals and attitudes towards risk. Related documents supplied by the client will then be carefully reviewed, and a report will be prepared covering one or more of the above-mentioned topics as directed by the client.

C. Client-Tailored Services and Client-Imposed Restrictions

Each client's account will be managed on the basis of the client's financial situation and investment objectives and in accordance with any reasonable restrictions imposed by the client on the management of the account. Clients may impose reasonable restrictions on the management of their accounts; for example, they may restrict the type or amount of security to be purchased in the portfolio.

D. Wrap Fee Programs

Fusion does not participate in wrap fee programs. (Wrap fee programs offer services for one all-inclusive fee.)

E. Client Assets Under Management

As of February 29, 2012, Fusion has \$31,000,000 of discretionary assets and \$0 of non-discretionary assets under supervision.

Item 5: Fees and Compensation

A. Methods of Compensation and Fee Schedule

A.1. Asset-Based Fee Schedule

The advisor's fee for the services is an asset-based fee calculated as a percentage of the value of the managed assets, according to the following fee schedule, which represents the advisor's maximum fees for individual services. All fees are negotiable.

Tiered Pricing Schedule

<u>Fusion Managed Assets</u>	<u>Fee Schedule</u>
1st Million	1.9%
1-3 Million	1.7%
3-5 Million	1.5%
5 Million and above	negotiable

Fusion generally requires a minimum account value of \$50,000 for consulting arrangements and a \$100,000 minimum for managed supervisory accounts. Fusion may waive the required minimum account values in special circumstances, and reserves the right to make exceptions to such minimum account values in its sole discretion.

The client authorizes the qualified custodian to automatically deduct the fee and all other charges payable hereunder from the assets in the account when due with such payments to be reflected on the next account statement sent to the client. If insufficient cash is available to pay such fees, securities in an amount equal to the balance of unpaid fees will be liquidated to pay for the unpaid balance. Fusion may modify the fee at any time upon 60 days' written notice to the client. In the event the client has an ERISA-governed plan, fee modifications must be approved in writing by the client.

Generally, fees will be charged in advance. The client and the client's custodian or broker-dealer will be invoiced at the beginning of each calendar quarter based upon the market value (market value plus any credit balance or minus any debit balance) of the client's account at the end of the previous quarter, as mutually agreed upon by the client and Fusion.

Asset-based fees are always subject to the investment advisory agreement between the client and Fusion. Such fees are quarterly in advance. The fees will be prorated if the investment advisory relationship commences otherwise than at the beginning of a calendar quarter. There are no adjustments for significant contributions to and distributions from a client's portfolio.

A.2. Additional Terms for All Fusion Client Accounts

Asset-based fees are always subject to the investment advisory agreement between the client and Fusion. Such fees are payable quarterly in advance. The fees will be prorated if the investment advisory relationship commences otherwise than at the beginning of a calendar quarter. There are no adjustments for significant contributions to and distributions from a client's portfolio. A client investment advisory agreement may be canceled at any time by the

client, or by Fusion with thirty (30) days' prior written notice to the client. A financial planning agreement may be terminated by either party for any reason upon receipt of written notice. Upon termination of any account, any prepaid, unearned fees will be promptly refunded and any earned, unpaid fees will be due and payable. The client has the right to terminate an agreement without penalty within five (5) business days after entering into the agreement.

A.3. Hourly and Fixed-Fee Arrangements

Fusion offers either hourly or fixed-fee arrangements to all financial planning clients. Generally, the more complex the financial planning engagement, the higher the likelihood that fixed fees will be negotiated, as it is difficult with respect to complex cases to discern the exact number of hours required to provide services. In such a case, a fixed fee would be negotiated and then reevaluated at a later point to determine whether the fixed fee compensation requires adjustment. Fixed fees are computed based upon a good faith estimate of hours required to perform services. Where the time spent can be accurately estimated, then an hourly charge would apply. Fusion attempts to maintain parity with hourly and fixed charges while allowing some flexibility in estimation, taking into account case complexity and client-specific circumstances.

Financial planning fees will be billed at the rate of \$250 per hour or a fixed fee mutually agreed upon by the client and Fusion. For fixed-fee arrangements, Fusion will provide the prospective client with an estimate of the fixed charges prior to finalizing the financial planning agreement. Estimates will be based upon a good faith estimate of the number of hours to complete the assignment multiplied by the hourly rate, and re-evaluated at a later point as discussed above. The client will be billed directly for such services. Invoices will be mailed out on a periodic basis reflecting completed work performed. Clients seeking to terminate this service must do so in writing.

Generally, any of the categories below require a minimum of five (5) hours to compile the necessary data to formulate recommendations. This would equate to a minimum fee of at least \$1500 for any of the following financial planning topics:

- Preparation of a recommended asset allocation that serves to diversify the client's portfolio among different categories of investments, such as small, medium and large capitalization securities; corporate and government fixed income (short, intermediate and long-term maturities); emerging market securities (i.e., foreign issuers); and such other asset categories that are suitable in light of the client's investment goals, objectives and risk tolerance.
- Preparation of an investment policy statement setting forth the investment plan of the client with specific direction in terms of diversification requirements, tax issues, estate planning issues, risk tolerance, retirement and other identified objectives of the client, including a targeted rate-of-return objective.
- Preparation of a retirement plan that serves to identify whether the client is saving enough and investing in a way that meets retirement objectives in light of the client's financial circumstances and risk tolerance.

- Preparation of cash flow projections to ensure that the client is able to meet daily living expenses and obligations.
- Implementation of an insurance plan to meet the needs of the client, taking into account family, business and other financial objectives of the client.
- Preparation of an estate plan to ensure that wealth transition, tax and related issues are met in accordance with the client's wishes. In many instances, an outside attorney will need to be hired to handle specific legal issues that arise in the formation and implementation of an estate plan.

Fusion will gather required information through in-depth personal interviews and questionnaires. Information gathered will include the client's current financial status, investment objectives, future goals and attitudes towards risk. Related documents supplied by the client will then be carefully reviewed, and a report will be prepared covering one or more of the above-mentioned topics as directed by the client.

B. Client Payment of Fees

B.1. Payment of Asset-Based Fees

Fusion will not take custody or possession of client funds or securities at any time except to the extent that Fusion may deduct fees directly from the client's account. Fusion will deduct advisory and custodial fees directly from the client's account provided that (i) the client provides written authorization to the qualified custodian, and (ii) the qualified custodian sends the client a statement, at least quarterly, indicating all amounts disbursed from the account.

The client is responsible for verifying the accuracy of the fee calculation, as the client's custodian will not verify the calculation.

B.2. Payment of Financial Planning Fees

In the event of financial planning fees, Fusion will invoice the client as work is performed.

C. Additional Client Fees Charged

The fees charged by Fusion do not include fees charged by any exchange traded fund, mutual fund, pooled investment vehicle, or any broker-dealer or custodian selected by the client. The management fees for pooled investment vehicles are disclosed in their confidential offering memoranda and applicable subscription documents or, in the case of an exchange traded fund or mutual fund, in the respective fund's prospectus. Clients are advised to read these materials carefully before investing. If a mutual fund also imposes sales charges, the client may pay an initial or deferred sales charge as further described in the mutual fund's prospectus. A client using Fusion may be precluded from using certain mutual funds or separate account managers because they may not be offered by the client's custodian.

Generally, fees will be charged in advance; clients will be invoiced at the beginning of each calendar quarter based upon the market value (market value plus any credit balance or minus any debit balance) of the client's account at the end of the previous quarter.

Fees charged by mutual funds, exchange traded funds, separate account managers, and privately pooled investment vehicles are separate and apart from the advisory fees charged by Fusion. Similarly, the fees charged by the firm do not include any fees charged by a broker-dealer or custodian retained by a client to implement Fusion's advice or to otherwise hold the client's portfolio securities.

D. Prepayment of Client Fees

Fusion's fees will either be paid directly by the client or disbursed to Fusion by the qualified custodian of the client's investment accounts, subject to prior written consent of the client. The custodian will deliver directly to the client an account statement, at least quarterly, showing all investment and transaction activity for the period, including fee disbursements from the account.

A client investment advisory agreement may be canceled at any time by the client, or by Fusion with sixty (60) days' prior written notice to the client. A financial planning agreement may be terminated by either party for any reason upon receipt of written notice. Upon termination of any account, any prepaid, unearned fees will be promptly refunded and any earned, unpaid fees will be due and payable. The client has the right to terminate an agreement without penalty within five (5) business days after entering into the agreement.

E. External Compensation for the Sale of Securities to Clients

Fusion financial advisors are compensated solely through a salary and bonus structure. Fusion is not paid any sales, service or administrative fees for the sale of mutual funds or any other investment products.

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

Fusion Capital may charge performance-based fees to qualified clients who are defined as:

- A natural person who or a company that immediately after entering into the contract has at least \$750,000 under the management of the investment adviser;
- A natural person who or a company that the investment adviser entering into the contract (and any person acting on his behalf) reasonably believes, immediately prior to entering into the contract, either:
 - Has a net worth (together, in the case of a natural person, with assets held jointly with a spouse) of more than \$1,500,000, at the time the contract is entered into; or
 - Is a qualified purchases as defined in section 2(a)(51)(AA) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15U.S.C. 80a-2(51)(A)) at the time the contract is entered into; or
 - A natural person who immediately prior to entering into the contract is:
 - An executive officer, director, trustee, general partner or person serving in similar capacity, of the investment adviser; or
 - An employee of the investment adviser (other than an employee performing solely clerical, secretarial or administrative functions with regard to the investment adviser) who, in connection with his or her regular functions or duties, participates in the investment activities of such investment adviser, provided that such employee has been performing such functions and duties for or on behalf of the investment adviser, or substantially similar functions or duties for or on behalf of another company for at least 12 months.

Please be advised that performance based fees involve a sharing of any portfolio gains between the client and the investment manager. Such performance based fees create an economic incentive for the investment manager (Fusion Capital) to take additional risks in the management of a client portfolio which may be in conflict with the client's current investment objectives and tolerance for risk. No performance based fees will be assessed until the portfolio, on a cumulative basis, from account inception, is in a net gain position.

Item 7: Types of Clients

Fusion offers its investment services to various types of clients including high-net-worth individuals, trusts, corporations, partnerships, retirement plans, tax exempt and other legal entities. Although Fusion provides investment services to the various types of clients mentioned, the services are conditioned upon meeting certain minimum criteria established by the firm for each of the investment programs it offers.

Fusion generally requires a minimum account fee of \$1500 for accounts it manages on a discretionary basis. As such, Fusion's services are designed for the investor with a minimum of \$100,000 of liquid assets. Clients with less than \$100,000 in liquid assets may be able to find similar services at prices more favorable than those charged by the firm. Fusion, in its sole discretion, may waive the required minimum fee.

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

A. Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

The methods of analysis may include fundamental and technical analysis; quantitative methods for optimizing client portfolios; computer based risk/return analysis; and statistical and/or computer models utilizing long-term economic criteria. Fusion may employ outside vendors or utilize third-party software to assist in formulating investment recommendations to clients.

A.1. Mutual Funds, Exchange-Traded Funds, Independent Investment Managers and Pooled Investment Vehicles, Individual Equity and Fixed Income Securities

Fusion may recommend (i) separate account managers to manage client assets; (ii) no-load and load-waived mutual funds and individual securities (including fixed income instruments); and (iii) pooled investment vehicles. Such management styles may include, among others, large-cap, mid-cap and small-cap value, growth and core; international and emerging markets; and alternative investments. Fusion may also assist the client in selecting one or more appropriate manager(s) for all or a portion of the client's portfolio. Such managers typically manage assets for clients who commit to the manager a minimum amount of assets established by that manager—a factor that Fusion will take into account when recommending managers to clients.

A description of the criteria to be used in formulating an investment recommendation for mutual funds, exchange-traded funds, individual securities (including fixed income securities), managers and pooled investment vehicles is set forth below.

Fusion has formed relationships with third-party vendors that

- provide a technological platform for separate account management
- prepare performance reports
- perform due diligence monitoring of mutual funds, managers and pooled investment vehicles
- perform billing and certain other administrative tasks

Fusion may utilize additional independent third parties to assist it in recommending and monitoring individual securities, mutual funds, managers and pooled investment vehicles to clients as appropriate under the circumstances.

Fusion reviews certain quantitative and qualitative criteria related to mutual funds and managers and to formulate investment recommendations to its clients. Quantitative criteria may include:

- the performance history of a mutual fund or manager evaluated against that of its peers and other benchmarks
- an analysis of risk-adjusted returns
- an analysis of the manager's contribution to the investment return (e.g., manager's alpha), standard deviation of returns over specific time periods, sector and style analysis
- the fund, sub-advisor or manager's fee structure
- the relevant portfolio manager's tenure

Qualitative criteria used in recommending mutual funds or managers include the investment objectives and/or management style and philosophy of a mutual fund or manager, a mutual fund or manager's consistency of investment style, and employee turnover and efficiency and capacity. Fusion will discuss relevant quantitative and qualitative factors pertaining to its recommendations with clients prior to a client's determination to retain a mutual fund or manager.

Quantitative and qualitative criteria related to mutual funds and managers are reviewed by Fusion on a quarterly basis or such other interval as mutually agreed upon by the client and Fusion. In addition, mutual funds or managers are reviewed to determine the extent to which their investments reflect efforts to time the market, or evidence style drift such that their portfolios no longer accurately reflect the particular asset category attributed to the mutual fund or manager by Fusion (both of which are negative factors in implementing an asset allocation structure). Based on its review, Fusion will make recommendations to clients regarding the retention or discharge of a mutual fund or manager.

Fusion may negotiate reduced account minimum balances and reduced fees with managers under various circumstances (for example, for clients with minimum level of assets committed to the manager for specific periods of time, etc.). There can be no assurance that clients will receive any reduced account minimum balances or fees, or that all clients, even if apparently similarly situated, will receive any reduced account minimum balances or fees available to some other clients. Also, account minimum balances and fees may significantly differ between clients. Each client's individual needs and circumstances will determine portfolio weighting, which can have an impact on fees given the mutual funds or managers utilized. Fusion will endeavor to obtain equal treatment for its clients with mutual funds or managers, but cannot assure equal treatment.

Fusion will regularly review the activities of mutual funds and managers selected by the client. Clients that engage managers or invest in mutual funds should first review and understand the disclosure documents of those managers or mutual funds, which contain information relevant to such retention or investment, including information on the methodology used to analyze securities, investment strategies, fees and conflicts of interest. Similarly, clients qualified to invest in pooled investment vehicles should review the private placement memoranda or other disclosure materials relating to such vehicles before making a decision to invest.

For individual equity and fixed income securities, the methods of analysis may include fundamental and technical analysis, quantitative methods for optimizing client portfolios, computer based risk/return analysis, and statistical and/or computer models utilizing long-term economic criteria. In addition, Fusion reviews research material prepared by others, corporate filings, corporate rating services and a variety of financial publications.

Fusion may employ outside vendors or utilize third-party software to assist in formulating investment recommendations to clients.

A.2. Material Risks of Investment Instruments

Fusion typically invests in equity securities, corporate debt instruments, municipal fixed income instruments, government securities including asset-backed securities, and options on securities as detailed below:

- Equity securities
- Warrants and rights
- Mutual fund securities
- Exchange-traded funds
- Corporate debt securities, commercial paper and certificates of deposit
- Municipal securities
- U.S. government securities
- Private placements
- Option contracts on securities
- Pooled investment vehicles
- Structured products
- Government and agency mortgage-backed securities
- Corporate debt obligations
- Mortgage-backed securities
- Collateralized obligations

A.2.a. Equity Securities

Investing in individual companies involves inherent risk. The major risks relate to the company's capitalization, quality of the company's management, quality and cost of the company's services, the company's ability to manage costs, efficiencies in the manufacturing or service delivery process, management of litigation risk, and the company's ability to create shareholder value (i.e., increase the value of the company's stock price). Foreign securities, in addition to the general risks of equity securities, have geopolitical risk, financial transparency risk, currency risk, regulatory risk and liquidity risk.

A.2.b. Warrants and Rights

Warrants are securities, typically issued with preferred stock or bonds, that give the holder the right to purchase a given number of shares of common stock at a specified price and time. The price of the warrant usually represents a premium over the applicable market value of the common stock at the time of the warrant's issuance. Warrants have no voting rights with respect to the common stock, receive no dividends and have no rights with respect to the assets of the issuer.

Investments in warrants and rights involve certain risks, including the possible lack of a liquid market for the resale of the warrants and rights, potential price fluctuations due to adverse market conditions or other factors, and failure of the price of the common stock to rise. If the warrant is not exercised within the specified time period, it becomes worthless.

A.2.c. Mutual Fund Securities

Investing in mutual funds carries inherent risk. The major risks of investing in a mutual fund include the quality and experience of the portfolio management team and its ability to create fund value by investing in securities that have positive growth, the amount of individual company diversification, the type and amount of industry diversification, and the type and amount of sector diversification within specific industries. In addition, mutual funds tend to be tax inefficient and therefore investors may pay capital gains taxes on fund investments while not having yet sold the fund.

A.2.d. Exchange-Traded Funds ("ETFs")

ETFs are investment companies whose shares are bought and sold on a securities exchange. An ETF holds a portfolio of securities designed to track a particular market segment or index. Some examples of ETFs are SPDRs[®], streetTRACKS[®], DIAMONDSSM, NASDAQ 100 Index Tracking StockSM ("QQQsSM"), iShares[®] and VIPERS[®]. The funds could purchase an ETF to gain exposure to a portion of the U.S. or foreign market. The funds, as a shareholder of another investment company, will bear their pro rata portion of the other investment company's advisory fee and other expenses, in addition to their own expenses.

Investing in ETFs involves risk. Specifically, ETFs, depending on the underlying portfolio and its size, can have wide price (bid and ask) spreads, thus diluting or negating any upward price movement of the ETF or enhancing any downward price movement. Also, ETFs require more frequent portfolio reporting by regulators and are thereby more susceptible to actions by hedge funds that could have a negative impact on the price of the ETF. Certain ETFs may employ leverage, which creates additional volatility and price risk depending on the amount of leverage utilized, the collateral and the liquidity of the supporting collateral.

Further, the use of leverage (i.e., employ the use of margin) generally results in additional interest costs to the ETF. Certain ETFs are highly leveraged and therefore have additional volatility and liquidity risk. Volatility and liquidity can severely and negatively impact the price of the ETF's underlying portfolio securities, thereby causing significant price fluctuations of the ETF.

A.2.e. Corporate Debt, Commercial Paper and Certificates of Deposit

Fixed income securities carry additional risks than those of equity securities described above. These risks include the company's ability to retire its debt at maturity, the current interest rate environment, the coupon interest rate promised to bondholders, legal constraints, jurisdictional risk (U.S. or foreign) and currency risk. If bonds have maturities of ten years or greater, they will likely have greater price swings when interest rates move up or down. The shorter the maturity the less volatile the price swings. Foreign bonds also have liquidity and currency risk.

Commercial paper and certificates of deposit are generally considered safe instruments, although they are subject to the level of general interest rates, the credit quality of the issuing bank and the length of maturity. With respect to certificates of deposit, depending on the

length of maturity there can be pre-payment penalties if the client needs to convert the certificate of deposit to cash prior to maturity.

A.2.f. Municipal Securities

Municipal securities carry additional risks than those of corporate and bank-sponsored debt securities described above. These risks include the municipality's ability to raise additional tax revenue or other revenue (in the event the bonds are revenue bonds) to pay interest on its debt and to retire its debt at maturity. Municipal bonds are generally tax free at the federal level, but may be taxable in individual states other than the state in which both the investor and municipal issuer is domiciled.

A.2.g. U.S. Government Securities

U.S. government securities include securities issued by the U.S. Treasury and by U.S. government agencies and instrumentalities. U.S. government securities may be supported by the full faith and credit of the United States.

A.2.h. Private Placements

Private placements carry significant risk in that companies using the private placement market conduct securities offerings that are exempt from registration under the federal securities laws, which means that investors do not have access to public information and such investors are not provided with the same amount of information that they would receive if the securities offering was a public offering. Moreover, many companies using private placements do so to raise equity capital in the start-up phase of their business, or require additional capital to complete another phase in their growth objective. In addition, the securities issued in connection with private placements are restricted securities, which means that they are not traded on a secondary market, such as a stock exchange, and are thus illiquid and cannot be readily converted to cash.

A.2.i. Option Contracts on Securities

A call option is a contract under which the purchaser of the call option, in return for a premium paid, has the right to buy the security (or index) underlying the option at a specified price at any time during the term of the option. The writer of the call option, who receives the premium, has the obligation upon exercise of the option to deliver the underlying security against payment of the exercise price. A put option gives its purchaser, in return for a premium, the right to sell the underlying security at a specified price during the term of the option. The writer of the put, who receives the premium, has the obligation to buy, upon exercise of the option, the underlying security (or a cash amount equal to the value of the index) at the exercise price. The amount of a premium received or paid for an option is based upon certain factors including the market price of the underlying security, the relationship of the exercise price to the market price, the historical price volatility of the underlying security, the option period and interest rates.

A.2.j. Pooled Investment Vehicles

A pooled investment vehicle, such as a commodity pool or investment company, is generally offered only to investors who meet specified suitability, net worth and annual income criteria. Pooled investment vehicles sell securities through private placements and thus are illiquid and subject to a variety of risks that are disclosed in each pooled investment vehicle's confidential private placement memorandum or disclosure document. Investors should read these documents carefully and consult with their professional advisors prior to committing investment dollars. Because many of the securities involved in pooled investment vehicles do not have transparent trading markets from which accurate and current pricing information can be derived, or in the case of private equity investments where portfolio security companies are privately held with no publicly traded market, Fusion will be unable to monitor or verify the accuracy of such performance information.

A.2.k. Structured Products

Structured products are designed to facilitate highly customized risk-return objectives. While structured products come in many different forms, they typically consist of a debt security that is structured to make interest and principal payments based upon various assets, rates or formulas. Many structured products include an embedded derivative component. Structured products may be structured in the form of a security, in which case these products may receive benefits provided under federal securities law, or they may be cast as derivatives, in which case they are offered in the over-the-counter market and are subject to no regulation.

Investment in structured products includes significant risks, including valuation, liquidity, price, credit and market risks. One common risk associated with structured products is a relative lack of liquidity due to the highly customized nature of the investment. Moreover, the full extent of returns from the complex performance features is often not realized until maturity. As such, structured products tend to be more of a buy-and-hold investment decision rather than a means of getting in and out of a position with speed and efficiency.

Another risk with structured products is the credit quality of the issuer. Although the cash flows are derived from other sources, the products themselves are legally considered to be the issuing financial institution's liabilities. The vast majority of structured products are from high investment grade issuers only. Also, there is a lack of pricing transparency. There is no uniform standard for pricing, making it harder to compare the net-of-pricing attractiveness of alternative structured product offerings than it is, for instance, to compare the net expense ratios of different mutual funds or commissions among broker-dealers.

A.2.l. Government and Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities

The principal issuers or guarantors of mortgage-backed securities are the Government National Mortgage Association ("GNMA"), Fannie Mae ("FNMA") and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("FHLMC"). GNMA, a wholly owned U.S. government corporation within the Department of Housing and Urban Development ("HUD"), creates pass-through securities from pools of government-guaranteed (Farmers' Home Administration, Federal Housing

Authority or Veterans Administration) mortgages. The principal and interest on GNMA pass-through securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.

FNMA, which is a U.S. government-sponsored corporation owned entirely by private stockholders that is subject to regulation by the secretary of HUD, and FHLMC, a corporate instrumentality of the U.S. government, issue pass-through securities from pools of conventional and federally insured and/or guaranteed residential mortgages. FNMA guarantees full and timely payment of all interest and principal, and FHMLC guarantees timely payment of interest and ultimate collection of principal of its pass-through securities. Mortgage-backed securities from FNMA and FHLMC are *not* backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.

A.2.m. Corporate Debt Obligations

Corporate debt obligations include corporate bonds, debentures, notes, commercial paper and other similar corporate debt instruments. Companies use these instruments to borrow money from investors. The issuer pays the investor a fixed or variable rate of interest and must repay the amount borrowed at maturity. Commercial paper (short-term unsecured promissory notes) is issued by companies to finance their current obligations and normally has a maturity of less than nine months. In addition, Fusion may also invest in corporate debt securities registered and sold in the United States by foreign issuers (Yankee bonds) and those sold outside the U.S. by foreign or U.S. issuers (Eurobonds).

A.2.n. Mortgage-Backed Securities

Mortgage-backed securities represent interests in a pool of mortgage loans originated by lenders such as commercial banks, savings associations, and mortgage bankers and brokers. Mortgage-backed securities may be issued by governmental or government-related entities, or by non-governmental entities such as special-purpose trusts created by commercial lenders.

Pools of mortgages consist of whole mortgage loans or participations in mortgage loans. The majority of these loans are made to purchasers of between one and four family homes. The terms and characteristics of the mortgage instruments are generally uniform within a pool but may vary among pools. For example, in addition to fixed-rate, fixed-term mortgages, Fusion may purchase pools of adjustable-rate mortgages, growing equity mortgages, graduated payment mortgages and other types. Mortgage poolers apply qualification standards to lending institutions, which originate mortgages for the pools as well as credit standards and underwriting criteria for individual mortgages included in the pools. In addition, many mortgages included in pools are insured through private mortgage insurance companies.

Mortgage-backed securities differ from other forms of fixed income securities, which normally provide for periodic payment of interest in fixed amounts with principal payments at maturity or on specified call dates. Most mortgage-backed securities, however, are pass-through securities, which means that investors receive payments consisting of a pro rata share of both principal and interest (less servicing and other fees), as well as unscheduled prepayments as loans in the underlying mortgage pool are paid off by the borrowers. Additional prepayments

to holders of these securities are caused by prepayments resulting from the sale or foreclosure of the underlying property or refinancing of the underlying loans. As prepayment rates of individual pools of mortgage loans vary widely, it is not possible to accurately predict the average life of a particular mortgage-backed security. Although mortgage-backed securities are issued with stated maturities of up to 40 years, unscheduled or early payments of principal and interest on the mortgages may shorten considerably the securities' effective maturities.

A.2.o. Collateralized Obligations

Collateralized mortgage obligations ("CMOs") are collateralized by mortgage-backed securities issued by GNMA, FHLMC or FNMA ("mortgage assets"). CMOs are multiple-class debt obligations. Payments of principal and interest on the mortgage assets are passed through to the holders of the CMOs as they are received, although certain classes (often referred to as "tranches") of CMOs have priority over other classes with respect to the receipt of mortgage prepayments. Each tranche is issued at a specific or floating coupon rate and has a stated maturity or final distribution date. Interest is paid or accrues in all tranches on a monthly, quarterly or semi-annual basis. Payments of principal and interest on mortgage assets are commonly applied to the tranches in the order of their respective maturities or final distribution dates, so that generally no payment of principal will be made on any tranche until all other tranches with earlier stated maturity or distribution dates have been paid in full.

Collateralized debt obligations ("CDOs") include collateralized bond obligations ("CBOs"), collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs") and other similarly structured securities. CBOs and CLOs are types of asset-backed securities. A CBO is a trust that is backed by a diversified pool of high-risk, below-investment-grade fixed income securities. A CLO is a trust typically collateralized by a pool of loans, which may include, among others, domestic and foreign senior secured loans, senior unsecured loans and subordinate corporate loans, including loans that may be rated below investment grade or equivalent unrated loans.

B. Investment Strategy and Method of Analysis Material Risks

B.1. Leverage

Although Fusion, as a general business practice, does not utilize leverage, there may be instances in which exchange-traded funds, other separate account managers and, in very limited circumstances, Fusion Capital, will utilize leverage. In this regard please review the following:

The use of leverage enhances the overall risk of investment gain and loss to the client's investment portfolio. For example, investors are able to control \$2 of a security for \$1. So if the price of a security rises by \$1, the investor earns a 100% return on their investment. Conversely, if the security declines by \$.50, then the investor loses 50% of their investment. The use of leverage entails borrowing, which results in additional interest costs to the investor.

Broker-dealers who carry customer accounts have a minimum equity requirement when clients utilize leverage. The minimum equity requirement is stated as a percentage of the value of the underlying collateral security with an absolute minimum dollar requirement. For example, if the price of a security declines in value to the point where the excess equity used to satisfy the

minimum requirement dissipates, the broker-dealer will require the client to deposit additional collateral to the account in the form of cash or marketable securities. A deposit of securities to the account will require a larger deposit, as the security being deposited is included in the computation of the minimum equity requirement. In addition, when leverage is utilized and the client needs to withdraw cash, the client must sell a disproportionate amount of collateral securities to release enough cash to satisfy the withdrawal amount based upon similar reasoning as cited above.

Regulations concerning the use of leverage are established by the Federal Reserve Board and vary if the client's account is held at a broker-dealer versus a bank custodian. Broker-dealers and bank custodians may apply more stringent rules as they deem necessary.

B.2. Short-Term Trading

Although Fusion, as a general business practice, does not utilize short-term trading, there may be instances in which short-term trading may be necessary or an appropriate strategy. In this regard, please read the following:

There is an inherent risk for clients who trade frequently in that high-frequency trading creates substantial transaction costs that in the aggregate could negatively impact account performance.

B.3. Short Selling

Fusion generally does not engage in short selling but reserves the right to do so in the exercise of its sole judgment. Short selling involves the sale of a security that is borrowed rather than owned. When a short sale is effected, the investor is expecting the price of the security to decline in value so that a purchase or closeout of the short sale can be effected at a significantly lower price. The primary risks of effecting short sales is the availability to borrow the stock, the unlimited potential for loss, and the requirement to fund any difference between the short credit balance and the market value of the security.

B.4. Option Strategies

Various option strategies give the holder the right to acquire or sell underlying securities at the contract strike price up until expiration of the option. Each contract is worth 100 shares of the underlying security. Options entail greater risk but allow an investor to have market exposure to a particular security or group of securities without the capital commitment required to purchase the underlying security or groups of securities. In addition, options allow investors to hedge security positions held in the portfolio. For detailed information on the use of options and option strategies, please contact the Options Clearing Corporation for the current Options Risk Disclosure Statement.

Fusion as part of its investment strategy may employ the following option strategies:

- Covered call writing
- Long call options purchases
- Long put options purchases

- Option spreading
- Short call option strategy
- Short put option strategy
- Equity collars
- Long straddles

B.4.a. Covered Call Writing

Covered call writing is the sale of in-, at-, or out-of-the money call option against a long security position held in the client portfolio. This type of transaction is used to generate income. It also serves to create downside protection in the event the security position declines in value. Income is received from the proceeds of the option sale. Such income may be reduced to the extent it is necessary to buy back the option position prior to its expiration. This strategy may involve a degree of trading velocity, transaction costs and significant losses if the underlying security has volatile price movement. Covered call strategies are generally suited for companies with little price volatility.

B.4.b. Long Call Option Purchases

Long call option purchases allow the option holder to be exposed to the general market characteristics of a security without the outlay of capital necessary to own the security. Options are wasting assets and expire (usually within nine months of issuance), and as a result can expose the investor to significant loss.

B.4.c. Long Put Option Purchases

Long put option purchases allow the option holder to sell or "put" the underlying security at the contract strike price at a future date. If the price of the underlying security declines in value, the value of the long put option increases. In this way long puts are often used to hedge a long stock position. Options are wasting assets and expire (usually within nine months of issuance), and as a result can expose the investor to significant loss.

B.4.d. Option Spreading

Option spreading usually involves the purchase of a call option and the sale of a call option at a higher contract strike price, both having the same expiration month. The purpose of this type of transaction is to allow the holder to be exposed to the general market characteristics of a security without the outlay of capital to own the security, and to offset the cost by selling the call option with a higher contract strike price. In this type of transaction, the spread holder "locks in" a maximum profit, defined as the difference in contract prices reduced by the net cost of implementing the spread. There are many variations of option spreading strategies; please contact the Options Clearing Corporation for a current Options Risk Disclosure Statement that discusses each of these strategies.

B.4.e. Short Call Option Strategy

Short call option strategy is highly speculative and has theoretical potential for unlimited loss. The seller (writer) of the call option receives proceeds (premium) from the sale of the option. The expectation is that the value of the underlying security will remain below the contract strike price and the option will expire worthless, allowing the option writer to keep the entire amount of the sale proceeds (premium). Should the value of the underlying security increase above the contract strike price, then the option writer can either purchase the call option at a loss, or through a process of exercise and assignment be forced to sell the stock at the contract strike price. If this happens, the option writer will have to go in the open market and buy an equivalent amount of stock to cover the sale at prices that can be materially higher than the amount received from the sale.

B.4.f. Short Put Option Strategy

Short put option strategy is highly speculative and has theoretical potential for significant loss. The seller (writer) of the put option receives proceeds (premium) from the sale of the option. The expectation is that the value of the underlying security will remain above the contract strike price and the option will expire worthless, allowing the option writer to keep the entire amount of the sale proceeds (premium). Should the value of the underlying security decrease below the contract strike price, the option writer can either purchase the put option at a loss, or through a process of exercise and assignment be forced to buy the stock at the contract strike price. If this happens, the option writer will be purchasing the underlying security at a price potentially well above its then-current market value, exposing the investor to potential loss.

B.4.g. Equity Collar

A collar combines both a cap and a floor. A cap gives the purchaser of the cap the right (for a premium payment), but not the obligation, to receive the difference in the cost on some amount when a specified index rises above the specified "cap rate." A floor is the opposite of a cap—it gives the purchaser of the floor the right (for a premium payment), but not the obligation, to receive the difference in interest payable on a amount when a specified index falls below the specified "floor rate." A collar involving stock is called an "equity collar." In a collar transaction, the buyer of the collar purchases a cap while selling a floor indexed to the same rate or asset. A zero-cost collar results when the premium earned by selling a floor exactly offsets the cap premium.

B.4.h. Long Straddle

A long straddle is the purchase of a long call and a long put with the same underlying security, expiration date and strike price. This is a speculative trade that may be profitable when volatility is high and will result in a loss when prices of the underlying security are relatively stable.

C. Concentration Risk

Although Fusion employs a broad diversification strategy, there may be times when one industry, sector or company is more heavily weighted than others. In such an instance there is the possibility that negative performance of the heavily weighted security will have a greater impact of the overall performance of the portfolio. Clients' who have diversified portfolios, as a general rule, incur less volatility and therefore less fluctuation in portfolio value than those who have concentrated holdings. Concentrated holdings may offer the potential for higher gain, but also offer the potential for significant loss.

Item 9: Disciplinary Information

A. Criminal or Civil Actions

Fusion has nothing to disclose for this Item.

B. Administrative Enforcement Proceedings

Fusion has nothing to disclose for this Item.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization Enforcement Proceedings

Fusion has nothing to disclose for this Item.

Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

A. Broker-Dealer or Representative Registration

Neither Fusion nor its affiliates are registered broker-dealers, registered representatives of broker-dealers and do not have an application to register pending.

B. Futures or Commodity Registration

Neither Fusion nor its affiliates are registered as a commodity firm, futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator or commodity trading advisor and do not have an application to register pending.

C. Material Relationships Maintained by this Advisory Business and Conflicts of Interest

Certain managers, members and registered employees of Fusion are licensed insurance agents. Mr. Mengel is licensed as an insurance agent with South Carolina and Georgia. Mr. Webster is licensed as an insurance agent with South Carolina, North Carolina, and Florida. With respect to the provision of financial planning services, Fusion professionals may recommend insurance products offered through Webster Financial Tax and Advisory Group, LLC, ("WFTA"), or Mengel Financial Group, LLC ("MFG"), an affiliate of Fusion Capital, LLC, and earn a commission for doing so. Clients are advised that there is a potential conflict of interest in that there is an economic incentive to recommend insurance products to clients. Fusion professionals strive to put their clients' interests first and foremost. Dan Webster is the sole owner and President of Webster Financial and Tax Advisory Group an affiliate of Fusion Capital, LLC. Mr. Webster, through WFTA, recommends to clients various non-securities insurance products of insurance carriers and earns a commission for doing so. In addition, Mr. Webster, through WFTA, provides tax and accounting services to clients. Clients are advised that there is a potential conflict of interest in that there is an economic incentive to recommend insurance and other investment products offered through WFTA.

D. Recommendation or Selection of Other Investment Advisors and Conflicts of Interest

In addition to the information described in Item 10.C. above and Item 12 of this Brochure, Fusion Capital does receive economic benefits from external sources. Fusion Capital refers clients to certain investment management firms in return for an ongoing portion of the advisory fee received by such investment manager. In addition, Fusion does recommend insurance products that may include variable annuity products. Fusion's professionals, who maintain both a securities broker-dealer and insurance license, do receive commission payments for the sale of such insurance. However, such variable annuity products are not included as part of the investment advisory relationship between the client and Fusion.

D.1. Solicitor Arrangement with Global Financial Private Capital, LLC ("GFPC")

Fusion will enter into contractual agreements to act as a solicitor permitted by Rule 206(4)-3 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 ("Act"). Pursuant to these agreements, Fusion receives compensation for referring prospective clients to third-party investment managers. Such arrangements will comply with the cash solicitation requirements under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940. Generally, these requirements require the solicitor to have a written agreement with the referral partner. The solicitor must provide the client with a disclosure document describing the fees it receives from the referral partner, whether those fees represent an increase in fees that the referral partner would otherwise charge the client, and whether an affiliation exists between Fusion and the referral partner. Fusion will provide prospective clients with all applicable written disclosures required by the Act or as otherwise required by state or federal securities regulatory authorities. Fusion has a written solicitor disclosure agreements with Global Financial Private Capital, LLC ("GFPC"), whereby Fusion will solicit clients on behalf of referral partners and receive ongoing compensation for such referrals, provided such referrals establish investment advisory relationships with the referral partner. In addition to its solicitor's activities, Fusion will provide ongoing monitoring services for clients referred to GFPC who elect to receive such services. Such reviews are designed to make the client aware of the performance of the portfolio and how well the managers/funds selected performed against their peers and their related benchmarks, and to determine whether recommendations made to clients are suitable in light of the client's investment goals, objectives, risk tolerance, financial situation and needs.

Each referral partner may impose restrictions or conditions for managing client assets. It is the client's responsibility to review the referral partners ADV Part 2A and 2B for important information concerning any conditions imposed for managing investment assets.

D.2. Relationships with Sub-advisers

Fusion may in certain instances delegate discretionary management authority to third-party investment managers and pay a portion of its investment advisory fee to the sub-adviser for the management of such client portfolios. Fusion will provide a copy of the sub-adviser's disclosure documents to the client at or prior to engaging such sub-adviser to manage all or a portion of the assets. Although Fusion utilizes sub-advisers that in its view are appropriate and suitable for clients, please be advised that a potential conflict may exist in that there is an economic incentive for Fusion to select sub-advisers with low cost structures.

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

A. Code of Ethics Description

In accordance with the Advisers Act, Fusion has adopted policies and procedures designed to detect and prevent insider trading. In addition, Fusion has adopted a Code of Ethics (the "Code"). Among other things, the Code includes written procedures governing the conduct of Fusion's advisory and access persons. The Code also imposes certain reporting obligations on persons subject to the Code. The Code and applicable securities transactions are monitored by the chief compliance officer of Fusion. Fusion, upon written request from the client, will send to the client a copy of its Code of Ethics.

Fusion has policies and procedures in place to ensure that the interests of its clients are given preference over those of Fusion, its affiliates and its employees. For example, there are policies in place to prevent the misappropriation of material non-public information, and such other policies and procedures reasonably designed to comply with federal and state securities laws.

B. Material Financial Interests

Fusion does not engage in principal trading (i.e., the practice of selling stock to advisory clients from a firm's inventory or buying stocks from advisory clients into a firm's inventory). In addition, Fusion does not recommend any securities to advisory clients in which it has some proprietary or ownership interest.

C. Proprietary Investing

Fusion, its affiliates, employees and their families, trusts, estates, charitable organizations, and retirement plans established by it, may purchase the same securities as are purchased for clients. They also may effect securities transactions for their own accounts which differ from those recommended or effected for other Fusion clients. Fusion will make a reasonable attempt to trade securities in client accounts prior to trading the securities in its affiliate, corporate, employee or employee related accounts. It is the policy of Fusion to place the client's interests above those of Fusion and its employees.

D. Client Securities Recommendations or Trades and Concurrent Advisory Firm Securities Transactions and Conflicts of Interest

Fusion, its affiliates, employees and their families, trusts, estates, charitable organizations, and retirement plans established by it may effect securities transactions for their own accounts that differ from those recommended or effected for other the firm's clients. Fusion will make a reasonable attempt to trade securities in client accounts at or prior to trading the securities in its affiliate, corporate, employee or employee-related accounts. Trades executed the same day will likely be subject to an average pricing calculation (please refer to Item 12.B.4: Order

Aggregation). It is the policy of the firm to place the client's interests above those of Fusion and its employees.

Item 12: Brokerage Practices

A. Factors Used to Select Broker-Dealers for Client Transactions

Fusion may recommend/require that clients establish brokerage accounts with the Schwab Advisor Services division of Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. ("Schwab"), a FINRA-registered broker-dealer, member SIPC, and TD Ameritrade Institutional ("TDA"). TDA is a division of TD Ameritrade, Inc. ("TD Ameritrade"), member FINRA/SIPC. (herein collectively referred to as "Custodian"), to maintain custody of clients' assets and to effect trades for their accounts. Although Fusion may recommend/require that clients establish brokerage accounts with Custodian, Fusion is independently owned and operated and not affiliated with Custodian.

Custodian does not charge separately for custody services, but is compensated by account holders through commissions and other transaction-related or asset-based fees for securities trades that are executed through or that settle into Custodian accounts.

In certain instances and subject to approval by Fusion, Fusion will recommend to clients certain broker-dealers and/or custodians based on the needs of the individual client and taking into consideration the nature of the services required, the experience of the broker-dealer or custodian, the cost and quality of the services, and the reputation of the broker-dealer or custodian. The final determination to engage a broker-dealer or custodian recommended by Fusion will be made by and in the sole discretion of the client. The client recognizes that broker-dealers and/or custodians have different cost and fee structures and trade execution capabilities; as a result, there may be disparities with respect to the cost of services and/or the transaction prices for securities transactions executed on behalf of the client. Clients are responsible for assessing the commissions and other costs charged by broker-dealers and/or custodians.

A.1. Institutional Trading and Custody Services

Custodian provides Fusion with access to its institutional trading and custody services, which are typically not available to Custodian retail investors. These services are generally available to independent investment advisors on an unsolicited basis, at no charge to them so long as a total of at least \$10 million of the advisor's clients' assets are maintained in accounts at Custodian. These services are not contingent upon Fusion committing to Custodian any specific amount of business (assets in custody or trading commissions). Custodian's brokerage services include the execution of securities transactions, custody, research, and access to mutual funds and other investments that are otherwise generally available only to institutional investors or that would require a significantly higher minimum initial investment.

A.2. Other Products and Services

Custodian also makes available to Fusion other products and services that benefit Fusion but may not directly benefit its clients' accounts. Many of these products and services may be used to service all or some substantial number of Fusion's accounts, including accounts not maintained at Custodian. Custodian also makes available to Fusion its managing and administering software and other technology that

- provide access to client account data (such as trade confirmations and account statements)
- facilitate trade execution and allocate aggregated trade orders for multiple client accounts
- provide research, pricing and other market data
- facilitate payment of Fusion's fees from its clients' accounts
- assist with back-office functions, recordkeeping and client reporting

Custodian also offers other services intended to help Fusion manage and further develop its business enterprise. These services may include

- compliance, legal and business consulting
- publications and conferences on practice management and business succession
- access to employee benefits providers, human capital consultants and insurance providers

Custodian may make available, arrange and/or pay third-party vendors for the types of services rendered to Fusion. Custodian 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 Fusion. Custodian may also provide other benefits such as educational events or occasional business entertainment of Fusion personnel.

In evaluating whether to recommend or require that clients custody their assets at Custodian, Fusion may take into account the availability of some of the foregoing products and services and other arrangements as part of the total mix of factors it considers and not solely on the nature, cost or quality of custody and brokerage services provided by Custodian, which may create a potential conflict of interest.

A.3. Independent Third Parties

Custodian may make available, arrange and/or pay third-party vendors for the types of services rendered to Fusion. Custodian may discount or waive fees it would otherwise charge for some of these services or all or a part of the fees of a third party providing these services to Fusion.

B. Aggregating Securities Transactions for Client Accounts

B.1. Best Execution

Fusion, pursuant to the terms of its investment advisory agreement with clients, has discretionary authority to determine which securities are to be bought and sold, the price of such securities, the executing broker and the commission rates to be paid to effect such transactions. Fusion recognizes that the analysis of execution quality involves a number of factors, both qualitative and quantitative. To consider all of these factors, Fusion will follow a process in an attempt to ensure that it is seeking to obtain the most favorable execution under the prevailing circumstances when placing client orders. These factors include but are not limited to

- the financial strength, reputation and stability of the broker
- the efficiency with which the transaction is effected
- the ability to effect prompt and reliable executions at favorable prices (including the applicable dealer spread or commission, if any)
- the availability of the broker to stand ready to effect transactions of varying degrees of difficulty in the future
- the efficiency of error resolution, clearance and settlement
- block trading and positioning capabilities
- performance measurement
- online access to computerized data regarding customer accounts
- availability, comprehensiveness, and frequency of brokerage and research services
- commission rates
- the economic benefit to the client
- related matters involved in the receipt of brokerage services

Consistent with its fiduciary responsibilities, Fusion seeks to ensure that clients receive best execution with respect to clients' transactions by blocking client trades to reduce transactions costs. To the best of Fusion's knowledge, these custodians provide high-quality trade execution, and Fusion's clients do not pay higher commission or transaction costs in return for such execution.

Commission rates and securities transaction fees charged to effect such transactions are established by the client's independent custodian and/or broker-dealer. Based upon its own knowledge of the securities industry, Fusion believes that such commission rates are competitive within the securities industry. Lower commissions or better execution may be able to be achieved elsewhere.

B.2. Directed Brokerage

B.2.a. Fusion Recommendations

Fusion typically recommends Schwab or TDA as custodian for clients' funds and securities and to execute securities transactions on its clients' behalf.

B.2.b. Client-Directed Brokerage

Occasionally, clients may direct Fusion to use a particular broker-dealer to execute portfolio transactions for their account or request that certain types of securities not be purchased for their account. Clients who designate the use of a particular broker-dealer should be aware that they will lose any possible advantage Fusion derives from aggregating transactions. Such client trades are typically effected after the trades of clients who have not directed the use of a particular broker-dealer. Fusion loses the ability to aggregate trades with other Fusion advisory clients, potentially subjecting the client to inferior trade execution prices as well as higher commissions.

B.3. Security Allocation

Since Fusion may be managing accounts with similar investment objectives, Fusion may aggregate orders for securities for such accounts. In such event, allocation of the securities so purchased or sold, as well as expenses incurred in the transaction, is made by Fusion in the manner it considers to be the most equitable and consistent with its fiduciary obligations to such accounts.

Fusion's allocation procedures seek to allocate investment opportunities among clients in the fairest possible way, taking into account the clients' best interests. Fusion will follow procedures to ensure that allocations do not involve a practice of favoring or discriminating against any client or group of clients. Account performance is never a factor in trade allocations.

Fusion's advice to certain clients and entities and the action of Fusion for those and other clients are frequently premised not only on the merits of a particular investment, but also on the suitability of that investment for the particular client in light of his or her applicable investment objective, guidelines and circumstances. Thus, any action of Fusion with respect to a particular investment may, for a particular client, differ or be opposed to the recommendation, advice, or actions of Fusion to or on behalf of other clients.

B.4. Order Aggregation

Orders for the same security entered on behalf of more than one client will generally be aggregated (i.e., blocked or bunched) subject to the aggregation being in the best interests of all participating clients. Subsequent orders for the same security entered during the same trading day may be aggregated with any previously unfilled orders. Subsequent orders may also be aggregated with filled orders if the market price for the security has not materially changed and the aggregation does not cause any unintended duration exposure. All clients participating in each aggregated order will receive the average price and, subject to minimum ticket charges and possible step outs, pay a pro rata portion of commissions.

To minimize performance dispersion, "strategy" trades should be aggregated and average priced. However, when a trade is to be executed for an individual account and the trade is not in the best interests of other accounts, then the trade will only be performed for that account. This is true even if Fusion believes that a larger size block trade would lead to best overall price for the security being transacted.

B.5. Allocation of Trades

All allocations will be made prior to the close of business on the trade date. In the event an order is "partially filled," the allocation will be made in the best interests of all the clients in the order, taking into account all relevant factors including, but not limited to, the size of each client's allocation, clients' liquidity needs and previous allocations. In most cases, accounts will get a pro forma allocation based on the initial allocation. This policy also applies if an order is "over-filled."

Fusion acts in accordance with its duty to seek best price and execution and will not continue any arrangements if Fusion determines that such arrangements are no longer in the best interest of its clients.

B.6. Soft Dollar Arrangements

Fusion does not utilize soft dollar arrangements. Fusion does not direct brokerage transactions to executing brokers for research and brokerage services.

B.7. Brokerage for Client Referrals

Fusion does not engage in the practice of directing brokerage commissions in exchange for the referral of advisory clients.

Item 13: Review of Accounts

A. Schedule for Periodic Review of Client Accounts or Financial Plans and Advisory Persons Involved

Fusion, at its discretion, may prepare a customized written investment policy statement ("IPS") for a client. Each client account is reviewed periodically or as specified in the client's IPS. Reviews include an inspection of portfolio holdings, change in account values, and actual allocation of the account as compared to the recommended allocation. Reviews may be conducted by any of Fusion's financial advisors.

B. Review of Client Accounts on Non-Periodic Basis

Fusion may perform ad hoc reviews on an as-needed basis if there have been material changes in the client's investment objectives or risk tolerance, or a material change in how Fusion formulates investment advice.

C. Content of Client-Provided Reports and Frequency

Fusion typically provides written reports to clients on a quarterly basis. These reports include changes in market values, current and historical time-weighted performance statistics, and comparison to an appropriate benchmark index.

Fusion will provide reports showing the investment performance of a client account and a comparison of such account performance against relevant benchmarks. The client's independent custodian also provides regular account statements directly to the client. The custodian's statement is the official record of the client's securities account and supersedes any statements or reports created on behalf of the client by Fusion.

Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation

A. Economic Benefits Provided to the Advisory Firm from External Sources and Conflicts of Interest

In addition to the information described in Items 10 and 12 of this Brochure, Fusion Capital does receive economic benefits from external sources. Fusion Capital does refer clients to certain investment management firms in return for an ongoing portion of the advisory fee received by such investment manager. All such arrangements are in compliance with Investment Advisers Act rule 206(4)-3. Generally, these requirements require the solicitor, Fusion Capital, to have a written agreement with the investment management firm. Fusion Capital must provide the client with a disclosure document describing the fees it receives from the investment management firm, whether those fees represent an increase in fees that the investment management firm would otherwise charge the client, and whether an affiliation exists between Fusion Capital and the investment management firm.

B. Advisory Firm Payments for Client Referrals

Fusion does not pay for client referrals and does not receive any compensation other than advisory fees charged to its clients.

Item 15: Custody

Clients will receive at least quarterly account statements directly from their custodian containing a description of all activity, cash balances and portfolio holdings in their account. Fusion urges its clients to compare the account balance(s) shown on their Fusion performance review to the quarter-end balance(s) on their custodian's monthly statement. The custodian's statement is the official record of the account.

Item 16: Investment Discretion

Clients may grant a limited power of attorney to Fusion with respect to trading activity in their accounts by signing the appropriate custodian limited power of attorney form. In such cases, Fusion will exercise full discretion as to the nature and type of securities to be purchased and sold, the amount of securities for such transactions, the amount of commissions to be paid and the executing broker to be used. Investment limitations may be designated by the client as outlined in the investment advisory agreement.

Item 17: Voting Client Securities

Fusion does not take discretion with respect to voting proxies on behalf of its clients. Fusion will endeavor to make recommendations to clients on voting proxies regarding shareholder vote, consent, election or similar actions solicited by or with respect to issuers of securities beneficially held as part of Fusion supervised and/or managed assets. In no event will Fusion take discretion with respect to voting proxies on behalf of its clients.

Item 18: Financial Information

A. Balance Sheet

Fusion does not require the prepayment of fees of \$500 or more, six months or more in advance, and as such is not required to file a balance sheet.

B. Financial Conditions Reasonably Likely to Impair Advisory Firm's Ability to Meet Commitments to Clients

Fusion does not have any financial issues that would impair its ability to provide services to clients.

C. Bankruptcy Petitions During the Past Ten Years

There are no bankruptcy petitions to report.

Item 19: Requirements for State-Registered Advisors

A. Principal Executive Officers and Management Persons

Fusion is principally owned by Jason Mengel and Dan Webster. Education and business background information are included in the Brochure Supplements provided with this Brochure.

B. Outside Business Activities Engaged In

Other than what has been supplied in response to Item 10 of this Brochure, there is no additional information to disclose.

C. Performance-Based Fee Description

Fusion does not charge performance-based fees. See Item 6 of this Brochure.

D. Disclosure of Material Facts Related to Arbitration or Disciplinary Actions Involving Management Persons

Other than what has been supplied in response to Item 9, there is no additional information to disclose.

E. Material Relationships Maintained by this Advisory Business or Management Persons with Issuers of Securities

Other than what has been supplied in response to Item 10.C. of this Brochure, there is no additional information to disclose.