

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
February 28, 2008

FUNDX UPGRADER FUND
FUNDX AGGRESSIVE UPGRADER FUND
FUNDX CONSERVATIVE UPGRADER FUND
FUNDX FLEXIBLE INCOME FUND

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This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) is not a prospectus and it should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus dated February 28, 2008, as may be revised, of the FundX Upgrader Fund (the “Upgrader Fund”), the FundX Aggressive Upgrader Fund (“Aggressive Fund”), the FundX Conservative Upgrader Fund (“Conservative Fund”) and the FundX Flexible Income Fund (“Flexible Income Fund”) (each a “Fund,” collectively, the “Funds”), advised by DAL Investment Company, LLC (the “Advisor”), series of Professionally Managed Portfolios (the “Trust”). A copy of the Funds’ Prospectus is available by calling number listed above or (866) 455-FUND [3863].

The Funds’ most recent Annual Report to shareholders is a separate document supplied with this SAI. The financial statements, accompanying notes and report of independent registered public accounting firm appearing in the Annual Report are incorporated into this SAI by reference to the Funds’ Annual Report dated October 31, 2007 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”).

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THE TRUST

The Trust is a Massachusetts business trust organized on February 17, 1987 and is registered with the SEC as an open-end management investment company. The Trust's Agreement and Declaration of Trust permits the Trust's Board of Trustees (the "Board") to issue an unlimited number of full and fractional shares of beneficial interest, without par value, which may be issued in any number of series. The Board may from time-to-time issue other series, the assets and liabilities of which will be separate and distinct from any other series. The Trust consists of various series that represent separate investment portfolios. This SAI relates only to the Funds.

The shareholders of a Massachusetts business trust could, under certain circumstances, be held personally liable as partners for its obligations. However, the Declaration of Trust contains an express disclaimer of shareholder liability for acts or obligations of the Trust.

The Declaration of Trust also provides for indemnification and reimbursement of expenses out of a Fund's assets for any shareholder held personally liable for obligations of a Fund or the Trust. The Declaration of Trust provides that the Trust shall, upon request, assume the defense of any claim made against any shareholder for any act or obligation of a Fund or the Trust and satisfy any judgment thereon. All such rights are limited to the assets of a Fund. The Declaration of Trust further provides that the Trust may maintain appropriate insurance (for example, fidelity bonding and errors and omissions insurance) for the protection of the Trust, its shareholders, trustees, officers, employees and agents to cover possible tort and other liabilities. However, the activities of the Trust as an investment company would not likely give rise to liabilities in excess of the Trust's total assets. Thus, the risk of a shareholder incurring financial loss on account of shareholder liability is limited to circumstances in which both inadequate insurance exists and a Fund itself is unable to meet its obligations.

The SEC is not involved in the supervision or management of the Funds. The Funds' Prospectus and this SAI are a part of the Trust's Registration Statement filed with the SEC. Copies of the Trust's complete Registration Statement may be obtained from the SEC upon payment of the prescribed fee or may be accessed free charge at the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

INVESTMENT POLICIES AND RISKS

The following information supplements the discussion of the Funds' investment policies and risks as set forth in their Prospectus. Each Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily in no-load and load-waived mutual funds ("Underlying Funds"). The Underlying Funds may use the techniques described below or other techniques not declared herein. There can be no guarantee that any Fund's objective will be attained.

Each Fund is diversified (see fundamental investment restriction 7 under "Fundamental Investment Restrictions" in this SAI). Under applicable federal laws, the diversification of a mutual fund's holdings is measured at the time the fund purchases a security.

Whenever an investment policy or limitation states a maximum percentage of a Fund's assets that may be invested in any security, either directly or via the Underlying Funds in which a Fund invests, or other asset, or sets forth a policy regarding quality standards, such standard or percentage limitation will be determined immediately after and as a result of a Fund's acquisition or sale of such security or other asset. Accordingly, except with respect to borrowing and illiquid securities, any subsequent change in values, net assets or other circumstances will not be considered when determining whether an investment complies with a Fund's

investment policies and limitations. In addition, if a bankruptcy or other extraordinary event occurs concerning a particular investment by a Fund, the Fund may receive stock, real estate or other investments that a Fund would not, or could not, buy. If this happens, the Fund would sell such investments as soon as practicable while trying to maximize the return to its shareholders.

Other Investment Companies

Each Fund pursues its investment objective by investing in shares of other open-end investment companies. Each Fund currently intends to limit its investments in Underlying Funds in accordance with the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, (the “1940 Act”) or with certain terms and conditions of applicable exemptive orders issued by the SEC and approved by the Board. This prohibition may prevent a Fund from allocating its investment in the manner the Advisor considers optimal.

As a shareholder of another investment company, a Fund bears, along with other shareholders, its pro rata portion of the other investment company’s expenses, including advisory fees, and such fees and other expenses will be borne indirectly by a Fund’s shareholders. These expenses would be in addition to the advisory and other expenses that a Fund bears directly in connection with its own operations.

Through their investment in shares of the Underlying Funds, the Funds may invest in the following types of investments, each of which is subject to certain risks, as discussed below.

Equity Securities

Common stocks, preferred stocks and convertible securities are examples of equity securities in which the Funds may invest.

All investments in equity securities are subject to market risks that may cause their prices to fluctuate over time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles and the value of the securities in a Fund’s portfolio may fluctuate substantially from day to day. Owning an equity security can also subject a Fund to the risk that the issuer may discontinue paying dividends.

To the extent a Fund invests in the equity securities of small or mid-sized companies, directly or through its investments in Underlying Funds, it will be exposed to the risks of smaller sized companies. Small and mid-sized companies may have narrower markets for their goods and/or services and may have more limited managerial and financial resources than larger, more established companies. Furthermore, such companies may have limited product lines, or services, markets, or financial resources or may be dependent on a small management group. In addition, because these stocks may not be well-known to the investing public, do not have significant institutional ownership and are typically followed by fewer security analysts, there will normally be less publicly available information concerning these securities compared to what is available for the securities of larger companies. Adverse publicity and investor perceptions, whether based on fundamental analysis, can decrease the value and liquidity of securities held by a Fund. As a result, their performance can be more volatile and they face greater risk of business failure, which could increase the volatility of a Fund’s portfolio.

Common Stock

Common stock represents a proportionate share of the ownership of a company and its value is based on the success of the company’s business, any income paid to stockholders, the value of its assets, and general market conditions. In addition to the general risks set forth above, investments in common stocks are subject to the risk that in the event a company in which a Fund invests is liquidated, the holders of preferred stock and creditors of that company will be paid in full before any payments are made to the Fund as a holder of common

stock. It is possible that all assets of that company will be exhausted before any payments are made to the Fund.

Preferred Stock

Preferred stocks are equity securities that often pay dividends at a specific rate and have a preference over common stocks in dividend payments and liquidation of assets. A preferred stock is a blend of the characteristics of a bond and common stock. It can offer the higher yield of a bond and has priority over common stock in equity ownership, but does not have the seniority of a bond. Unlike common stock, a preferred stock's participation in the issuer's growth may be limited. Although the dividend is set at a fixed annual rate, in some circumstances it can be changed or omitted by the issuer.

Convertible Securities and Warrants

Convertible securities are securities (such as debt securities or preferred stock) that may be converted into or exchanged for a specified amount of common stock of the same or different issuer within a particular period of time at a specified price or formula. A convertible security entitles the holder to receive interest paid or accrued on debt or dividends paid on preferred stock until the convertible stock matures or is redeemed, converted or exchanged. While no securities investment is without some risk, investments in convertible securities generally entail less risk than investments in the issuer's common stock. However, the extent to which such risk is reduced depends in large measure upon the degree to which the convertible security sells above its value as a fixed income security. In addition to the general risk associated with equity securities discussed above, the market value of convertible securities is also affected by prevailing interest rates, the credit quality of the issuer and any call provisions. While convertible securities generally offer lower interest or dividend yields than nonconvertible debt securities of similar quality, they do enable the investor to benefit from increases in the market price of the underlying common stock.

An Underlying Fund may invest in warrants. A warrant gives the holder the right to purchase, at any time during a specified period, a predetermined number of shares of common stock at a fixed exercise price. Unlike convertible debt securities or preferred stock, warrants do not pay a dividend. Investments in warrants involve certain risks, including the possible lack of a liquid market for resale of the warrants, potential price fluctuations as a result of speculation or other factors and failure of the price of the underlying security to reach the exercise price (in which event the Underlying Fund will not exercise the warrant and will lose its entire investment therein).

Fixed-Income Securities

Through their investment in shares of the Underlying Funds, the Funds may invest in fixed-income securities which include traditional debt securities issued by corporations, such as bonds and debentures and debt securities that are convertible into common stock and interests. Fixed-income securities that will be eligible for purchase by a Fund include investment grade and high-yield corporate debt securities. Investment grade securities are those rated BBB or better by Standard & Poor's[®] ("S&P[®]") Ratings Group or Baa or better by Moody's Investors Services[®], Inc. ("Moody's") or their equivalent. Securities rated BBB by S&P[®] are considered investment grade, but Moody's considers securities rated Baa to have speculative characteristics. High-yield securities, or "junk bonds," are rated less than investment grade.

High-yield debt securities generally offer a higher current yield than that available for higher-grade issues. However, lower-rated securities involve higher risks, in that they are especially subject to adverse changes in general economic conditions and in the industries in which the issuers are engaged, to changes in the financial condition of the issuers and to price fluctuations in response to changes in interest rates. During periods of economic downturn or rising interest rates, highly leveraged issuers may experience financial stress that could adversely affect their ability to make payments of interest and principal and increase the possibility of default.

The market for high-yield debt securities is generally thinner and less active than that for higher quality securities, which may limit a Fund's ability to sell such securities at fair value in response to changes in the economy or financial markets. Adverse publicity and investor perceptions, whether based on fundamental analysis, may also decrease the values and liquidity of lower-rated securities, especially in a thinly traded market.

Ratings of debt securities represent the rating agencies' opinions regarding the securities' quality, but are not a guarantee of quality and may be reduced after an Underlying Fund has acquired the security. If a security's rating is reduced while it is held by an Underlying Fund, the Underlying Fund's investment advisor will consider whether the Underlying Fund should continue to hold the security, but is not required to dispose of it.

Credit ratings attempt to evaluate the safety of principal and interest payments and do not evaluate the risks of fluctuations in market value. Also, rating agencies may fail to make timely changes in credit ratings in response to subsequent events. As a result, an issuer's current financial conditions may be better or worse than the rating indicates. The ratings for debt securities are described in Appendix A.

Fixed-income securities with longer maturities generally entail greater risk than those with shorter maturities.

Foreign Investments and Currencies

Through their investment in shares of the Underlying Funds, the Funds may invest in the securities of foreign issuers ("foreign securities"), including in sponsored and unsponsored American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs").

Investing in foreign securities involves certain risks not ordinarily associated with investments in securities of domestic issuers. Foreign securities markets have, for the most part, substantially less volume than the U.S. markets and securities of many foreign companies are generally less liquid and their prices more volatile than securities of U.S. companies. There is generally less government supervision and regulation of foreign exchanges, brokers and issuers than in the U.S. The rights of investors in certain foreign countries may be more limited than those of shareholders of U.S. issuers and an Underlying Fund may have greater difficulty taking appropriate legal action to enforce its rights in a foreign court than in a U.S. court. Investing in foreign securities also involves risks associated with government, economic, monetary, and fiscal policies (such as the adoption of protectionist trade measures); possible foreign withholding taxes on dividends and interest payable to an Underlying Fund; possible taxes on trading profits; and inflation, interest rates, economic expansion or contraction, and global or regional political, economic or banking crises. Furthermore, there is the risk of possible seizure, nationalization or expropriation of the foreign issuer or foreign deposits and the possible adoption of foreign government restrictions such as exchange controls. Also, foreign issuers are not necessarily subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices and requirements comparable to those applicable to domestic issuers and as a result, there may be less publicly available information on such foreign issuers than is available from a domestic issuer.

In addition, a Fund may invest in foreign securities of companies that are located in developing or emerging markets. Investing in securities of issuers located in emerging markets may pose greater risks not typically associated with investing in more established markets such as increased risk of social, political and economic instability. Emerging market countries typically have smaller securities markets than developed countries and therefore less liquidity and greater price volatility than more developed markets. Securities traded in emerging markets may also be subject to risks associated with the lack of modern technology, poor infrastructures, the lack of capital base to expand business operations and the inexperience of financial intermediaries, custodians and transfer agents. Emerging market countries are also more likely to impose restrictions on the repatriation of an investor's assets and, even where there is no outright restriction on repatriation, the mechanics of

repatriations may delay or impede an Underlying Fund's ability to obtain possession of its assets. As a result, there may be an increased risk or price volatility associated with an Underlying Fund's investments in emerging market countries, which may be magnified by currency fluctuations.

From time to time, an Underlying Fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in the securities of a single country or region. Substantial investment in a single country or region will subject an Underlying Fund, and therefore the Funds to a greater extent, to the risks associated with investments in that region or country. An Underlying Fund will also be subject to the risks that its return will be more dependent on the economic performance of that country or region than a fund that is not so concentrated.

Dividends and interest payable on an Underlying Fund's foreign securities may be subject to foreign withholding tax. An Underlying Fund may also be subject to foreign taxes on its trading profits. Some countries may also impose a transfer or stamp duty on certain securities transactions. The imposition of these taxes will increase the cost to an Underlying Fund of investing in those countries that impose these taxes. To the extent such taxes are not offset by credits or deductions available to shareholders in a Fund under U.S. tax law, they will reduce the net return to a Fund's shareholders.

To the extent an Underlying Fund invests in securities denominated in foreign currencies, the Underlying Fund will be subject to the risk that a change in the value of any such currency against the U.S. dollar will result in a corresponding change in the U.S. dollar value of the Underlying Fund's assets denominated in that currency. Investing in foreign denominated securities may also result in transaction costs incurred in connection with conversions between various currencies. In addition, only a limited market currently exists for hedging transactions relating to currencies in certain emerging markets and securities transactions undertaken in foreign markets may not be settled promptly, subjecting an Underlying Fund to the risk of fluctuating currency exchange rates pending settlement.

Underlying Funds may invest in ADRs. ADRs represent receipts typically issued by a U.S. bank or trust company which evidence ownership of underlying securities of foreign issuers. Although the underlying securities are denominated in a foreign currency, ADR prices are denominated in U.S. dollars although the underlying securities are denominated in a foreign currency. ADRs may be listed on a national securities exchange or may be traded in the over-the-counter market. Investments in ADRs involve risks similar to direct investment in the underlying foreign security. Un-sponsored ADRs are organized independently of the issuer of the underlying security and without its cooperation. Available information about the issuer of the un-sponsored ADR may not be current or as readily available as for sponsored ADRs and therefore the prices of un-sponsored ADRs may be more volatile than for sponsored ADRs.

Leverage through Borrowing

The Underlying Funds may borrow money for leveraging or other purposes. Leveraging creates an opportunity for increased net income but, at the same time, creates special risk considerations. Since substantially all of an Underlying Fund's assets fluctuate in value, while the interest obligation resulting from a borrowing will be fixed by the terms of the Underlying Fund's agreement with its lender, the net asset value ("NAV") per share of the Underlying Fund will tend to increase more when its portfolio securities increase in value and to decrease more when its portfolio assets decrease in value than would otherwise be the case if the Underlying Fund did not borrow funds. Leveraging will also create interest expenses for an Underlying Fund which can exceed the income from the assets retained. To the extent the income derived from securities purchased with borrowed funds exceeds the interest an Underlying Fund will have to pay, such fund's net income will be greater than if leveraging were not used. Conversely, if the income from the assets retained with borrowed funds is not sufficient to cover the cost of leveraging, the net income of an Underlying Fund

will be less than if leveraging were not used and, therefore, the amount available for distribution to stockholders as dividends will be reduced.

In addition, interest costs on borrowings may fluctuate with changing market rates of interest and may partially offset or exceed the return earned on borrowed funds. Under adverse market conditions, an Underlying Fund might have to sell portfolio securities to meet interest or principal payments at a time when fundamental investment considerations would not favor such sales.

Fund Borrowing

The Funds are authorized to borrow money from time-to-time for temporary, extraordinary or emergency purposes or for clearance of transactions in amounts not to exceed 33 1/3% of the value of a Fund's total assets at the time of such borrowings. A Fund will not borrow for investment purposes. When borrowing, a Fund will be subject to risks similar to those listed above in the section "Leverage Through Borrowing."

When-Issued Securities

An Underlying Fund may from time-to-time purchase securities on a "when-issued" basis. The price of such securities, which may be expressed in yield terms, is fixed at the time the commitment to purchase is made, but delivery and payment for the when-issued securities take place at a later date. Normally, the settlement date occurs within one month of the purchase; during the period between purchase and settlement, no payment is made by the Underlying Fund to the issuer and no interest accrues to the Underlying Fund. To the extent that assets of the Underlying Fund are held in cash pending the settlement of a purchase of securities, the Underlying Fund would earn no income. At the time an Underlying Fund makes the commitment to purchase a security on a when-issued basis, it will record the transaction and reflect the value of the security in determining its NAV. The market value of the when-issued securities may be more or less than the purchase price. The Advisor does not believe that an Underlying Fund's NAV or income will be adversely affected by the purchase of securities on a when-issued basis. Underlying Funds normally segregate liquid assets equal in value to commitments for when-issued securities, which reduces, but does not eliminate, leverage because the Underlying Fund will be able to make use of those segregated assets until settlement occurs.

Options and Futures

Underlying Funds may invest in options on equities, debt and stock indices (collectively, "options"). Underlying Funds may also invest in futures contracts and options on futures contracts (collectively, "futures"). Underlying Funds may make these investments as a substitute for a comparable market position in the underlying security, to attempt to hedge or limit the exposure of its position, to create a synthetic money market position for certain tax-related purposes and to effect closing transactions.

The use of futures and options (collectively, "Financial Instruments") is subject to applicable regulations of the SEC, the several exchanges upon which they are traded and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission. In addition, an Underlying Fund's ability to use Financial Instruments will be limited by tax considerations.

The use of Financial Instruments involves special considerations and risks which include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (1) Successful use of most Financial Instruments depends upon the investment advisor's ability to predict movements of the overall securities markets, which requires different skills than predicting changes in the prices of individual securities. The ordinary spreads between prices in the cash and futures markets, due to the differences in the natures of those markets, are subject to distortion. Due to the possibility of distortion, a correct forecast of stock market trends by an investment advisor may still not result in a successful transaction.

The investment advisor may be incorrect in its expectations as to the extent of market movements or the time span within which the movements will take place which, thus, may result in the strategy being unsuccessful.

(2) Options and futures prices can diverge from the prices of their underlying instruments. Options and futures prices are affected by such factors as current and anticipated short-term interest rates, changes in volatility of the underlying instrument and the time remaining until expiration of the contract, which may not affect security prices the same way. Imperfect or no correlation also may result from differing levels of demand in the options and futures markets and the securities markets, from structural differences in how options and futures and securities are traded, and from imposition of daily price fluctuation limits or trading halts.

(3) As described below, an Underlying Fund might be required to maintain assets as “cover,” maintain segregated accounts or make margin payments when it takes positions in Financial Instruments involving obligations to third parties (*e.g.*, Financial Instruments other than purchased options). If an Underlying Fund were unable to close out its positions in such Financial Instruments, it might be required to continue to maintain such assets or accounts or make such payments until the position expired or matured. These requirements might impair the Underlying Fund’s ability to sell a portfolio security or make an investment at a time when it would otherwise be favorable to do so, or require that an Underlying Fund sell a portfolio security at a disadvantageous time. An Underlying Fund’s ability to close out a position in a Financial Instrument prior to expiration or maturity depends on the existence of a liquid secondary market or, in the absence of such a market, the ability and willingness of the other party to the transaction (the “counter-party”) to enter into a transaction closing out the position. Therefore, there is no assurance that any position can be closed out at a time and price that is favorable to an Underlying Fund.

Assets used as cover or held in an account cannot be sold while the position in the corresponding Financial Instrument is open, unless they are replaced with other appropriate assets. As a result, the commitment of a large portion of an Underlying Fund’s assets to cover or hold in accounts could impede portfolio management or the Underlying Fund’s ability to meet redemption requests or other current obligations.

(4) Losses may arise due to unanticipated market price movements, lack of a liquid secondary market for any particular instrument at a particular time or due to losses from premiums paid by an Underlying Fund on options transactions.

Options on Securities and Securities Indices

Underlying Funds normally will purchase call options in anticipation of an increase in the market value of securities of the type in which it may invest or a positive change in the currency in which such securities are denominated. The purchase of a call option would entitle an Underlying Fund, in return for the premium paid, to purchase specified securities or a specified amount of a foreign currency at a specified price during the option period. Underlying Funds normally purchase put options in anticipation of a decrease in the market value of securities of the type in which it may invest or a negative change in the currency in which such securities are denominated. The purchase of a put option would entitle an Underlying Fund, in return for the premium paid, to sell specified securities or a specified amount of a foreign currency at a specified price during the option period.

Underlying Funds may purchase and sell options traded on U.S. and foreign exchanges. Although Underlying Funds will generally purchase only those options for which there appears to be an active secondary market, there can be no assurance that a liquid secondary market on an exchange will exist for any particular option or at any particular time. For some options, no secondary market on an exchange may exist. In such event, it might not be possible to effect closing transactions in particular options, with the result that an Underlying

Fund would have to exercise its options in order to realize any profit and would incur transaction costs upon the purchase or sale of the underlying securities.

Secondary markets on an exchange may not exist or may not be liquid for a variety of reasons including: (i) insufficient trading interest in certain options; (ii) restrictions on opening transactions or closing transactions imposed by an exchange; (iii) the imposition of trading halts, suspensions or other restrictions may be imposed with respect to particular classes or series of options; (iv) unusual or unforeseen circumstances which interrupt normal operations on an exchange; (v) inadequate facilities of an exchange or the Options Clearing Corporation to handle current trading volume at all times; or (vi) discontinuance of option trading (or of a particular class or series of options) in the future by one or more exchanges for economic or other reasons, in which event the secondary market on that exchange (or in that class or series of options) would cease to exist, although outstanding options on that exchange that had been issued by the Options Clearing Corporation as a result of trades on that exchange would continue to be exercisable in accordance with their terms.

Underlying Funds may write (*i.e.*, sell) covered put and call options on securities, securities indices and currencies in which they may invest. A covered call option involves an Underlying Fund giving another party, in return for a premium, the right to buy specified securities owned by the Underlying Fund at a specified future date and price set at the time of the contract. A covered call option serves as a partial hedge against a price decline of the underlying security. However, by writing a covered call option, an Underlying Fund gives up the opportunity, while the option is in effect, to realize gain from any price increase (above the option exercise price) in the underlying security. In addition, an Underlying Fund's ability to sell the underlying security is limited while the option is in effect unless the Underlying Fund effects a closing purchase transaction.

Underlying Funds may also write covered put options that give the holder of the option the right to sell the underlying security to an Underlying Fund at the stated exercise price. An Underlying Fund will receive a premium for writing a put option, but will be obligated for as long as the option is outstanding to purchase the underlying security at a price that may be higher than the market value of that security at the time of exercise. In order to "cover" put options it has written, an Underlying Fund will cause its custodian to segregate cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities or other liquid equity or debt securities with at least the value of the exercise price of the put options.

There is no assurance that higher than anticipated trading activity or other unforeseen events might not, at times, render certain of the facilities of the Options Clearing Corporation inadequate, and result in the institution by an exchange of special procedures that may interfere with the timely execution of an Underlying Fund's option orders.

Futures and Options on Futures

Futures contracts provide for the future sale by one party and purchase by another party of a specified amount of a specific security or currency at a specified future time at a specified price. An option on a futures contract gives the purchaser the right, in exchange for a premium, to assume a position in a futures contract at a specified exercise price during the term of the option. Although some futures contracts call for making or taking delivery of the underlying securities, generally these obligations are closed out prior to delivery by offsetting purchases or sales of matching futures contracts (contracts traded on the same exchange, on the same underlying security or index, and with the same delivery month). If an offsetting purchase price is less than the original sale price, an Underlying Fund realizes a capital gain; if it is more, the Underlying Fund realizes a capital loss. Conversely, if an offsetting sale price is more than the original purchase price, an Underlying Fund realizes a capital gain; if it is less, the Underlying Fund realizes a capital loss. The transaction costs must also be included in these calculations. Underlying Funds may use futures contracts and related options for

bona fide hedging purposes, such as to offset changes in the value of securities held or expected to be acquired or be disposed of or to minimize fluctuations in foreign currencies.

An index futures contract is a bilateral agreement pursuant to which two parties agree to take or make delivery of an amount of cash equal to a specified dollar amount times the difference between the index value at the close of trading of the contract and the price at which the futures contract is originally struck. No physical delivery of the securities comprising the index is made; generally contracts are closed out prior to their expiration date.

In order to avoid leveraging and related risks, when an Underlying Fund invests in futures contracts, the Underlying Fund will cover positions by depositing an amount of cash or liquid securities equal to the market value of the futures positions held, less margin deposits, in a segregated account and that amount will be marked-to-market on a daily basis.

There are risks associated with these activities, including the following: (i) the success of a hedging strategy may depend on an ability to predict movements in the prices of individual securities, fluctuations in markets and movements in interest rates; (ii) there may be an imperfect or lack of correlation between the changes in market value of the securities held and the prices of futures and options on futures; (iii) there may not be a liquid secondary market for a futures contract or option; (iv) trading restrictions or limitations may be imposed by an exchange; and (iv) government regulations may restrict trading in futures contracts and options on futures.

Underlying Funds may buy and sell futures contracts and related options to manage exposure to changing interest rates and securities prices. Some strategies reduce an Underlying Fund's exposure to price fluctuations, while others tend to increase market exposure. Futures and options on futures can be volatile instruments and involve certain risks that could negatively impact the Underlying Fund's return. No price is paid upon entering into futures contracts. Instead, an Underlying Fund would be required to deposit an amount of cash or U.S. Treasury securities known as "initial margin." Subsequent payments, called "variation margin," to and from the broker, would be made on a daily basis as the value of the future position varies (a process known as "marked to market"). The margin is in the nature of performance bond or good-faith deposit on a futures contract. Futures and options on futures are taxable instruments.

Swap Contracts

Types of Swaps

Swaps are a specific type of over-the-counter ("OTC") derivative involving privately negotiated agreements with a trading counter-party. An Underlying Fund may use (i) long equity swap contracts – where the Underlying Fund pays a fixed rate plus the negative performance, if any, and receives the positive performance, if any, of an index or basket of securities; (ii) short equity swap contracts – where the Underlying Fund receives a fixed rate plus the negative performance, if any, and pays the positive performance of an index or basket of securities; and (iii) contracts for differences – equity swaps that contain both a long and short equity component.

Uses

An Underlying Fund may use swaps for (i) traditional hedging purposes – short equity swap contracts used to hedge against an equity risk already present in the Underlying Fund; (ii) anticipatory purchase hedging purposes – where an Underlying Fund anticipates significant cash purchase transactions and enters into long equity swap contracts to obtain market exposure until such a time where direct investment becomes possible or can be made efficiently; (iii) anticipatory redemption hedging purposes – where an Underlying Fund expects

significant demand for redemptions; (iv) direct investment – where an Underlying Fund purchases (particularly long equity swap contracts) in place of investing directly in securities; and (v) risk management – where an Underlying Fund uses equity swap contracts to adjust the weight of an Underlying Fund to a level the Underlying Fund’s investment advisor feels is the optimal exposure to individual markets, sectors and equities.

Limitations on Use

There is generally no limit on the use of swaps except to the extent such swaps are subject to the liquidity requirements of an Underlying Fund.

Risks Related to Swaps

Swaps may relate to stocks, bonds, interest rates, currencies or currency exchange rates and related indices. An Underlying Fund can use swaps for many purposes, including hedging and investment gain. An Underlying Fund may also use swaps as a way to efficiently adjust its exposure to various securities, markets and currencies without having to actually sell current assets and purchase different ones. The use of swaps involves risks different from, or greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other more traditional investments. An Underlying Fund’s investment advisor may also fail to use swaps effectively. For example, such investment advisor may choose to hedge or not to hedge at inopportune times which may adversely affect an Underlying Fund’s performance.

Swaps are subject to a number of risks. Since their value is calculated and derived from the value of other assets, instruments or references, there is greater risk that the swap contract will be improperly valued. Valuation, although based on current market pricing data, is typically done by the counter-party to the swap contract. If the counter-party to a swap contract does not make timely principal interest or settle payments when due, or otherwise fulfill its obligations, an Underlying Fund could lose money on its investment.

Swaps also involve the risk that changes in the value of the swaps may not correlate perfectly with relevant assets, rates or indices they are designed to hedge or to closely track. Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell due to a limited market or to legal restrictions, such that an Underlying Fund may be prevented from selling particular securities at the price at which it values them. An Underlying Fund is subject to liquidity risk, particularly with respect to the use of swaps. Also, suitable swaps transactions may not be available in all circumstances, and there can be no assurance that an Underlying Fund will engage in these transactions to reduce exposure to other risks when that would be beneficial.

Illiquid Securities

Typically, an Underlying Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in securities that at the time of purchase are illiquid.

Historically, illiquid securities have included securities subject to contractual or legal restrictions on resale because they have not been registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), securities which are otherwise not readily marketable and repurchase agreements having a maturity of longer than seven days. Securities which have not been registered under the Securities Act are referred to as private placement or restricted securities and are purchased directly from the issuer or in the secondary market. Mutual funds do not typically hold a significant amount of these restricted or other illiquid securities because of the potential for delays on resale and uncertainty in valuation.

The Investment Company Act of 1940 provides that an Underlying Fund, whose shares are purchased by a Fund, is obliged to redeem shares held by the Fund only in an amount up to 1% of the Underlying Fund’s outstanding securities during any period of less than 30 days (unless the SEC has issued other exemptive

relief). Thus, shares of an Underlying Fund held by a Fund in excess of 1% of the Underlying Fund's outstanding securities may be considered not readily marketable securities, that together with other such securities, may not exceed 15% of the Fund's net assets. However, because each Fund has elected to reserve the right to pay redemption requests by a distribution of securities from a Fund's portfolio, instead of in cash, these holdings may be treated as liquid. In some cases, an Underlying Fund may make a redemption payment to a Fund by distributing securities from its portfolio instead of cash. Thus, it is possible that such Fund could hold securities distributed by an Underlying Fund until such time as the Advisor determines it is appropriate to dispose of such securities. Disposing of such securities could cause a Fund to incur additional costs.

Restricted Securities

An Underlying Fund may invest in securities that are subject to restrictions on resale because they have not been registered under the Securities Act. These securities are sometimes referred to as private placements. Although securities which may be resold only to "qualified institutional buyers" in accordance with the provisions of Rule 144A under the Securities Act are technically considered "restricted securities," an Underlying Fund may purchase Rule 144A securities without regard to the limitation on investments in illiquid securities described above in the "Illiquid Securities" section, provided that a determination is made that such securities have a readily available trading market. An Underlying Fund may also purchase certain commercial paper issued in reliance on the exemption from regulations in Section 4(2) of the Securities Act ("4(2) Paper").

An Underlying Fund's investment advisor will determine and monitor the liquidity of Rule 144A securities and 4(2) Paper.

Limitations on the resale of restricted securities may have an adverse effect on the marketability of portfolio securities and the Underlying Fund might be unable to dispose of restricted securities promptly or at reasonable prices and might thereby experience difficulty satisfying redemption requirements. The Underlying Fund might also have to register such restricted securities in order to dispose of them, resulting in additional expense and delay. Adverse market conditions could impede such a public offering of securities.

Securities Lending

An Underlying Fund may lend its portfolio securities in order to generate additional income. Securities may be loaned to broker-dealers, major banks or other recognized domestic institutional borrowers of securities. Generally, an Underlying Fund may lend portfolio securities to securities broker-dealers or financial institutions if: (1) the loan is collateralized in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements including collateralization continuously at no less than 100% by marking to market daily; (2) the loan is subject to termination by the Underlying Fund at any time; (3) the Underlying Fund receives reasonable interest or fee payments on the loan, as well as any dividends, interest, or other distributions on the loaned securities; (4) the Underlying Fund is able to exercise all voting rights with respect to the loaned securities; and (5) the loan will not cause the value of all loaned securities to exceed one-third of the value of the Underlying Fund's assets.

Short Sales

An Underlying Fund may seek to hedge investments or realize additional gains through short sales. In a short sale, the Underlying Fund sells a security it does not own, in anticipation of a decline in the market value of the security. To complete the transaction, an Underlying Fund must borrow the security to make delivery to the buyer. The Underlying Fund is then obligated to replace the security borrowed by purchasing it at the market price at or prior to the time of replacement. The price at such time may be more or less than the price at which the security was sold by an Underlying Fund. An Underlying Fund will incur a loss on a short sale if the price of the security increases between the date of the short sale and the date on which the Underlying Fund replaces the borrowed security. An Underlying Fund will realize a gain if the security declines in price between those dates. The amount of any gain will be decreased and the amount of any loss increased by the amount of the

premium, dividends, interest or expenses the Underlying Fund may be required to pay in connection with the short sale.

Typically an Underlying Fund will segregate liquid assets, which are marked-to-market daily, equal to the difference between the market value of the securities sold short at the time they were sold short and any assets required to be deposited with the broker in connection with the short sale (not including the proceeds from the short sale).

Short-Term Investments

The Funds and Underlying Funds may invest in any of the following securities and instruments:

Certificates of Deposit, Bankers' Acceptances and Time Deposits

The Funds and Underlying Funds may acquire certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances and time deposits. Certificates of deposit are negotiable certificates issued against funds deposited in a commercial bank for a definite period of time and earning a specified return. Bankers' acceptances are negotiable drafts or bills of exchange, normally drawn by an importer or exporter to pay for specific merchandise, which are "accepted" by a bank, meaning in effect that the bank unconditionally agrees to pay the face value of the instrument on maturity. Certificates of deposit and bankers' acceptances acquired by the Funds will be dollar-denominated obligations of domestic banks, savings and loan associations or financial institutions, which, at the time of purchase, have capital, surplus and undivided profits in excess of \$100 million (including assets of both domestic and foreign branches), based on latest published reports or less than \$100 million if the principal amount of such bank obligations are fully insured by the U.S. government.

In addition to purchasing certificates of deposit and bankers' acceptances, to the extent permitted under their investment objective and policies stated above and in its prospectus, the Funds and Underlying Funds may make interest-bearing time or other interest-bearing deposits in commercial or savings banks. Time deposits are non-negotiable deposits maintained at a banking institution for a specified period of time at a specified interest rate.

Commercial Paper and Short-Term Notes

The Funds and Underlying Funds may invest a portion of their assets in commercial paper and short-term notes. Commercial paper consists of unsecured promissory notes issued by corporations. Issues of commercial paper and short-term notes will normally have maturities of less than nine months and fixed rates of return, although such instruments may have maturities of up to one year.

Commercial paper and short-term notes will consist of issues rated at the time of purchase "A-2" or higher by Standard & Poor's Ratings Group, "Prime-1" or "Prime-2" by Moody's Investors Service, Inc., or similarly rated by another nationally recognized statistical rating organization or, if unrated, will be determined by the Advisor to be of comparable quality. These rating symbols are described in Appendix B.

Money Market Mutual Funds

The Funds and Underlying Funds may invest in money market mutual funds in connection with their management of daily cash positions or as a temporary defensive measure. Generally, money market funds seek to earn a high rate of income consistent with the preservation of capital and maintenance of liquidity. They primarily invest in high quality money market obligations, including securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies and instrumentalities, bank obligations and high-grade corporate instruments, which generally mature within 397 days from the date of purchase.

Repurchase Agreements

The Funds and Underlying Funds may enter into repurchase agreements in order to earn income on available cash or as a defensive investment in which the purchaser (*e.g.*, a Fund) acquires ownership of a U.S. government security (which may be of any maturity), and the seller agrees to repurchase the obligation at a future time at a set price, thereby determining the yield during the purchaser's holding period (usually not more than seven days from the date of purchase). Any repurchase transaction in which a Fund or an Underlying Fund engages will require full collateralization of the seller's obligation during the entire term of the repurchase agreement. In the event of a bankruptcy or other default of the seller, a Fund or Underlying Fund could experience both delays in liquidating the underlying security and losses in value. However, each Fund intends to enter into repurchase agreements only with banks with assets of \$500 million or more that are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and with the most credit-worthy registered securities dealers, with all such transactions governed by procedures adopted by the Advisor. The Advisor monitors the creditworthiness of the banks and securities dealers with whom the Funds engage in repurchase transactions.

If the market value of the U.S. government security subject to the repurchase agreement becomes less than the repurchase price (including interest), the Funds or an Underlying Fund will direct the seller of the U.S. government security to deliver additional securities so that the market value of all securities subject to the repurchase agreement will equal or exceed the repurchase price. It is possible that a Fund or an Underlying Fund might be unsuccessful in seeking to impose on the seller a contractual obligation to deliver additional securities.

Repurchase agreements involve certain risks, such as default by or insolvency of the other party to the agreement. A Fund or an Underlying Fund's right to liquidate its collateral in the event of a default could involve certain costs, losses or delays. To the extent that proceeds from any sale upon default of the obligation to repurchase are less than the repurchase price, a Fund or an Underlying Fund could suffer a loss.

Temporary Investments

When the Advisor believes market or economic conditions are unfavorable for investors, the Advisor may invest up to 100% of a Fund's net assets in a temporary defensive manner or hold a substantial portion of its net assets in cash, cash equivalents or other short-term investments. Unfavorable market or economic conditions may include excessive volatility or a prolonged general decline in the securities markets, the underlying fund investments in which a Fund normally invests or the U.S. economy. Temporary defensive investments generally may include U.S. government securities, certificates of deposit, high-grade commercial paper, repurchase agreements, money market fund shares and other money market equivalents. The Advisor also may invest in these types of securities or hold cash while looking for suitable investment opportunities or to maintain liquidity.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

The following policies and investment restrictions have been adopted by each Fund and (unless otherwise noted) are fundamental and cannot be changed without the affirmative vote of a majority of a Fund's outstanding voting securities as defined in the 1940 Act. These investments restrictions do not impact the Underlying Funds. Each Fund may not:

1. Make loans to others, except to the extent a repurchase agreement is deemed to be a loan.
2. (a) Borrow money, except for temporary or emergency purposes. Any such borrowing will be made only if, immediately thereafter, there is asset coverage of at least 300% of all borrowings.

(b) Mortgage, pledge or hypothecate up to 1/3 of its assets except in connection with any such borrowings.
3. Purchase securities on margin, participate on a joint or joint and several basis in any securities trading account or underwrite securities. (This does not preclude a Fund from obtaining such short-term credit as may be necessary for the clearance of purchases and sales of its portfolio securities).
4. Purchase or sell real estate, commodities or commodity contracts.
5. With respect to the FundX Upgrader Fund and the Flexible Income Fund, invest more than 25% of its total assets in the securities of any specific industry (other than investment companies). The Aggressive Fund and the Conservative Fund may concentrate their investments in any one industry or sector if, as a result, no more than 70% and 50%, respectively, of each Fund's assets will be invested in such industry or sector.
6. Issue senior securities, as defined in the 1940 Act, except that this restriction shall not be deemed to prohibit a Fund from (a) making any permitted borrowings, mortgages or pledges, or (b) entering into repurchase transactions.
7. With respect to 75% of its total assets, invest more than 5% of its total assets in securities of a single issuer or hold more than 10% of the voting securities of such issuer. (Does not apply to investment in the securities of the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities or securities of other investment companies.)

Each Fund observes the following policies, which are not deemed fundamental and which may be changed without shareholder vote. Each Fund may not:

1. Invest in any issuer for purposes of exercising control or management.
2. Invest, in the aggregate, more than 15% of its net assets in securities with legal or contractual restrictions on resale, securities that are not readily marketable and repurchase agreements with more than seven days to maturity.
3. With respect to fundamental investment restriction 2(a) above, the Fund will not purchase portfolio securities while outstanding borrowings exceed 5% of its assets.

Except with respect to borrowing and illiquid securities, if a percentage restriction described in the Prospectus or in this SAI is adhered to at the time of investment, a subsequent increase or decrease in a percentage resulting from a change in the values of assets will not constitute a violation of that restriction.

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

Although the Funds generally will not invest for short-term trading purposes, portfolio securities may be sold without regard to the length of time they have been held when, in the opinion of the Advisor, investment considerations warrant such action. Portfolio turnover rate is calculated by dividing (1) the lesser of purchases or sales of portfolio securities for the fiscal year by (2) the monthly average of the value of portfolio securities owned during the fiscal year. A 100% turnover rate would occur if all the securities in a Fund’s portfolio, with the exception of securities whose maturities at the time of acquisition were one year or less, were sold and either repurchased or replaced within one year. A high rate of portfolio turnover (100% or more) generally leads to transactions costs and may result in a greater number of taxable transactions. See “Execution of Portfolio Transactions and Brokerage.”

For the fiscal years ended October 31, the Funds had the following portfolio turnover rates:

Upgrader Fund		
	2007	2006
Portfolio Turnover Rate	84%	112%

Aggressive Fund		
	2007	2006
Portfolio Turnover Rate	95%	119%

Conservative Fund		
	2007	2006
Portfolio Turnover Rate	101%	111%

Flexible Income Fund		
	2007	2006
Portfolio Turnover Rate	51%	76%

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

The Trust, on behalf of the Funds, has adopted a portfolio holdings disclosure policy that governs the timing and circumstances of disclosure of portfolio holdings of the Funds. The policy was developed in consultation with the Advisor and has been adopted by the Advisor. Information about the Funds’ portfolio holdings will not be distributed to any third party except in accordance with this policy. The Board considered the circumstances under which the Funds’ portfolio holdings may be disclosed under the policy and the actual and potential material conflicts that could arise in such circumstances between the interests of the Funds’ shareholders and the interests of the Advisor, principal underwriter or any other affiliated person of the Funds. After due consideration, the Board determined that the Funds have a legitimate business purpose for disclosing portfolio holdings to persons described in the policy including, mutual fund rating or statistical agencies or persons performing similar functions, and internal parties involved in the investment process, administration or custody of the Funds. Pursuant to this policy, the Trust’s Chief Compliance Officer (“CCO”), President and Treasurer are each authorized to consider and authorize dissemination of portfolio holdings information to additional third parties, after considering the best interests of the shareholders and potential conflicts of interest

in making such disclosures.

The Board exercises continuing oversight of the disclosure of the Funds' portfolio holdings by (1) overseeing the implementation and enforcement of the policy, Codes of Ethics and other relevant policies of the Fund and its service providers by the Trust's CCO, (2) considering reports and recommendations by the Trust's CCO concerning any material compliance matters (as defined in Rule 38a-1 under the 1940 Act), and (3) by considering to approve any amendment to this policy. The Board reserves the right to amend the policy at any time without prior notice in its sole discretion.

Disclosure of the Funds' complete holdings is required to be made quarterly within 60 days of the end of each period covered by the Annual Report and Semi-Annual Report to Fund shareholders and in the quarterly holdings report on Form N-Q. These reports are available, free of charge, on the EDGAR database on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, the Funds disclose their complete portfolio holding on the Funds' website at www.upgraderfunds.com under the hotlink of each Fund's ticker symbol within five business days of each month-end. Portfolio holdings information posted on the Funds' website may be separately provided to any person, commencing on the day after it is first published on the Funds' website. In addition, the Funds may provide their complete portfolio holdings at the same time such information is filed with the SEC.

In the event of a conflict between the interests of the Funds and the interests of Advisor or an affiliated person of the Advisor, the Advisor's CCO, in consultation with the Trust's CCO, shall make a determination as to how to resolve such conflict in the best interests of the Funds, and shall report such determination to the Board at the end of the quarter in which such determination was made. Any employee of the Advisor who suspects a breach of this obligation must report the matter immediately to the CCO or to his or her supervisor.

In addition, material non-public holdings information may be provided without lag as part of the normal investment activities of the Funds to each of the following entities which, by explicit agreement or by virtue of their respective duties to the Funds, are required to maintain the confidentiality of the information disclosed including, a duty not to trade on non-public information: fund administrator, fund accountant, custodian, transfer agent, auditors, counsel to the Fund or the trustees, broker-dealers (in connection with the purchase or sale of securities or requests for price quotations or bids on one or more securities) and regulatory authorities. Portfolio holdings information not publicly available with the SEC or through the Funds' website may only be provided to additional third-parties, in accordance with the policy, when the Funds have a legitimate business purpose and the third party recipient is subject to a confidentiality agreement that includes a duty not to trade on non-public information.

In no event shall the Advisor, its affiliates or employees, the Funds, or any other party enter into any arrangement to receive any direct or indirect compensation in connection with the disclosure of information about the Funds' portfolio holdings.

There is no assurance that the Funds' policies will protect the Funds from the potential misuse of holdings information by individuals or firms in possession of that information.

Because the Funds make investments in Underlying Funds, (which are themselves generally required to have portfolio holdings disclosure policies and procedures), but do not maintain criteria for determining whether the Underlying Funds have adequate policies in place with respect to disclosure of portfolio holdings, the performance of the Underlying Funds, and therefore the Funds, may be affected by the improper use or control of portfolio holdings information by the Underlying Funds.

TRUSTEES AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

The Board is responsible for overall management, including general supervision and review of the investment activities of the Funds. The Board, in turn, elects the officers of the Trust, who are responsible for administering the day-to-day operations of the Trust and its separate series. The current Trustees and officers of the Trust, their dates of birth, positions with the Trust, terms of office with the Trust and length of time served, their principal occupation for the past five years and other directorships held are set forth in the table below.

Name, Address and Age	Position with the Trust ⁽¹⁾	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation During Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex ⁽²⁾ Overseen by Trustees	Other Directorships Held
Independent Trustees of the Trust					
Dorothy A. Berry (born 1943) 2020 E. Financial Way Suite 100 Glendora, CA 91741	Chairman and Trustee	Indefinite Term Since May 1991.	President, Talon Industries, Inc. (administrative, management and business consulting); formerly, Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer, Integrated Asset Management (investment advisor and manager) and formerly, President, Value Line, Inc. (investment advisory and financial publishing firm).	8	Trustee, Allegiant Funds.
Wallace L. Cook (born 1939) 2020 E. Financial Way Suite 100 Glendora, CA 91741	Trustee	Indefinite Term Since May 1991.	Investment Consultant; formerly, Chief Executive Officer, Rockefeller Trust Co., (prior thereto Senior Vice President), and Managing Director, Rockefeller & Co. (Investment Manager and Financial Advisor); formerly, Senior Vice President, Norton Simon, Inc.	8	The Dana Foundation; The University of Virginia Law School Foundation.
Carl A. Froebel (born 1938) 2020 E. Financial Way Suite 100 Glendora, CA 91741	Trustee	Indefinite Term Since May 1991.	Owner, Golf Adventures, LLC, (Vacation Services); formerly, President and Founder, National Investor Data Services, Inc. (investment related computer software).	8	None.
Steven J. Paggioli (born 1950) 2020 E. Financial Way Suite 100 Glendora, CA 91741	Trustee	Indefinite Term Since May 1991.	Consultant, since July 2001; formerly, Executive Vice President, Investment Company Administration, LLC ("ICA") (mutual fund administrator).	8	Trustee, Managers Funds; Trustee, Managers AMG Funds.

Name, Address and Age	Position with the Trust ⁽¹⁾	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation During Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex ⁽²⁾ Overseen by Trustees	Other Directorships Held
Officers of the Trust					
Robert M. Slotky (born 1947) 2020 E. Financial Way Suite 100 Glendora, CA 91741	President	Indefinite Term Since August 2002.	Vice President, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, since July 2001.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable.
	Chief Compliance Officer	Indefinite Term; Since September 2004.			
	Anti-Money Laundering Officer	Indefinite Term; Since December 2005.			
Eric W. Falkeis (born 1973) 615 East Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202	Treasurer	Indefinite Term; Since August 2002.	Chief Financial Officer, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, since April 2006; Vice President, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC since 1997; formerly, Chief Financial Officer, Quasar Distributors, LLC (2000-2003).	Not Applicable	Not Applicable.
Elaine E. Richards (born 1968) 2020 E. Financial Way Suite 100 Glendora, CA 91741	Secretary	Indefinite Term; Since February 2008.	Vice President and Legal Compliance Officer, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, since July 2007; formerly, Vice President and Senior Counsel, Wells Fargo Funds Management, LLC (2004-2007), formerly, Vice President and Legal Compliance Officer, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (1998-2004).	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

⁽¹⁾ The Trustees of the Trust are not “interested persons” of the Trust as defined under the 1940 Act (“Independent Trustees”).

⁽²⁾ The Trust is comprised of numerous series managed by unaffiliated investment advisors. The term “Fund Complex” applies to the Funds and the FundX Stock Upgrader Fund, FundX ETF Upgrader Fund, FundX ETF Aggressive Upgrader Fund and the FundX Tactical Upgrader Fund (collectively referred to as the “Related Series”). Except for the Related Series, the Funds do not hold themselves out as related to any other series within the Trust for purposes of investment and investor services, nor do they share the same investment advisor with any other series.

Trust Committees

The Trust has four standing committees: the Nominating Committee, the Audit Committee, which also serves as the Qualified Legal Compliance Committee (“QLCC”), and the Valuation Committee.

The Nominating Committee, comprised of all the Independent Trustees, is responsible for seeking and reviewing candidates for consideration as nominees for Trustees and meets only as necessary. The Nominating Committee will consider nominees nominated by shareholders. Recommendations for consideration by shareholders should be sent to the President of the Trust in writing together with the appropriate biographical information concerning each such proposed Nominee, and such recommendation must comply with the notice provisions set forth in the Trust By-Laws. In general, to comply with such procedures, such nominations,

together with all required biographical information, must be delivered to, and received by, the President of the Trust at the principal executive offices of the Trust not later than 60 days prior to the shareholder meeting at which any such nominee would be voted on. The Nominating Committee did not meet during the Funds' last fiscal year with respect to the Funds.

The Audit Committee is comprised of all of the Independent Trustees. The Audit Committee typically meets on a quarterly basis with respect to each series of the Trust and may meet more frequently. The function of the Audit Committee, with respect to each series of the Trust, is to review the scope and results of the audit and any matters bearing on the audit or a Fund's financial statements and to ensure the integrity of a Fund's pricing and financial reporting. The Audit Committee met once during the Funds' last fiscal year with respect to the Funds.

The function of the QLCC is to receive reports from an attorney retained by the Trust of evidence of a material violation by the Trust or by any officer, director, employee or agent of the Trust. The QLCC did not meet during the Funds' last fiscal year with respect to the Funds.

The Board has delegated day-to-day valuation issues to a Valuation Committee that is comprised of one or more Independent Trustees and the Trust's Treasurer or an Assistant Treasurer. The function of the Valuation Committee is to value securities held by any series of the Trust for which current and reliable market quotations are not readily available. Such securities are valued at their respective fair values as determined in good faith by the Valuation Committee, and the actions of the Valuation Committee are subsequently reviewed and ratified by the Board. The Valuation Committee meets as needed. The Valuation Committee did not meet during the Funds' last fiscal year with respect to the Funds.

Trustee Ownership of Fund Shares and Other Interests

The following table shows the amount of shares in each Fund and the amount of shares in other portfolios of the Trust owned by the Trustees as of the calendar year ended December 31, 2007.

Name	Dollar Range of FundX Upgrader Fund Shares	Dollar Range of FundX Aggressive Fund Shares	Dollar Range of FundX Conservative Fund Shares	Dollar Range of FundX Flexible Fund Shares	Dollar Range of the Funds and their Related Series	Aggregate Dollar Range of Fund Shares in the Trust
Dorothy A. Berry	None	None	None	None	\$10,001-\$50,000	\$50,001 - \$100,000
Wallace L. Cook	\$10,001-\$50,000	None	None	None	\$10,001-\$50,000	\$50,001 - \$100,000
Carl A. Froebel	None	None	None	None	\$10,001-\$50,000	\$100,001 - \$500,000
Steven J. Paggioli	\$10,001-\$50,000	None	None	None	\$10,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$100,000

Furthermore, neither the Independent Trustees nor members of their immediate family, own securities beneficially or of record in the Advisor, the Funds' principal underwriter, or any of their affiliates. Accordingly, during the two most recently completed calendar years, neither the Independent Trustees nor members of their immediate family, have had direct or indirect interest, the value of which exceeds \$120,000, in the Advisor, the Funds' principal underwriter or any of its affiliates.

Compensation

Independent Trustees each receive an annual retainer of \$40,000 allocated among each of the various portfolios comprising the Trust. The Chairman of the Board receives an additional annual retainer of \$8,000 also allocated among each of the various portfolios comprising the Trust. Independent Trustees receive additional fees from applicable portfolios for any special meetings at rates assessed by the Trustees depending on the length of the meeting and whether in-person attendance is required. Independent Trustees are also reimbursed for expenses in connection with each Board meeting attended, which reimbursement is allocated among applicable portfolios of the Trust. The Trust has no pension or retirement plan. No other entity affiliated with the Trust pays any compensation to the Trustees. Set forth below is the rate of compensation received by the following Independent Trustees from each Fund for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2007.

Name of Person/Position	Aggregate Compensation From the FundX				Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of Fund Expenses	Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement	Total Compensation from the Funds and Fund Complex ⁽¹⁾ Paid to Trustees
	Upgrader Fund	Aggressive Fund	Conservative Fund	Flexible Fund			
Dorothy A. Berry, Trustee	\$7,437	\$3,561	\$2,130	\$2,333	None	None	\$19,367
Wallace L. Cook, Trustee	\$6,197	\$2,968	\$1,775	\$1,944	None	None	\$16,139
Carl A. Froebel, Trustee	\$6,197	\$3,339	\$1,775	\$1,944	None	None	\$16,139
Steve J. Paggioli, Trustee	\$6,197	\$2,968	\$1,775	\$1,944	None	None	\$16,139
Rowley W.P. Redington, Trustee ⁽²⁾	\$6,972	\$2,968	\$1,998	\$2,188	None	None	\$18,159

⁽¹⁾ There are currently numerous unaffiliated portfolios comprising the Trust. The term "Fund Complex" applies only to the Funds and its Related Series. For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2007, Trustees' fees and expenses in the amount of \$213,000 were allocated to the Trust.

⁽²⁾ As of January 1, 2007, Mr. Redington is no longer a Trustee of the Trust.

The Trust, the Advisor and the principal underwriter have each adopted Codes of Ethics under Rule 17j-1 of the 1940 Act. These Codes permit, subject to certain conditions, personnel of the Advisor and the principal underwriter to invest in securities that may be purchased or held by the Funds.

PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The Board has adopted Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures ("Policies") on behalf of the Funds which delegate the responsibility for voting proxies to the Advisor, subject to the Board's continuing oversight. The Policies require that the Advisor vote proxies received in a manner consistent with the best interests of the Funds and their shareholders. The Policies also require the Advisor to present to the Board, at least annually, the Advisor's proxy policies and a record of each proxy voted by the Advisor on behalf of the Funds, including a report on the resolution of all proxies identified by the Advisor as involving a conflict of interest.

The Advisor has also adopted a proxy voting policy (the “Advisor’s Policy”) that underscores the Advisor’s concern that all proxy voting decisions be made in the best interests of the Funds’ shareholders. The Advisor’s Policy dictates that its Proxy Committee vote proxies in a manner that will further the economic value of each investment for the expected holding period. Each vote cast by the Proxy Committee on behalf of a Fund is done on a case-by-case basis, taking into account all relevant factors. The Proxy Committee does utilize specific voting positions for substantive proxy issues, but these only serve as guidelines and are subject to change upon review.

Where a proxy proposal raises a material conflict between the Advisor’s interests and the Funds’ interests, the Advisor will resolve such conflict in the best interests of the Funds’ shareholders. Typically, the Advisor will (1) disclose the conflict and obtain the clients consent before voting; (2) vote in accordance with a pre-determined policy based upon the independent analysis and recommendation of a voting agent; or (c) make other voting arrangements consistent with pursuing the best interests of the Funds’ shareholders.

The Trust is required to file Form N-PX, with the Funds’ complete proxy voting record for the 12 months ended June 30, no later than August 31 of each year. Form N-PX for the Funds is available without charge, upon request, by calling toll-free (866) 455-FUND [3863] and on the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov.

Control Persons, Principal Shareholders, and Management Ownership

A principal shareholder is any person who owns of record or beneficially 5% or more of the outstanding shares of a Fund. A control person is one who owns beneficially or through controlled companies more than 25% of the voting securities of a Fund or acknowledges the existence of control. As of January 31, 2008, the Trustees and Officers of the Trust as a group did not own more than 1% of the outstanding shares of any Fund. As of January 31, 2008, the following shareholders were considered to be either a control person or principal shareholder of each Fund:

Upgrader Fund

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
Charles Schwab & Co. 101 Montgomery St. San Francisco, CA 94104-4122	37.73%	Record
National Financial Services, LLC 200 Liberty St. New York, NY 10281-1003	26.51%	Record
Ameritrade Inc. For the Exclusive Benefit of Our Customers P.O. Box 2226 Omaha, NE 68103-2226	9.61%	Record

Aggressive Fund

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
Charles Schwab & Co. 101 Montgomery St. San Francisco, CA 94104-4122	41.49%	Record
National Financial Services, LLC 200 Liberty St. New York, NY 10281-1003	25.00%	Record
Ameritrade Inc. For the Exclusive Benefit of Our Customers P.O. Box 2226 Omaha, NE 68103-2226	8.97%	Record

Conservative Fund

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
National Financial Services, LLC 200 Liberty St. New York, NY 10281-1003	34.38%	Record
Charles Schwab & Co. 101 Montgomery St. San Francisco, CA 94104-4122	29.59%	Record
Ameritrade Inc. For the Exclusive Benefit of Our Customers P.O. Box 2226 Omaha, NE 68103-2226	8.98%	Record

Flexible Income Fund

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
Charles Schwab & Co. 101 Montgomery St. San Francisco, CA 94104-4122	62.57%	Record
National Financial Services, LLC 200 Liberty St. New York, NY 10281-1003	19.23%	Record
Ameritrade Inc. For the Exclusive Benefit of Our Customers P.O. Box 2226 Omaha, NE 68103-2226	5.84%	Record

THE FUNDS' INVESTMENT ADVISOR

DAL Investment Company, LLC, is located at 235 Montgomery Street, Suite 1049, San Francisco, California 94104, and acts as investment advisor to the Funds pursuant to an Investment Advisory Agreement (the "Advisory Agreement") with the Trust. The Advisor is controlled by Janet Brown. Ms. Brown is President of the Advisor.

As compensation, the Upgrader Fund, the Aggressive Fund and the Conservative Fund each pay the Advisor a monthly management fee (accrued daily) based on each Fund's average daily net assets at the annual rate of 1.00% on assets up to \$500 million, 0.90% on assets between \$500 million and \$750 million, 0.80% on assets between \$750 million and \$1 billion, and 0.70% on assets over \$1 billion. The Flexible Income Fund pays the Advisor a monthly management fee (accrued daily) based upon the average daily net assets of the Fund at the annual rate of 0.70%. For the fiscal years ended October 31, the Funds paid the following fees to the Advisor:

Upgrader Fund			
	2007	2006	2005
Fees Accrued	\$7,518,684	\$4,898,252	\$2,877,692
Fee Waived	\$0	\$0	\$0
Net Advisory Fee Paid	\$7,518,684	\$4,898,252	\$2,877,692

Aggressive Fund			
	2007	2006	2005
Fees Accrued	\$2,657,808	\$1,562,915	\$535,088
Fee Waived	\$0	\$50,335	\$39,975
Net Advisory Fee Paid	\$2,657,808	\$1,613,250 ⁽¹⁾	\$575,063

⁽¹⁾ The Advisor reimbursed the Fund an additional \$50,335 in expenses for the fiscal year ended 2006.

Conservative Fund			
	2007	2006	2005
Fees Accrued	\$949,484	\$593,651	\$385,373
Fee Waived	\$0	\$85,163	\$8,879
Net Advisory Fee Paid*	\$949,484 ⁽¹⁾	\$678,814 ⁽²⁾	\$394,252

⁽¹⁾ The Advisor recouped expenses in the amount of \$31,778 for the fiscal year ended 2007.

⁽²⁾ The Advisor reimbursed the Fund an additional \$85,163 in expenses for the fiscal year ended 2006.

Flexible Income Fund			
	2007	2006	2005
Fees Accrued	\$814,967	\$366,783	\$203,798
Fee Waived	\$0	(\$47,635)	(\$81,305)
Net Advisory Fee Paid*	\$814,967 ⁽¹⁾	\$319,148	\$122,493

⁽¹⁾ The Advisor recouped expenses in the amount of \$48,451 for the fiscal year ended 2007.

The Advisory Agreement continues in effect for successive annual periods so long as such continuation is approved at least annually by the vote of (1) the Board (or a majority of the outstanding shares of the applicable Fund); and (2) a majority of the Trustees who are not interested persons of any party to an Advisory Agreement, in each case cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. The Advisory Agreement may be terminated at any time, without penalty, by either party to the Advisory Agreement upon a 60-day written notice and is automatically terminated in the event of its "assignment," as defined in the 1940 Act. The Advisory Agreement provides that the Advisor under such agreement shall not be liable for any error of judgment or mistake of law or for any loss arising out of any investment or for any act

or omission in the execution of portfolio transactions for the Funds, except for willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence in the performance of its duties, or by reason of reckless disregard of its obligations and duties thereunder.

The Advisor has contractually agreed to reduce its fees and/or pay Fund expenses (excluding Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses, interest, taxes and extraordinary expenses) in order to limit Net Annual Operating Expenses for shares of the Upgrader Fund, the Aggressive Fund and the Conservative Fund to 1.50% and shares of the Flexible Income Fund to 0.99% of each Funds' average net assets (the "Expense Cap"). The Expense Cap will remain in effect for at least the one year period shown in the Example contained in the Prospectus and may continue for an indefinite period thereafter, as determined by the Board. The Advisor is permitted to be reimbursed for fee reductions and/or expense payments made in the prior three fiscal years. Any such reimbursement is subject to the Board's review and approval. This reimbursement may be requested by the Advisor if the aggregate amount actually paid by each Fund toward operating expenses for such fiscal year (taking into account the reimbursement) does not exceed the Expense Cap.

Portfolio Managers

The Funds are managed by an investment committee consisting of Ms. Janet Brown, and Messrs. Jason Browne, Bernard Burke, Martin DeVault and Sean McKeon, whom are all considered "Portfolio Managers".

The information below represents all of the other accounts managed by the investment committee as of October 31, 2007:

Category of Account	Total Number of Accounts Managed	Total Assets in Accounts Managed	Number of Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance	Assets in Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance
Other Registered Investment Companies	7	\$1.5 Billion	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	1	\$14 Million	0	\$0
Other Accounts	600	\$720 Million	0	\$0

The Advisor performs investment management services for various clients with investment objectives and strategies substantially similar to the Funds, which may create certain conflicts of interest in connection with the allocation and timing of investment opportunities among the Funds and the Portfolio Managers' other advised accounts. The Advisor may give advice and take action with respect to its other clients and/or funds that may differ from advice given or the timing or nature of action taken with respect to the Funds. The Advisor will have no obligation to purchase or sell for the Funds, or to recommend for purchase or sale by the Funds, any security that the Advisor, its principals, its affiliates or its employees may purchase for themselves or for other clients and/or funds at the same time or the same price. Where the Advisor buys or sells the same security for two or more clients, it may place concurrent orders with a single broker, to be executed together as a single "block" in order to facilitate orderly and efficient execution.

Each Portfolio Manager's compensation is comprised of a fixed salary plus a bonus. The salaries are set by industry standards and bonuses are based on a combination of the success of the Advisor and the Portfolio Managers' contribution to the Advisor. Neither salaries nor bonuses are based on Fund performance or assets. The Portfolio Managers do not receive any deferred compensation, but they do participate in a 401(k)

retirement plan, have an ownership interest in the Advisor and receive income distributions based on their percentage ownership in the Advisor.

The following indicates the beneficial ownership of each Portfolio Manager of each Fund as of October 31, 2007:

Name of Portfolio Manager	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the each Fund (None, \$1-\$10,000, \$10,001-\$50,000, \$50,001-\$100,000, \$100,001-\$500,000-\$500,001-\$1,000,000, Over \$1,000,000)			
	Upgrader Fund	Aggressive Upgrader Fund	Conservative Upgrader Fund	Flexible Income Fund
Janet Brown	Over \$1,000,000	Over \$1,000,000	\$100,001 - \$500,000	\$100,001 - \$500,000
Jason Browne	\$10,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$100,000	\$0	\$1 - \$10,001
Bernard Burke	\$0	\$10,001 - \$50,000	\$10,001 - \$50,000	\$100,001 - \$500,000
Martin DeVault	\$100,001 - \$500,000	\$50,001 - \$100,000	\$50,001 - \$100,000	\$10,001 - \$50,000
Sean McKeon	\$500,001 - \$1,000,000	\$50,001 - \$100,000	\$10,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$100,000

SERVICE PROVIDERS

Administrator, Transfer Agent and Fund Accountant

Pursuant to an administration agreement (the “Administration Agreement”), U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (“USBFS”), 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, acts as administrator for the Funds. USBFS provides certain administrative services to the Funds, including, among other responsibilities, coordinating the negotiation of contracts and fees with, and the monitoring of performance and billing of, the Funds’ independent contractors and agents; preparation for signature by an officer of the Trust of all documents required to be filed for compliance by the Trust and the Funds with applicable laws and regulations, excluding those of the securities laws of various states; arranging for the computation of performance data, including NAV and yield; responding to shareholder inquiries; and arranging for the maintenance of books and records of the Funds, and providing, at its own expense, office facilities, equipment and personnel necessary to carry out its duties. In this capacity, USBFS does not have any responsibility or authority for the management of the Funds, the determination of investment policy, or for any matter pertaining to the distribution of Fund shares.

Pursuant to the Administration Agreement, as compensation for its services, USBFS receives from the Fund Complex a fee based on the aggregate current average daily net assets of 0.10% on assets up to \$150 million, 0.05% on assets between \$150 million and \$350 million, 0.04% on assets between \$350 million and \$500 million and 0.03% on the remaining balance with a minimum fee of \$30,000 for the FundX Upgrader Fund and \$15,000 for each remaining series in the Fund Complex. USBFS also is entitled to certain out-of-pocket expenses. USBFS also serves as fund accountant, transfer agent and dividend disbursing agent under separate agreements.

The tables below show the amount of administration fees paid by the Funds to USBFS for the fiscal years ended October 31.

Administration Fee Paid			
	2007	2006	2005
Upgrader Fund	\$370,323	\$290,762	\$196,918
Aggressive Fund	\$125,660	\$94,587	\$36,823
Conservative Fund	\$44,996	\$35,843	\$26,500
Flexible Income Fund	\$55,204	\$31,524	\$20,046

Custodian

U.S. Bank, National Association is the custodian of the assets of the Funds (the “Custodian”) pursuant to a custody agreement between the Custodian and the Trust, whereby the Custodian provides for fees on a transactional basis plus out-of-pocket expenses. The Custodian’s address is 1555 N. River Center Drive, Suite 302, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212. The Custodian does not participate in decisions relating to the purchase and sale of securities by the Funds. USBFS, the Custodian, and the Funds’ principal underwriter are affiliated entities under the common control of U.S. Bancorp. The Custodian and its affiliates may participate in revenue sharing arrangements with the service providers of mutual funds in which the Fund may invest.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm and Legal Counsel

Tait, Weller & Baker LLP, 1818 Market Street, Suite 2400, Philadelphia, PA 19103, is the independent registered public accounting firm for the Funds.

Paul, Hastings, Janofsky & Walker LLP, 75 East 55th Street, New York, New York, 10022 serves as legal counsel to the Funds.

EXECUTION OF PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS AND BROKERAGE

Pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, the Advisor determines which securities are to be purchased and sold by the Funds and which broker-dealers are eligible to execute the Funds’ portfolio transactions. The purchases and sales of securities in the over-the-counter market will generally be executed directly with a “market-maker” unless, in the opinion of the Advisor, a better price and execution can otherwise be obtained by using a broker for the transaction.

Purchases of portfolio securities for the Funds also may be made directly from issuers or from underwriters. Where possible, purchase and sale transactions will be effected through dealers (including banks) that specialize in the types of securities which the Funds will be holding, unless better executions are available elsewhere. Dealers and underwriters usually act as principal for their own accounts. Purchases from underwriters will include a concession paid by the issuer to the underwriter and purchases from dealers will include the spread between the bid and the asked price. If the execution and price offered by more than one dealer or underwriter are comparable, the order may be allocated to a dealer or underwriter that has provided research or other services as discussed below.

In placing portfolio transactions, the Advisor will seek best execution. The full range and quality of services available will be considered in making this determination, such as the size of the order, the difficulty of execution, the operational facilities of the firm involved, the firm’s risk in positioning a block of securities and other factors. In those instances where it is reasonably determined that more than one broker-dealer can offer the best execution, the Advisor considers such information, which is in addition to and not in lieu of the

services required to be performed by its under its Advisory Agreement with the Funds, to be useful in varying degrees, but of indeterminable value. Portfolio transactions may be placed with broker-dealers who sell shares of the Funds subject to rules adopted by the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”) and the SEC.

While it is the Advisor’s general policy to seek best execution in selecting a broker-dealer to execute portfolio transactions for the Funds, in accordance with Section 28(e) of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, when it is determined that more than one broker-dealer can deliver best execution weight is also given to the ability of a broker-dealer to furnish brokerage and research services to the Funds or to the Advisor, even if the specific services are not directly useful to a Fund and may be useful to the Advisor in advising other clients. In negotiating commissions with a broker or evaluating the spread to be paid to a dealer, a Fund may therefore pay a higher commission or spread than would be the case if no weight were given to the furnishing of these supplemental services, provided that the amount of such commission or spread has been determined in good faith by the Advisor to be reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and/or research services provided by such broker-dealer. Additionally, in accordance with procedures adopted by the Trust, the Advisor may direct transactions to a broker-dealer with which it has an affiliation.

Investment decisions for each Fund are made independently from those of other client accounts managed or advised by the Advisor. Nevertheless, it is possible that at times identical securities will be acceptable for both a Fund and one or more of such client accounts. In such event, the position of a Fund and such client accounts in the same issuer may vary and the length of time that each may choose to hold its investment in the same issuer may likewise vary. However, to the extent any of these client accounts seeks to acquire the same security as a Fund at the same time, the Fund may not be able to acquire as large a portion of such security as it desires, or it may have to pay a higher price or obtain a lower yield for such security. Similarly, a Fund may not be able to obtain as high a price for, or as large an execution of, an order to sell any particular security at the same time. If one or more of such client accounts simultaneously purchases or sells the same security that a Fund is purchasing or selling, each day’s transactions in such security will be allocated between the Fund and all such client accounts in a manner deemed equitable by the Advisor, taking into account the respective sizes of the accounts and the amount being purchased or sold. It is recognized that in some cases this system could have a detrimental effect on the price or value of the security insofar as a Fund is concerned. In other cases, however, it is believed that the ability of a Fund to participate in volume transactions may produce better executions for such Fund.

The Funds do not effect securities transactions through brokers in accordance with any formula, nor do they direct securities transactions to brokers in exchange for selling shares of the Funds. However, broker-dealers who execute brokerage transactions may effect purchase of shares of the Funds for their customers.

For the fiscal years ended October 31, the Funds paid the following in brokerage commissions:

Upgrader Fund			
	2007	2006	2005
Brokerage Fees Paid	\$250,610	\$261,919	\$153,205

Aggressive Fund			
	2007	2006	2005
Brokerage Fees Paid	\$129,903	\$160,970	\$39,089

Conservative Fund			
	2007	2006	2005
Brokerage Fees Paid	\$21,318	\$11,198	\$10,720

Flexible Income Fund			
	2007	2006	2005
Brokerage Fees Paid	\$0	\$0	\$17,640

CAPITAL STOCK

Shares issued by the Funds have no preemptive, conversion, or subscription rights. Shares issued and sold by the Funds are deemed to be validly issued, fully paid and non-assessable by the Trust. Shareholders have equal and exclusive rights as to dividends and distributions as declared by a Fund and to the net assets of the Fund upon liquidation or dissolution. Each Fund, as a separate series of the Trust, votes separately on matters affecting only the Fund (*e.g.*, approval of the Advisory Agreement); all series of the Trust vote as a single class on matters affecting all series jointly or the Trust as a whole (*e.g.*, election or removal of Trustees). Voting rights are not cumulative, so that the holders of more than 50% of the shares voting in any election of Trustees can, if they so choose, elect all of the Trustees. While the Trust is not required and does not intend to hold annual meetings of shareholders, such meetings may be called by the Board in its discretion, or upon demand by the holders of 10% or more of the outstanding shares of the Trust, for the purpose of electing or removing Trustees.

DETERMINATION OF SHARE PRICE

The NAV per share of each Fund is determined as of the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange (the “NYSE”) (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time), each day the NYSE is open for trading. The NYSE annually announces the days on which it will not be open for trading. It is expected that the NYSE will not be open for trading on the following holidays: New Year’s Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents’ Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

Generally, a Fund’s investments are valued at market value or, in the absence of a market value, at fair value as determined in good faith by the Trust’s Valuation Committee pursuant to procedures approved by or under the direction of the Board. Pursuant to those procedures, the Valuation Committee considers, among other things: (1) the last sales price on the securities exchange, if any, on which a security is primarily traded; (2) the mean between the bid and asked prices; 3) price quotations from an approved pricing service, and 4) other factors as necessary to determine a fair value under certain circumstances.

The assets of the Funds consist primarily of shares of Underlying Funds, which are valued at their respective NAVs.

Securities primarily traded in the NASDAQ Global Market[®] for which market quotations are readily available shall be valued using the NASDAQ[®] Official Closing Price (“NOCP”). If the NOCP is not available, such securities shall be valued at the last sale price on the day of valuation, or if there has been no sale on such day, at the mean between the bid and asked prices. OTC securities which are not traded in the NASDAQ Global Market[®] shall be valued at the most recent trade price. Securities and assets for which market quotations are not readily available (including restricted securities which are subject to limitations as to their sale) are valued at fair value as determined in good faith under procedures approved by or under the direction of the Board.

Short-term debt obligations with remaining maturities in excess of 60 days are valued at current market prices, as discussed above. In order to reflect their fair value, short-term securities with 60 days or less remaining to maturity are, unless conditions indicate otherwise, amortized to maturity based on their cost to a Fund if acquired within 60 days of maturity or, if already held by a Fund on the 60th day, based on the value determined on the 61st day.

The securities in a Fund's portfolio, including ADRs, which are traded on securities exchanges are valued at the last sale price on the exchange on which such securities are traded, as of the close of business on the day the securities are being valued or, lacking any reported sales, at the mean between the last available bid and asked price. Securities that are traded on more than one exchange are valued on the exchange determined by the Advisor to be the primary market.

All other assets of the Funds are valued in such manner as the Board in good faith deems appropriate to reflect their fair value.

ADDITIONAL PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION INFORMATION

The information provided below supplements the information contained in the Funds' Prospectus regarding the purchase and redemption of Fund shares.

How to Buy Shares

In addition to purchasing shares directly from the Funds, you may purchase shares of the Funds through certain financial intermediaries and their agents that have made arrangements with the Fund and are authorized to buy and sell shares of the Fund (collectively, "Financial Intermediaries"). Investors should contact these agents directly for appropriate instructions, as well as information pertaining to accounts and any service or transaction fees that may be charged. If you transmit orders to these Financial Intermediaries before the close of regular trading (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) on a day that the NYSE is open for business, your order will be priced at a Fund's NAV next computed after it is received by the Financial Intermediary. Investors should check with their Financial Intermediary to determine if it is subject to these arrangements.

The public offering price of Fund shares is its NAV. Shares are purchased at the public offering price next determined after USBFS receives your order in proper form as discussed in the Fund's Prospectus. In order to receive that day's public offering price, USBFS must receive your order in proper form before the close of regular trading on the NYSE, generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time.

The Trust reserves the right in its sole discretion (i) to suspend the continued offering of the Funds' shares; (ii) to reject purchase orders in whole or in part when, in the judgment of the Advisor, such rejection is in the best interest of a Fund; and (iii) to reduce or waive the minimum for initial and subsequent investments for certain fiduciary accounts or under circumstances where certain economies can be achieved in sales of the Funds' shares.

In addition to cash purchases, Fund shares may be purchased by tendering payment in kind in the form of shares of stock, bonds or other securities. Any securities used to buy a Fund's shares must be readily marketable, their acquisition consistent with the Fund's objective and otherwise acceptable to the Advisor and the Board.

Automatic Investment Plan

As discussed in the Prospectus, the Funds provide an Automatic Investment Plan (“AIP”) for the convenience of investors who wish to purchase shares of a Fund on a regular basis. All record keeping and custodial costs of the AIP are paid by the Funds. The market value of a Fund’s shares is subject to fluctuation. Prior to participating in the AIP, an investor should note that the AIP does not protect it against depreciation in declining markets.

How to Sell Shares and Delivery of Redemption Proceeds

You can sell your Fund shares any day the NYSE is open for regular trading. Payments to shareholders for shares of the Funds redeemed directly from a Fund will be made as promptly as possible but no later than seven days after receipt by USBFS of the written request in proper form, with the appropriate documentation as stated in the Prospectus, except that the Funds may suspend the right of redemption or postpone the date of payment during any period when (a) trading on the NYSE is restricted as determined by the SEC or the NYSE is closed for other than weekends and holidays; (b) an emergency exists as determined by the SEC making disposal of portfolio securities or valuation of net assets of a Fund not reasonably practicable; or (c) for such other period as the SEC may permit for the protection of the Funds’ shareholders. Under unusual circumstances, the Funds may suspend redemptions, or postpone payment for more than seven days, but only as authorized by SEC rules.

The value of shares on redemption or repurchase may be more or less than your cost, depending upon the market value of a Fund’s portfolio securities at the time of redemption or repurchase.

Telephone Instructions

As described in the Prospectus, shareholders with telephone privileges established on their account may redeem a Fund’s shares by telephone. Upon receipt of any instruction or inquiry from any person claiming to be the shareholder, a Fund or its authorized agent may carry out the instruction and/or respond to the inquiry consistent with shareholder’s previously established account service options. For joint accounts, instructions or inquiries from either party will be carried out without prior notice to the other account owners. In acting upon telephone instructions, a Fund and its agents use procedures that are reasonably designed to ensure that such instructions are genuine, such as (1) obtaining some or all of the following information: account number, name(s) and social security number(s) registered to the account, and personal identification; (2) recording all telephone transactions; and (3) sending written confirmation of each transaction to the registered owner.

USBFS will employ these and other reasonable procedures to confirm that instructions communicated by telephone are genuine. If it fails to employ reasonable procedures, the Funds and USBFS may be liable for any losses due to unauthorized or fraudulent instructions. If these procedures are followed, an investor agrees, however, that to the extent permitted by applicable law, neither the Funds nor their agents will be liable for any loss, liability, cost or expense arising out of any redemption request, including any fraudulent or unauthorized request. For additional information, consult USBFS.

Redemptions In-Kind

The Trust has filed an election under SEC Rule 18f-1 under the 1940 Act committing to pay, in cash, all redemptions by a shareholder of record up to amounts specified by the rule (in excess of the lesser of (i) \$250,000 or (ii) 1% of a Fund’s assets). Each Fund has reserved the right to pay the redemption price of its shares in excess of the amounts specified by the rule, either totally or partially, by a distribution in kind of portfolio securities (instead of cash). The securities so distributed would be valued at the same amount as that assigned to them in calculating the NAV for the shares being sold. If a shareholder receives a distribution in-

kind, the shareholder could incur brokerage or other charges in converting the securities to cash and would bear any market risks associated with such securities until they are converted into cash.

DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAX INFORMATION

Distributions

The Funds will make distributions of dividends and capital gains, if any, at least annually, typically in December. Each Fund may make another distribution of any additional undistributed capital gains earned during the 12-month period ended October 31 by December 31 of each year.

Each distribution by a Fund is accompanied by a brief explanation of the form and character of the distribution. In January of each year, each Fund will issue to each shareholder a statement of the federal income tax status of all distributions.

Tax Information

Each series of the Trust is treated as a separate entity for federal income tax purposes. Each Fund intends to qualify and elect to be treated as a “regulated investment company” under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, (the “Code”). It is each Fund’s policy to distribute to its shareholders all of its investment company taxable income and any net realized capital gains for each fiscal year in a manner that complies with the distribution requirements of the Code, so that the Fund will not be subject to any federal income tax or excise taxes. However, the Funds can give no assurances that its distributions will be sufficient to eliminate all taxes. To comply with the requirements, each Fund must also distribute (or be deemed to have distributed) by December 31 of each calendar year (i) at least 98% of its ordinary income for such year, (ii) at least 98% of the excess of its realized capital gains over its realized capital losses for the one-year period ending on October 31 during such year and (iii) any amounts from the prior calendar year that were not distributed and on which the Fund paid no federal income tax. If a Fund fails to qualify as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M, it will be taxed as a corporation.

Each Fund’s ordinary income generally consists of interest and dividend income, less expenses. Net realized capital gains for a fiscal period are computed by taking into account any capital loss carry-forward of a Fund.

Distributions of net investment income and net short-term capital gains are taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. For individual shareholders, a portion of the distributions paid by a Fund may be qualified dividends currently eligible for taxation at long-term capital gain rates to the extent the Fund designates the amount distributed as a qualifying dividend and certain holding period requirements are met. In the case of corporate shareholders, a portion of the distributions may qualify for the inter-corporate dividends-received deduction to the extent a Fund designates the amount distributed as a qualifying dividend and certain holding period requirements are met. The aggregate amount so designated to either individual or corporate shareholders cannot, however, exceed the aggregate amount of qualifying dividends received by the applicable Fund for its taxable year. It is expected that dividends from domestic corporations will be part of a Fund’s gross income and that, accordingly, part of the distributions by the Fund may be eligible for the dividends-received deduction for corporate shareholders. However, the portion of a Fund’s gross income attributable to qualifying dividends is largely dependent on the Fund’s investment activities for a particular year and therefore cannot be predicted with any certainty. The deduction may be reduced or eliminated if the Fund shares held by an individual investor are held for less than 61 days, or Fund shares held by a corporate investor are treated as debt-financed or are held for less than 46 days.

Any long-term capital gain distributions are taxable to shareholders as long-term capital gains regardless of the length of time they have held their shares. Capital gains distributions are not eligible for the dividends-received deduction referred to in the previous paragraph. Distributions of any ordinary income and net realized capital gains will be taxable as described above, whether received in shares or in cash. Shareholders who choose to receive distributions in the form of additional shares will have a cost basis for federal income tax purposes in each share so received equal to the NAV of a share on the reinvestment date. Distributions are generally taxable when received. However, distributions declared in October, November or December to shareholders of record on a date in such a month and paid the following January are taxable as if received on December 31. Distributions are includable in alternative minimum taxable income in computing a shareholder's liability for the alternative minimum tax.

Under the Code, each Fund will be required to report to the Internal Revenue Service all distributions of ordinary income and capital gains as well as gross proceeds from the redemption of Fund shares, except in the case of exempt shareholders, which includes most corporations. Pursuant to the backup withholding provisions of the Code, distributions of any taxable income and capital gains and proceeds from the redemption of Fund shares may be subject to withholding of federal income tax in the case of non-exempt shareholders who fail to furnish a Fund with their taxpayer identification numbers and with required certifications regarding their status under the federal income tax law. If the backup withholding provisions are applicable, any such distributions and proceeds, whether taken in cash or reinvested in additional shares, will be reduced by the amounts required to be withheld. Corporate and other exempt shareholders should provide a Fund with their taxpayer identification numbers or certify their exempt status in order to avoid possible erroneous application of backup withholding. Each Fund reserves the right to refuse to open an account for any person failing to certify the person's taxpayer identification number.

Each Fund will not be subject to corporate income tax in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts as long as it qualifies as a regulated investment company for federal income tax purposes. Distributions and the transactions referred to in the preceding paragraphs may be subject to state and local income taxes, and the tax treatment thereof may differ from the federal income tax treatment.

The foregoing discussion of U.S. federal income tax law relates solely to the application of that law to U.S. citizens or residents and U.S. domestic corporations, partnerships, trusts and estates. Each shareholder who is not a U.S. person should consider the U.S. and foreign tax consequences of ownership of shares of a Fund, including the possibility that such a shareholder may be subject to a U.S. withholding tax at a rate of 30 percent (or at a lower rate under an applicable income tax treaty) on amounts constituting ordinary income.

In addition, the foregoing discussion of tax law is based on existing provisions of the Code, existing and proposed regulations thereunder and current administrative rulings and court decisions, all of which are subject to change. Any such changes could affect the validity of this discussion. The discussion also represents only a general summary of tax law and practice currently applicable to a Fund and certain shareholders therein, and, as such, is subject to change. In particular, the consequences of an investment in shares of a Fund under the laws of any state, local or foreign taxing jurisdictions are not discussed herein. Each prospective investor should consult his or her own tax advisor to determine the application of the tax law and practice in his or her own particular circumstances.

THE FUNDS' DISTRIBUTOR

Quasar Distributors, LLC, 615 E. Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202 (“Quasar”), acts as the Funds’ principal underwriter in a continuous public offering of the Funds’ shares. Pursuant to a distribution agreement between the Funds and Quasar (the “Distribution Agreement”), Quasar acts as the Funds’ principal underwriter and distributor and provides certain administration services and promotes and arranges for the sale of the Funds’ shares. Quasar is registered as a broker-dealer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and a member of FINRA.

The Distribution Agreement between the Funds and Quasar continues in effect only if such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by the Board or by vote of a majority of the Funds’ outstanding voting securities, and, in either case by a majority of the Independent Trustees. The Distribution Agreement is terminable without penalty by the by the Trust on behalf of the Funds on a 60-day written notice when authorized either by a majority vote of the Funds’ shareholders or by vote of a majority of the Board, including a majority of the Independent Trustees, or by the Quasar on a 60-day written notice, and will automatically terminate in the event of its “assignment” (as defined in the 1940 Act).

MARKETING AND SUPPORT PAYMENTS

The Funds’ Advisor, out of its own resources and without additional cost to the Funds or their shareholders, may provide additional cash payments or other compensation to certain financial intermediaries who sell shares of the Funds. Such payments may be divided into categories as follows:

Support Payments

Payments may be made by the Advisor to certain financial intermediaries in connection with the eligibility of the Funds to be offered in certain programs and/or in connection with meetings between Fund representatives and financial intermediaries and their sales representatives. Such meetings may be held for various purposes, including providing education and training about the Funds and other general financial topics to assist financial intermediaries’ sales representatives in making informed recommendations to, and decisions on behalf of, their clients.

As of December 31, 2007 the Advisor has agreements with eight firms to pay such Support Payments, which are structured in three ways: (i) as a percentage of net sales; (ii) as a percentage of net assets; and/or (iii) a flat fee.

Support Payments to these dealers were as follows:

Firm	Dollar Amount
Charles Schwab	\$1,824,533.00
Fidelity	\$1,182,433.00
Ameritrade	\$355,109.00
FISERV	\$13,977.00
Orion	\$31,359.00
Prudential	\$11,732.00
Pershing, LLC	\$30,263.00

Entertainment, Conferences and Events

The Advisor also may pay cash or non-cash compensation to sales representatives of financial intermediaries in the form of (i) occasional gifts; (ii) occasional meals, tickets or other entertainments; and/or (iii) sponsorship support for the financial intermediary's client seminars and cooperative advertising. In addition, the Advisor pays for exhibit space or sponsorships at regional or national events of financial intermediaries.

The prospect of receiving, or the receipt of additional payments or other compensation as described above by financial intermediaries may provide such intermediaries and/or their salespersons with an incentive to favor sales of shares of the Funds, and other mutual funds whose affiliates make similar compensation available, over sale of shares of mutual funds (or non-mutual fund investments) not making such payments. You may wish to take such payment arrangements into account when considering and evaluating any recommendations relating to Fund shares.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Funds' Annual Report to shareholders for their fiscal year ended October 31, 2007 is a separate document and the financial statements, accompanying notes and report of the independent registered public accounting firm appearing therein are incorporated by reference into this SAI.

APPENDIX A CORPORATE BOND RATINGS

Moody's Investors Service, Inc.

Aaa: Bonds which are rated Aaa are judged to be of the best quality. They carry the smallest degree of investment risk and are generally referred to as "gilt edged." Interest payments are protected by a large or by an exceptionally stable margin, and principal is secure. While the various protective elements are likely to change, such changes as can be visualized are most unlikely to impair the fundamentally strong position of such issues.

Aa: Bonds which are rated Aa are judged to be of high quality by all standards. Together with the Aaa group they comprise what are generally known as high grade bonds. They are rated lower than the best bonds because margins of protection may not be as large as in Aaa securities or fluctuations or protective elements may be of greater amplitude or there may be other elements present which make long-term risks appear somewhat larger than in Aaa securities.

A: Bonds which are rated A possess many favorable investment attributes and are to be considered as upper medium grade obligations. Factors giving security to principal and interest are considered adequate but elements may be present which suggest a susceptibility to impairment sometime in the future.

Baa: Bonds which are rated Baa are considered medium grade obligations, *e.g.*, they are neither highly protected nor poorly secured. Interest payments and principal security appear adequate for the present but certain protective elements may be lacking or may be characteristically unreliable over any great length of time. Such bonds lack outstanding investment characteristics and in fact have speculative characteristics as well.

Ba: Bonds which are rated Ba are judged to have speculative elements; their future cannot be considered as well-assured. Often the protection of interest and principal payments may be very moderate, and thereby not well safeguarded during both good and bad times over the future. Uncertainty of position characterizes bonds in this class.

B: Bonds which are rated B generally lack characteristics of the desirable investment. Assurance of interest and principal payments or of maintenance of other terms of the contract over any long period of time may be small.

Caa: Bonds which are rated Caa are of poor standing. Such issues may be in default or there may be present elements of danger with respect to principal or interest.

Ca: Bonds which are rated Ca represent obligations which are speculative in a high degree. Such issues are often in default or have other marked shortcomings.

C: Bonds which are rated C are the lowest rated class of bonds, and issues so rated can be regarded as having extremely poor prospects of ever attaining any real investment standing.

Moody's applies numerical modifiers, 1, 2 and 3 in each generic rating classification from Aa through B in its corporate bond rating system. The modified 1 indicates that the security ranks in the higher end of its

generic rating category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking; and the modifier 3 indicates that the issue ranks in the lower end of its generic rating category.

Standard & Poor's Ratings Group

AAA: Bonds rated AAA are highest grade debt obligations. This rating indicates an extremely strong capacity to pay principal and interest.

AA: Bonds rated AA also qualify as high-quality debt obligations. Capacity to pay principal and interest is very strong, and in the majority of instances, they differ from AAA issues only in small degree.

A: Bonds rated A have a strong capacity to pay principal and interest, although they are more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions.

BBB: Bonds rated BBB are regarded as having an adequate capacity to pay principal and interest. Whereas they normally exhibit adequate protection parameters, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity to pay principal and interest for bonds in this category than for bonds in the A category.

BB, B, CCC, CC, C: Bonds rated BB, B, CCC, CC and C are regarded on balance as predominantly speculative with respect to capacity to pay interest and repay principal, BB indicates the least degree of speculation and C the highest. While such debt will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these are outweighed by large uncertainties or major risk exposure to adverse conditions.

BB: Bonds rated BB have less near-term vulnerability to default than other speculative issues. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions which could lead to inadequate capacity to meet timely interest and principal payments. The BB rating category is also used for debt subordinated to senior debt that is assigned an actual or implied BBB-rating.

B: Bonds rated B has a greater vulnerability to default but currently has the capacity to meet interest payments and principal repayments. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions will likely impair capacity or willingness to pay interest and repay principal. The B rating category is also used for debt subordinated to senior debt that is assigned an actual or implied BB or BB- rating.

CCC: Bonds rated CCC have a currently identifiable vulnerability to default and are dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions to meet timely payment of interest and repayment of principal. In the event of adverse business, financial, or economic conditions, it is not likely to have the capacity to pay interest and repay principal. The CCC rating category is also used for debt subordinated to senior debt that is assigned an actual or implied B or B- rating.

CC: The rating CC typically is applied to debt subordinated to senior debt which is assigned an actual or implied CCC- debt rating. The C rating may be used to cover a situation where a bankruptcy petition has been filed, but debt service payments are continued.

CI: The rating CI is reserved for income bonds on which no interest is being paid.

D: Bonds rated D are in payment default. The D rating category is used when interest payments or principal payments are not made on the date due even if the applicable grace period has not expired, unless Standard & Poors believes that such payments will be made during such grace period.

Plus (+) or Minus (-): The ratings from AA to CCC may be modified by the additional of a plus or minus sign to show relative standing with the major categories.

APPENDIX B **COMMERCIAL PAPER RATINGS**

Moody's Investors Service, Inc.

Prime-1--Issuers (or related supporting institutions) rated "Prime-1" have a superior ability for repayment of senior short-term debt obligations. "Prime-1" repayment ability will often be evidenced by many of the following characteristics: leading market positions in well-established industries, high rates of return on funds employed, conservative capitalization structures with moderate reliance on debt and ample asset protection, broad margins in earnings coverage of fixed financial charges and high internal cash generation, and well-established access to a range of financial markets and assured sources of alternate liquidity.

Prime-2--Issuers (or related supporting institutions) rated "Prime-2" have a strong ability for repayment of senior short-term debt obligations. This will normally be evidenced by many of the characteristics cited above but to a lesser degree. Earnings trends and coverage ratios, while sound, will be more subject to variation. Capitalization characteristics, while still appropriate, may be more affected by external conditions. Ample alternative liquidity is maintained.

Standard & Poor's Ratings Group

A-1--This highest category indicates that the degree of safety regarding timely payment is strong. Those issues determined to possess extremely strong safety characteristics are denoted with a plus (+) sign designation.

A-2--Capacity for timely payment on issues with this designation is satisfactory. However, the relative degree of safety is not as high as for issues designated "A-1".