

FBR FAMILY OF FUNDS

FBR TECHNOLOGY FUND

PROSPECTUS

February 28, 2001

As supplemented July 5, 2001 and October 1, 2001

AS WITH ALL MUTUAL FUNDS, THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION HAS NOT JUDGED WHETHER OR NOT THIS FUND IS A GOOD INVESTMENT OR WHETHER THE INFORMATION IN THIS PROSPECTUS IS COMPLETE OR ACCURATE. ANYONE WHO INDICATES OTHERWISE IS COMMITTING A FEDERAL CRIME.

FBR FAMILY OF FUNDS

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INVESTMENT ADVISER

FBR Fund Advisers, Inc., Potomac Tower, 1001 Nineteenth Street North, Arlington, VA 22209

DISTRIBUTOR

FBR Investment Services, Inc., Potomac Tower, 1001 Nineteenth Street North, Arlington, VA 22209

FUND ADMINISTRATION, ACCOUNTING, TRANSFER AGENCY AND CUSTODY SERVICES

FBR National Bank & Trust, 4922 Fairmont Avenue, Bethesda, MD 20814

INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

Arthur Andersen LLP, 8000 Towers Crescent Drive, Vienna, VA 22182

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RISK RETURN SUMMARY

The following discussion is an overview of the investment objective, principal investment strategies and related risks of the FBR Technology Fund (the “Fund”) offered in this Prospectus. Additional information on the investment objectives, principal investment strategies and related risks of the Fund appears later in this Prospectus under the heading “Investment Objective, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks.”

FBR TECHNOLOGY FUND (FBRTX)

OBJECTIVE. The investment objective of the Fund is long-term capital appreciation.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY. Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 65% of its total assets in equity securities of companies engaged in research, design, development, manufacturing or distributing products, processes or services that benefit from or are associated with technology. The Fund will likely invest in large capitalization companies expected to experience earnings growth as a result of technology but may also invest in companies with small to medium-sized capitalization with above average growth prospects.

PRINCIPAL RISKS. The Fund is intended for investors who are seeking above-average gains and are willing to accept the risks of concentrating their investments in securities within an industry or group of industries. Because of its narrow industry focus, the performance of the Fund is tied closely to and is affected by developments in the technology industry and its related businesses. The value of such companies is particularly vulnerable to rapidly changing technology, availability of capital, research and development, government regulation and relatively high risks of obsolescence caused by scientific and technological advances. In addition, the Fund may be subject to risks posed by use of derivative instruments, which may include illiquidity, the risk of counterparty failure, and imperfect correlation with the underlying securities, interest rates or currencies.

The Fund is a “non-diversified” fund. Compared to other mutual funds, the Fund may invest a greater percentage of its assets in a particular issuer. To the extent that the Fund is less diversified, it may be more susceptible to adverse economic, political, or regulatory developments affecting a single issuer than would be the case if it were more broadly diversified. For a more detailed discussion of the risks of investing in the Fund, see “Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks.”

TOTAL RETURNS. The Fund had not commenced operations prior to the date this Prospectus was supplemented and therefore does not have historical performance data.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF THE FUND

This table describes the fees and estimated expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund.

SHAREHOLDER FEES (fees paid directly from your investment)

Maximum Sales Charge Imposed on Purchases	NONE
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge	NONE
Maximum Sales Charge Imposed on Reinvested Dividends	NONE
Redemption Fee on Shares held 90 days or less (as a percentage of the redemption amount)*	1.00%
Exchange Fee	NONE

* In addition, we charge a \$15.00 fee for all payments by wire made through the Fund’s transfer agent.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (expenses that are deducted from Fund assets)

Investment Advisory Fees	0.90%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	0.25%
Other Expenses*	<u>2.50%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses**	<u>3.65%</u>
Fee Waiver and Expense Reimbursement**	<u>1.70%</u>
NET EXPENSES**	<u>1.95%</u>

* Estimated.

** FBR Fund Advisers, Inc. (the “Adviser”) has agreed in writing to waive a portion of its investment advisory fees and assume certain expenses of the Fund to the extent annual fund operating expenses exceed 1.95% of the Fund’s average daily net assets. The Adviser has agreed to maintain this expense limitation through February 28, 2002.

EXAMPLES

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

This Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year, that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same and that the Adviser’s agreement to limit expenses, as noted above, does not remain in effect past February 28, 2002. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 year	3 years
\$ 198	\$ 612

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE, PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES and RELATED RISKS

The investment objective of the Fund is long-term capital appreciation. Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 65% of its total assets in equity securities of companies listed on a U.S. securities exchange or NASDAQ that are engaged in the research, design, development, manufacturing or distributing products, processes or services that benefit from or are associated with technology. The Fund will primarily invest in equity securities (which include common stocks, preferred stocks, warrants and other securities convertible into common stocks, including convertible bonds and convertible preferred stock) of large capitalization companies expected to experience earnings growth as a result of technology but may also invest in companies with small to medium-sized capitalization with above average growth prospects. Potential investments would include, but not be limited to, the following industries: computer software and hardware, semiconductors, scientific instrumentation, telecommunications, pharmaceuticals, environmental services, chemicals, synthetic materials, defense and commercial electronics, data storage and retrieval, biotechnology, and healthcare and medical supplies.

Many of the common stocks the Fund will buy will not pay dividends; instead, stocks will be bought for the potential that their prices will increase and provide capital appreciation for the Fund. The value of equity securities will fluctuate due to many factors, including the past and predicted earnings of the issuer, the quality of the issuer’s

management, general market conditions, the forecasts for the issuer's industry and the value of the issuer's assets. Holders of equity securities only have rights to value in the company after all the debts have been paid, and they could lose their entire investment in a company that encounters financial difficulty.

The Fund is authorized, but not required, to use options, futures and forward foreign currency exchange contracts, which are types of derivative instruments. Derivative instruments are instruments that derive their value from a different underlying security, index or financial indicator.

The Fund may invest up to 15% of the value of its net assets in illiquid securities. Illiquid securities are securities for which there is no ready market, which inhibits the ability to sell them and obtain their full market value.

The Fund may borrow money in an amount up to 5% of its assets for temporary purposes and in an amount up to 33-1/3% of its assets to meet redemptions.

INVESTMENT CRITERIA. The Adviser makes investment decisions for the Fund on the basis of fundamental security analysis. Once an issuer is identified as an attractive candidate for the Fund's portfolio, the Adviser assesses the relative value and growth potential of the security on the basis of various factors, which may include price to book ratio, price to earnings ratio, earnings yield and cash flow, among others. The Fund may invest without limit in securities issued in initial public offerings.

TEMPORARY DEFENSIVE POSITIONS/SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS. The Fund may, from time to time, take temporary defensive positions in response to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions. To the extent the assets of the Fund are invested in temporary defensive positions, the Fund may not achieve its investment objective. For temporary defensive purposes, the Fund may invest in cash and/or short-term obligations. These may include high-grade liquid debt securities such as variable amount master demand notes, commercial paper, certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances, repurchase agreements and U.S. Government obligations. The Fund may also hold these obligations in anticipation of share redemptions or pending investment of assets in accordance with its investment policies.

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER. Although the Fund generally invests for long-term capital appreciation, the Fund may, from time to time, engage in short-term trading. Short-term trading refers to the practice of selling securities held for a short time, ranging from several months to less than a day. The object of short-term trading is to take advantage of what the Adviser believes are changes in a market, industry or individual company.

Short-term trading increases a fund's transaction costs, which could affect the Fund's performance, and could result in higher levels of taxable realized gains to shareholders.

RISKS

The Fund will invest primarily in companies engaged in technology and technology related activities. The value of such companies is particularly vulnerable to rapidly changing technology, availability of capital, research and development, government regulation and relatively high risks of obsolescence caused by scientific and technological advances. The technology sector is subject to the risk of aggressive product prices due to competition pressure from numerous market entrants. The value of the Fund's shares may fluctuate more than shares of a fund investing in other industries or in a broader range of industries.

The Fund is classified as a "non-diversified" investment company under the 1940 Act, which means the Fund may invest a greater percentage of its assets in a particular issuer than other mutual funds. A fund that is less diversified may be more susceptible to adverse economic, political, or regulatory developments affecting a single issuer than a fund that is more broadly diversified.

Loss of money is a risk of investing in any fund. Because the Fund invests mostly in equity securities, rises and falls in the stock market in general, as well as in the value of particular equity securities held by the Fund, can affect the Fund's performance. Your investment in the Fund is not guaranteed. The net asset value of the Fund will change daily and you might not recoup the amount you invest in the Fund.

Consistent with a long-term investment approach, investors in the Fund should be prepared and able to maintain their investments during periods of adverse market conditions. By itself, the Fund does not constitute a balanced investment program and there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objectives since there is uncertainty in every investment.

The use of derivative instruments exposes the Fund to additional risks and transaction costs. Risks inherent in the use of derivative instruments include:

- the risk that interest rates, securities prices and currency markets will not move in the direction that a portfolio manager anticipates;
- imperfect correlation between the price of derivative instruments and movements in the prices of the securities, interest rates or currencies being hedged;
- the fact that skills needed to use these strategies are different than those needed to select portfolio securities;
- the possible absence of a liquid secondary market for any particular instrument and possible exchange-imposed price fluctuation limits, either of which may make it difficult or impossible to close out position when desired;
- leverage risk, that is, the risk that adverse price movements in an instrument can result in a loss substantially greater than the Fund's initial investment in that instrument (in some cases, the potential loss is unlimited); and
- particularly in the case of privately-negotiated instruments, the risk that the counter-party will not perform its obligations, which could leave the Fund worse off than if it had not entered into the position.

To the extent that the Fund invests in illiquid securities, the Fund risks not being able to sell securities at the time and the price that it would like. The Fund may therefore have to lower the price, sell substitute securities or forego an investment opportunity, each of which might adversely affect the Fund.

The Statement of Additional Information (see back cover) contains more information about the Fund's investment strategies and related risks.

INVESTMENT ADVISER

FBR Fund Advisers, Inc., located at Potomac Tower, 1001 Nineteenth Street North, Arlington, VA 22209, serves as the investment adviser to the Fund. The Adviser directs the investment of the Fund's assets, subject at all times to the supervision of the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of the FBR Family of Funds (the "Trust"). The Adviser continually conducts investment research and supervision for the Fund and is responsible for the purchase and sale of the Fund's investments. An Adviser Group makes the investment decisions for the Fund, and therefore no one person is primarily responsible for making such decisions.

The Adviser was organized as a Delaware corporation in 1996 and is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an investment adviser. It manages approximately \$250 million on behalf of the Trust. The Adviser is a subsidiary of Friedman, Billings, Ramsey Group, Inc., a financial services holding company. The Adviser and its asset management affiliates manage approximately \$1.5 billion for numerous clients including individuals, banks and thrift institutions, investment companies, pension and profit sharing plans and trusts, estates and charitable organizations.

Pursuant to its Investment Advisory Agreement with the Trust, for its services to the Trust, the Adviser is entitled to receive a monthly fee, at an annual rate of 0.90% of the average daily net assets of the Fund. The Adviser may periodically waive all or a portion of its advisory fee.

INVESTING IN THE FUND

All purchases and redemptions of the Fund's shares are made at the Fund's net asset value next determined after receipt of the order. You pay no sales charges to invest in the Fund.

DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

Your price for Fund shares is the Fund's net asset value per share, which is computed daily as of the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE") (normally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) on each day that the NYSE is open (a "Business Day"). The Fund determines its net asset value by dividing the value of its net assets (i.e., assets less liabilities) by the total number of shares outstanding. The Fund's investments are valued based on market value. When market quotations are not readily available, the Fund uses fair value as determined under procedures established by the Board of Trustees.

Purchase orders received by FBR Investment Services, Inc. (the "Distributor"), any dealer that has a sales agreement with the Distributor (an "Authorized Broker-Dealer") or the Transfer Agent prior to the close of regular trading on the NYSE on any Business Day, are priced according to applicable net asset value determined on that date. Purchase orders received after the close of regular trading on the NYSE are generally priced as of the time the net asset value is next determined.

HOW TO BUY SHARES

GENERAL

You may buy shares of the Fund on any Business Day. The minimum initial investment is \$2,000, or \$1,000 if the investment is for IRAs, or pension, profit-sharing or other employee benefit plans ("Retirement Plans"). Additional investments must be at least \$100. The Fund reserves the right to reject any purchase order or vary the initial and subsequent investment minimums at any time.

BUYING SHARES THROUGH THE DISTRIBUTOR, OTHER AUTHORIZED BROKER-DEALERS OR INVESTMENT PROFESSIONALS

You may buy shares through a brokerage account maintained with the Distributor or any Authorized Broker-Dealer. If you buy shares this way, the price will be the Fund's net asset value next determined after a purchase order is received by the Distributor or an Authorized Broker-Dealer. Payment is generally due on the next business day. Please also note that you must provide a certified Taxpayer Identification Number (a "TIN") upon opening or reopening an account. See "Taxes."

To buy shares through the Distributor or an Authorized Broker-Dealer, you may send a check, Federal Reserve Draft or wire Federal Funds. The Distributor or an investor's Authorized Broker-Dealer is responsible for forwarding purchase information and payment promptly to the Fund.

Shareholders whose shares are held through a brokerage account who desire to transfer such shares to another brokerage account should contact their current broker to effect the transfer.

Some broker-dealers (other than the Distributor), financial institutions, securities dealers, financial planners and other industry professionals (collectively, "Investment Professionals") may charge their clients direct fees or impose conditions on investments in addition to or different from those described in this Prospectus. You should contact your Investment Professional concerning these fees and conditions (if any). Investment Professionals are solely responsible for promptly transmitting purchase and redemption orders to the Fund.

BUYING SHARES THROUGH THE TRANSFER AGENT

To purchase shares through FBR National Bank & Trust ("FBR National" or "Transfer Agent"), you should complete the application (the "Application") accompanying this Prospectus and forward it with payment by check or Federal Reserve Draft payable to the order of "FBR Family of Funds" c/o FBR National Bank & Trust, 4922 Fairmont Avenue, Bethesda, Maryland 20814. You may make additional purchases of shares by mailing a check or Federal Reserve Draft payable to the order of "FBR Family of Funds" to the same address. The name of the Fund must appear on the check or Federal Reserve Draft. Federal Reserve Drafts are available at national banks or any state bank that is a member of the Federal Reserve System. If you pay for shares by check, the shares will be priced at the net asset value next determined after the Transfer Agent receives the check in proper form. You may not purchase shares by submitting a check issued by a third party and endorsed over to the Fund.

You may also buy shares by having your bank or broker wire Federal Funds to the Transfer Agent. The bank or broker may charge you a fee for this service. If you are sending Federal Funds by wire for an initial investment, please call the Transfer Agent at 1-800-821-3460 for instructions. You will still need to fully complete and sign the Application and mail it to us at the address shown above. The Transfer Agent will not process redemptions until it receives a fully completed and signed Application.

You should also notify the Transfer Agent before wiring funds for additional purchases.

IN-KIND PURCHASES

You may buy shares of the Fund "in-kind" through a transfer of securities as payment for the shares, if approved in advance by the Adviser. Securities used to purchase Fund shares must be appropriate investments for the Fund, must be consistent with the Fund's investment objective and policies, and must have readily available market quotations. The securities will be valued in accordance with the Fund's policy for calculating net asset value, determined as of the close of business the day on which the securities are received by the Fund in saleable form. Whether the Fund will accept particular securities as payment will be decided in the sole discretion of the Adviser. If you are considering buying shares in this manner, please call 1-888-888-0025.

SYSTEMATIC INVESTMENT PLAN

The Systematic Investment Plan allows you to buy shares of the Fund at regular intervals. If your bank or other financial institution allows automatic withdrawals, you may buy shares by having a designated account debited in the specified amount once a month, on or about the twentieth day of the month. Only an account maintained at a domestic financial institution which is an Automated Clearing House member may be used for participation in the Systematic Investment Plan. If you want to participate in the Systematic Investment Plan, please call the Transfer Agent at 1-800-821-3460 to obtain the appropriate forms. The Systematic Investment Plan does not assure a profit and does not protect against loss in declining markets. Since the Systematic Investment Plan involves the continuous investment in the Fund regardless of fluctuating price levels of the Fund's shares, you should consider your financial ability to continue to purchase through periods of low price levels. The Fund may modify or terminate the Systematic Investment Plan at any time or charge a service fee. No fee is currently charged or contemplated.

HOW TO REDEEM SHARES

GENERAL

You may redeem (sell) your shares on any Business Day. When the Fund receives a request in proper form, it will redeem the shares at the next determined net asset value. The Fund generally does not impose any charges when you redeem your shares. However, if you redeem shares within 90 days of buying them, the Fund will charge a redemption fee of 1% of the amount redeemed.

The Fund ordinarily will make payment for all shares redeemed within three days after it receives a redemption request in proper form. However, if you purchased Fund shares by check and then submit a redemption request by mail, the redemption proceeds will not be paid until your check has cleared, which may take up to 15 days.

Your account may be redeemed after 60 days written notice to you if your account's net asset value has fallen below \$1,000 due to redemptions. If you receive notice that your account will be redeemed, you may avoid the redemption by investing additional amounts in your account to bring the balance over \$1,000.

REDEEMING THROUGH THE DISTRIBUTOR, AUTHORIZED BROKER-DEALERS OR INVESTMENT PROFESSIONALS

If you hold Fund shares through a brokerage account, you must submit redemption requests to your account executive or Authorized Broker-Dealer, either in person or by telephone, mail or wire. As the Fund's agent, the Distributor or another Authorized Broker-Dealer may honor a redemption request by repurchasing Fund shares from you at the shares' net asset value next computed after the Distributor or Authorized Broker-Dealer receives your request. Under normal circumstances, redemption proceeds will be paid by check or credited to your brokerage account within three days. The Distributor and Authorized Broker-Dealers are responsible for promptly sending redemption requests to the Transfer Agent. You may also place redemption requests through an Investment Professional, who might charge a fee for this service.

REDEEMING THROUGH THE TRANSFER AGENT

REDEMPTION IN WRITING. If you do not hold shares through a brokerage account and you wish to redeem shares, you may redeem your shares through the Transfer Agent by sending a written request in proper form directly to: FBR Family of Funds, c/o FBR National Bank & Trust, 4922 Fairmont Avenue, Bethesda, Maryland 20814. Include the following information in your redemption request:

- the name of the Fund and account number you are redeeming from;
- your name(s) and address as it appears on your account;
- the dollar amount or number of shares you wish to redeem;
- your signature(s) as it appears on your account; and
- a daytime telephone number.

All persons in whose names the shares are registered must sign any request for redemption. We require a signature guarantee if the proceeds of the redemption would exceed \$50,000, if the proceeds are not to be paid to the record owner at the address of record, or if the shareholder is a corporation, partnership, trust or fiduciary. We accept signature guarantees from domestic banks, brokers, dealers, credit unions, national securities exchanges, registered securities associations, clearing agencies and savings associations participating in a MEDALLION program. The three recognized medallion programs are Securities Transfer Agent Medallion Program (STAMP), Stock Exchanges Medallion Program (SEMP), and New York Stock Exchange, Inc. Medallion Signature Program (MSP).

SIGNATURE GUARANTEES RECEIVED FROM INSTITUTIONS NOT PARTICIPATING WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED. If you redeem shares within 30 days of a change in your address of record, a signature guarantee will be required. You may call the Transfer Agent at 1-800-821-3460 to determine whether a particular institution is eligible to guarantee your signature.

Generally, a properly signed written request with any required signature guarantee is all that is required for a redemption. In some cases, however, other documents may be necessary. For example, additional documentary evidence of authority is required for a redemption by a corporation, partnership, trust, fiduciary, executor or administrator.

REDEMPTION BY TELEPHONE/PAYMENT BY WIRE TRANSFER. You may redeem shares by telephone if you elected this option on your initial Application, or if you have filed a Telephone Authorization with the Transfer Agent. You may obtain a Telephone Authorization from the Transfer Agent by calling 1-800-821-3460.

If you redeem shares by telephone, we will mail a check for the redemption proceeds to your registered address unless you have designated in your Application or Telephone Authorization that redemption proceeds are to be sent by wire transfer to a specific checking or savings account. In that case, if we receive a telephone redemption request before the close of regular trading on the NYSE (normally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time), we will wire the redemption proceeds to your bank account on the next day that a wire transfer can be effected. We charge a transaction fee of

\$15.00 for payments by wire. The Distributor and the Transfer Agent reserve the right to refuse a telephone redemption if they consider it appropriate.

During times of drastic economic or market conditions, you may find it difficult contacting the Distributor or Authorized Dealers by telephone to request a redemption of Fund shares. In those cases, you should consider using the other redemption procedures described above. However, if you use these other redemption procedures, your redemption request may be processed at a later time than it would have been if you had redeemed your shares by telephone. During the delay, the Fund's net asset value may fluctuate.

The Fund will take measures to make sure that telephone instructions are genuine. These measures may include asking for name, account number, social security or other taxpayer ID number and other relevant information, and following up with a written confirmation to the address of record. If the Fund does not use such procedures, it may be liable for any losses due to unauthorized or fraudulent telephone instructions. If appropriate measures are taken, neither the Fund nor the Transfer Agent will be responsible for any losses that may occur to any account due to an unauthorized telephone call.

REDEMPTION IN-KIND

The Fund reserves the right to make a "redemption in-kind" payment in portfolio securities rather than cash if the amount you are redeeming is large enough to affect Fund operations (for example, if it represents more than 1% of the Fund's assets).

AUTOMATIC WITHDRAWAL

The Fund has an automatic withdrawal program, which allows you to withdraw a specified dollar amount (minimum of \$100) on either a monthly or quarterly basis if you have a \$10,000 minimum account balance. We will redeem shares in your account for this purpose. As with other redemptions, we will charge a 1% fee for shares held less than 90 days. You may obtain an application for automatic withdrawal from the Distributor or the Transfer Agent. You may cancel the automatic withdrawal at any time. The Fund or the Transfer Agent may modify or terminate this option at any time.

SHAREHOLDER SERVICES

CROSS-REINVESTMENT OF DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

You may elect to reinvest dividends and capital gain distributions paid by the Fund in shares of any of the other FBR Funds or the Fund for Government Investors, a money market fund. This option is available if the value of your account(s) in the Fund that is paying the dividend is at least \$5,000. Shares of a Fund acquired in this manner are subject to the minimum initial investment for that Fund. If the first purchase by cross-reinvestment is not large enough to meet the minimum for the Fund you are acquiring, you may commit to continue cross-reinvestment until the value of your account with that Fund reaches the minimum level. See the Account Application.

TAX-SHELTERED RETIREMENT PLANS

The Fund offers its shares to retirement plans, including IRA plans for individuals and their non-employed spouses, IRA plans for employees in connection with employer sponsored SEP, SAR-SEP and SIMPLE IRA plans, 403(b) plans and defined contribution plans such as 401(k) Salary Reduction Plans. You may obtain detailed information concerning these plans from the Transfer Agent, including information on fees and taxes. You should read this information carefully, and it may be advisable for you to consult an attorney or tax adviser.

EXCHANGE PRIVILEGE

You may exchange your shares of the Fund at net asset value for shares of any of the other FBR Funds or the Fund for Government Investors, a money market fund. You should obtain and read the prospectus of the Fund you want to acquire in an exchange. The exchange privilege may be modified or withdrawn at any time upon 60 days notice to shareholders and is subject to certain limitations.

If you wish to make an exchange, you may do so by sending a written request to the Transfer Agent. You will automatically be provided with telephone exchange privileges when you open your account, unless you indicate on the account Application that you do not wish to use this privilege. You may add a telephone exchange feature to an existing account that previously did not provide for this option. A Telephone Exchange Authorization Form for this purpose is available from the Transfer Agent. Once this election has been made, you may simply contact the Transfer Agent at 1-800-821-3460 to request the exchange.

If you do not currently own shares of the fund whose shares you wish to acquire, we will establish a new account with the same registration, dividend and capital gains options as your current account. If you want different options for the new account, you must specify this in writing, with all signatures guaranteed as described above. See “Redemption In Writing” above.

For federal income tax purposes, an exchange is treated as a redemption of the shares surrendered in the exchange, on which you may be subject to tax, followed by a purchase of shares received in the exchange. You should consult your own tax adviser concerning the tax consequences of an exchange.

If an exchange is to a new fund, the dollar value of shares acquired must meet the fund’s minimum investment for a new account; if the exchange is to an existing account, the dollar value must equal or exceed the fund’s minimum for subsequent investments. Any amount that remains in a fund account after an exchange must not drop below the minimum account value required by the fund.

OTHER IMPORTANT INVESTMENT INFORMATION

DISTRIBUTION FEES

The Fund has adopted a distribution plan under Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act that allows the Fund to pay distribution fees for the sale and distribution of its shares. Under this plan, the Fund pays a distribution fee at an annual rate of up to 0.25% of the Fund’s average daily net assets. Because these fees are paid out of the Fund’s assets on an ongoing basis, over time these fees will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than paying other types of sales charges.

DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

The Fund ordinarily pays dividends from its net investment income and distributes net realized capital gains, if any, once a year. The Fund may make additional distributions if necessary to comply with the distribution requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”).

You may choose to have dividends and distributions of the Fund paid to you in (i) cash, (ii) additional shares of the Fund or (iii) shares of any other FBR Fund or the Fund for Government Investors, a money market fund. (See “Shareholder Services Cross-Reinvestment of Dividends and Distributions.”) You should make this election on your Account Application but you may change your election by giving written notice to the Transfer Agent at any time prior to the record date for a particular dividend or distribution. If you do not choose otherwise, all dividends and distributions will be reinvested in the Fund.

TAXES

FEDERAL TAXES

The Fund plans to distribute all of its net investment income and net realized capital gains, if any, in accordance with the timing requirements of the Code, so that the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income taxes or the 4% U.S. federal excise tax on undistributed income.

Distributions by the Fund of its net investment income and the excess, if any, of its net realized short-term capital gains over its net realized long-term capital loss are taxable to you as ordinary income. These distributions are treated as ordinary income for federal income tax purposes, but only a portion of the amount may qualify for the 70% dividends-received deduction for corporate shareholders. Distributions by the Fund of the excess, if any, of its net realized long-term capital gains over its net realized short-term capital loss are designated as capital gains distributions and are taxable to shareholders as long-term capital gains, regardless of the length of time you have held your shares. Those distributions are not eligible for the dividends-received deduction. If you sell shares in the Fund at a loss before holding such shares for more than six months, the loss will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent that you have received a capital gains distribution on those shares. Distributions will be treated in the same manner for U.S. federal income tax purposes whether you receive them in cash or in additional shares. Distributions received by shareholders of the Fund in January of a given year will be treated as received on December 31 of the preceding year provided that they were declared to shareholders of record on a date in October, November, or December of the preceding year. The Fund sends tax statements to its shareholders (with copies to the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS")) by January 31 showing the amounts and tax status of distributions made (or deemed made) during the preceding calendar year.

OTHER TAX INFORMATION

The information above is only a summary of some of the U.S. federal income tax consequences generally affecting the Fund and its U.S. shareholders, and we have made no attempt to discuss individual tax consequences. Before investing, you should also review the more detailed discussion of U.S. federal income tax considerations in the SAI. In addition to the U.S. federal income tax, you may be subject to state or local taxes on your investment in the Fund, depending on the laws of your state or local jurisdiction. **IF YOU ARE CONSIDERING AN INVESTMENT IN THE FUNDS, YOU SHOULD CONSULT YOUR TAX ADVISER TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE FUND IS SUITABLE TO YOUR PARTICULAR TAX SITUATION.**

When you sign your Account Application, you are asked pursuant to IRS regulations to provide your correct social security or taxpayer identification number and other required certifications. If you do not comply with IRS regulations, the IRS requires the Fund to withhold 31% of amounts distributed to you by the Fund as dividends or in redemption of your shares. Because your tax treatment as a shareholder depends on your purchase price and your individual tax position, you should keep your regular account statements for use in determining your tax.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The Statement of Additional Information contains additional information about the Fund's operations and is available free of charge, upon request. The information presented in the Statement of Additional Information is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus.

To request a free copy of any of the materials described above, or to make other inquiries, contact us:

By telephone: 1-888-888-0025

By mail: FBR Family of Funds
Potomac Tower
1001 Nineteenth Street North
Arlington, Virginia 22209

By e-mail: info@fbrfunds.com

On the Internet: <http://www.fbrfunds.com>

Information about the Fund (including the Statement of Additional Information) can also be reviewed and copied at the Securities Exchange Commission's ("Commission") Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C. Information on the operation of the public reference room may be obtained by calling the Commission at 1-202-942-8090. Reports and other information about the Fund are available on the Commission's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>, and copies of this information may be obtained, upon payment of a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov, or by writing the Public Reference Section of the Commission, Washington, D.C. 20549-0102.

Investment Company Act File No. 811-07665

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

FBR FAMILY OF FUNDS

FBR FINANCIAL SERVICES FUND
FBR SMALL CAP FINANCIAL FUND
FBR SMALL CAP VALUE FUND
FBR TECHNOLOGY FUND

February 28, 2001
As supplemented July 5, 2001 and October 1, 2001

FBR Family of Funds
Potomac Tower
1001 Nineteenth Street North
Arlington, Virginia 22209
Toll-Free Telephone: 1-888-888-0025

This Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") is not a Prospectus, but should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus of the FBR Family of Funds dated February 28, 2001 and the Prospectus of the FBR Technology Fund dated February 28, 2001, each as supplemented from time to time (collectively, the "Prospectus"). This SAI is incorporated by reference in its entirety into the Prospectus. The financial statements and notes contained in the Funds' annual report are incorporated by reference into this SAI. Copies of the SAI, Prospectus, annual and semi-annual reports may be obtained at no charge by writing or calling the address or phone number shown above.

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GENERAL INFORMATION

The FBR Family of Funds (the “Trust”) is an open-end management investment company. The Trust currently consists of four series of units of beneficial interest (“shares”). The outstanding shares represent interests in the FBR Financial Services Fund and FBR Small Cap Financial Fund, which are diversified series of the Trust, and the FBR Small Cap Value Fund and FBR Technology Fund, which are non-diversified series of the Trust (individually, a “Fund” and, collectively, the “Funds”). Much of the information contained in this SAI expands on subjects discussed in the Prospectus. Capitalized terms not defined herein are used as defined in the Prospectus. No investment in shares of the Funds should be made without first reading the Prospectus.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Additional Information Regarding Fund Investments

The following descriptions supplement the descriptions of the investment policies of each Fund set forth in the Prospectus. Each Fund’s investments in the following securities and other financial instruments are subject to the investment policies and limitations described in the Prospectus and this SAI.

Short-Term Obligations. With respect to each Fund there may be times when, in the opinion of the Adviser, adverse market conditions exist and it believes that the return on certain money market type instruments would be more favorable than that obtainable through a Fund’s normal investment programs. Accordingly, for temporary defensive purposes, each Fund may hold up to 100% of its total assets in cash and/or short-term obligations. To the extent that a Fund’s assets are so invested, they will not be invested so as to meet its investment objective. The short-term instruments may include high grade liquid debt securities such as variable amount master demand notes, commercial paper, certificates of deposit, bankers’ acceptances, repurchase agreements which mature in less than seven days and obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies and instrumentalities. Bankers’ acceptances are instruments of the U.S. banks which are drafts or bills of exchange “accepted” by a bank or trust company as an obligation to pay on maturity. Money market instruments may carry fixed, variable, or floating interest rates. A security’s credit may be enhanced by a bank, insurance company, or other entity. Some money market securities employ a trust or other similar structure to modify the maturity, price characteristics, or quality of financial assets so that they are eligible investments for money market funds. If the structure does not perform as intended, adverse tax or investment consequences may result.

Convertible Securities. The Funds may invest in all types of common stocks and equivalents (such as convertible debt securities and warrants) and preferred stocks. The Funds may invest in convertible securities which may offer higher income than the common stocks into which they are convertible. The convertible securities in which the Funds may invest consist of bonds, notes, debentures and preferred stocks which may be converted or exchanged at a stated or determinable exchange ratio into underlying shares of common stock. A Fund may be required to permit the issuer of a convertible security to redeem the security, convert it into the underlying common stock or sell it to a third party. Thus, a Fund may not be able to control whether the issuer of a convertible security chooses to convert that security. If the issuer chooses to do so, this action could have an adverse effect on the Fund’s ability to achieve its investment objectives.

Asset-Backed Securities. Asset-backed securities include pools of mortgages, loans, receivables or other assets. Payment of principal and interest may be largely dependent upon the cash flows generated by the assets backing the securities, and, in certain cases, supported by letters of credit, surety bonds, or other credit enhancements. The value of asset-backed securities may also be affected by the creditworthiness of the servicing agent for the pool, the originator of the loans or receivables, or the financial institution(s) providing the credit support.

Mortgage-Backed Securities. The Funds may invest in securities that directly or indirectly represent participations in, or are collateralized by the payable and payable from, mortgage loans secured by real property. (“Mortgage-Backed Securities”).

Mortgage-Backed Securities represent pools of mortgage loans assembled for sale to investors by various governmental agencies such as the Government National Mortgage Association (“Ginnie Mae”) and government-

related organizations such as Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, as well as by nongovernmental issuers such as commercial banks, savings and loan institutions, mortgage bankers, and private mortgage insurance companies. Although certain Mortgage-Backed Securities are guaranteed by a third party or otherwise similarly secured, the market value of the security, which may fluctuate, is not so secured. If the Adviser purchases a Mortgage-Backed Security at a premium, that portion may be lost if there is a decline in the market value of the security whether resulting from changes in interest rates or prepayments in the underlying mortgage collateral. As with other interest-bearing securities, the prices of such securities are inversely affected by changes in interest rates. However, though the value of a Mortgage-Backed Security may decline when interest rates rise, the converse is not necessarily true since in periods of declining interest rates the mortgages underlying the securities are prone to prepayment. For this and other reasons, a Mortgage-Backed Security's stated maturity may be shortened by unscheduled prepayments on the underlying mortgages and, therefore, it is not possible to predict accurately the securities' return to a Fund. In addition, regular payments received in respect of Mortgage-Backed Securities include both interest and principal. No assurance can be given as to the return a Fund will receive when these amounts are reinvested.

There are a number of important differences among the agencies and instrumentalities of the U.S. Government that issue Mortgage-Backed Securities and among the securities that they issue. Mortgage-Backed Securities issued by Ginnie Mae include Ginnie Mae Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates which are guaranteed as to the timely payment of principal and interest by Ginnie Mae. This guarantee is backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. Ginnie Mae is a wholly-owned U.S. Government corporation within the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Ginnie Mae certificates also are supported by the authority of Ginnie Mae to borrow funds from the U.S. Treasury to make payments under its guarantee. Mortgage-Backed Securities issued by Fannie Mae include Fannie Mae Guaranteed Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates (also known as "Fannie Maes") which are guaranteed as to timely payment of the principal and interest by Fannie Mae. Fannie Maes are solely the obligations of Fannie Mae and are not backed by or entitled to the full faith and credit of the United States. Fannie Mae is a government-sponsored organization owned entirely by private stockholders. Mortgage-Backed Securities issued by Freddie Mac include Freddie Mac Mortgage Participation Certificates (also known as "Freddie Mac PC's"). Freddie Mac is a corporate instrumentality of the United States, created pursuant to an Act of Congress, which is owned entirely by Federal Home Loan Banks. Freddie Macs are not guaranteed by the United States or by any Federal Home Loan Bank. Freddie Macs entitle the holder to timely payment of interest, which is guaranteed by Freddie Mac. Freddie Mac guarantees either ultimate collection or timely payment of all principal payments on the underlying mortgage loans. When Freddie Mac does not guarantee timely payment of principal, Freddie Mac may remit the amount due on account of its guarantee of ultimate payment of principal at any time after default on an underlying mortgage, but in no event later than one year after it becomes payable.

The Funds may also invest in Mortgage-Backed Securities which are collateralized mortgage obligations structured on pools of mortgage pass-through certificates or mortgage loans ("CFOs" and "REMICs") and derivative multiple-class mortgage-backed securities ("Stripped Mortgage-Backed Securities" or "SMBSs").

Structured Securities. Structured securities employ a trust or other similar structure to modify the maturity, price characteristics or quality of financial assets. For example, structural features can be used to modify the maturity of a security or interest rate adjustment features can be used to enhance price stability. If the structure does not perform as intended, adverse tax or investment consequences may result. Neither the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") nor any other regulatory authority has ruled definitively on certain legal issues presented by structured securities. Future tax or other regulatory determinations could adversely affect the value, liquidity or tax treatment of the income received from these securities or the nature and timing of distributions made by a Fund. The payment of principal and interest on structured securities may be largely dependent on the cash flows generated by the underlying financial assets.

Variable or Floating Rate Securities. Variable or floating rate securities provide for periodic adjustments of the interest rate paid. Variable rate securities provide for a specific periodic adjustment in the interest rate, while floating rate securities have interest rates that change whenever there is a change in a designated benchmark rate. Some variable or floating rate securities have put features.

Swap Agreements. Swap agreements can be individually negotiated and structured to include exposure to a variety of different types of investments or market factors. Depending on their structure, swap agreements may increase or

decrease a Fund's exposure to long- or short-term interest rates (in the United States or abroad), foreign currency values, mortgage securities, corporate borrowing rates, or other factors such as security prices or inflation rates. Swap agreements can take many different forms and are known by a variety of names. The Funds are not limited to any particular form of swap agreement if the Adviser determines it is consistent with a Fund's investment objective and policies.

In a typical cap or floor agreement, one party agrees to make payments only under specified circumstances, usually in return for payment of a fee by the other party. For example, the buyer of an interest rate cap obtains the right to receive payments to the extent that a specific interest rate exceeds an agreed-upon level, while the seller of an interest rate floor is obligated to make payments to the extent that a specified interest rate falls below an agreed-upon level. An interest rate collar combines elements of buying a cap and selling a floor.

Swap agreements will tend to shift a Fund's investment exposure from one type of investment to another. For example, if a Fund agreed to exchange payments in dollars for payments in foreign currency, the swap agreement would tend to decrease the Fund's exposure to U.S. interest rates and increase its exposure to foreign currency and interest rates. Caps and floors have an effect similar to buying or writing options. Depending on how they are used, swap agreements may increase or decrease the overall volatility of a Fund's investments and its share price.

The most significant factor in the performance of swap agreements is the change in the specific interest rate, currency, or other factors that determine the amounts of payments due to and from a Fund. If a swap agreement calls for payments by a Fund, the Fund must be prepared to make such payments when due. In addition, if the counterparty's creditworthiness declined, the value of a swap agreement would be likely to decline, potentially resulting in losses. Each Fund expects to be able to eliminate its exposure under swap agreements whether by assignment or other disposition, or by entering into an offsetting swap agreement with the same party or a similarly creditworthy party.

Each Fund will maintain appropriate liquid assets in a segregated custodial account to cover its current obligations under swap agreements. If a Fund enters into a swap agreement on a net basis, it will segregate assets with a daily value at least equal to the excess, if any, of the Fund's accrued obligations under the swap agreement over the accrued amount the Fund is entitled to receive under the agreement. If a Fund enters into a swap agreement on other than a net basis, it will segregate assets with a value equal to the full amount of the Fund's accrued obligations under the agreement.

Indexed Securities. The Funds may purchase securities whose prices are indexed to the prices of other securities, securities indices, currencies, precious metals or other commodities, or other financial indicators. Indexed securities typically, but not always, are debt securities or deposits whose value at maturity or coupon rate is determined by reference to a specific instrument or statistic. Gold-indexed securities, for example, typically provide for a maturity value that depends on the price of gold, resulting in a security whose price tends to rise and fall together with gold prices. Currency-indexed securities typically are short-term to intermediate-term debt securities whose maturity values or interest rates are determined by reference to the values of one or more specified foreign currencies, and may offer higher yields than U.S. dollar-denominated securities of equivalent issuers. Currency-indexed securities may be positively or negatively indexed; that is, their maturity value may increase when the specified currency value increases, resulting in a security that performs similarly to a foreign-denominated instrument, or their maturity value may decline when foreign currencies increase, resulting in a security whose price characteristics are similar to a put on the underlying currency. Currency-indexed securities may also have prices that depend on the value of a number of different foreign currencies relative to each other.

The performance of indexed securities depends to a great extent on the performance of the security, currency, or other instrument to which they are indexed, and may also be influenced by interest rate changes in the United States and abroad. At the same time, indexed securities are subject to the credit risks associated with the issuer of the security, and their values may decline substantially if the issuer's creditworthiness deteriorates. Recent issuers of indexed securities have included banks, corporations, and certain U.S. Government agencies. Indexed securities may be more volatile than the underlying instruments.

Stripped Securities. The Funds may also purchase separately traded interest and principal component parts of such obligations that are transferable through the Federal book entry system, known as Separately Traded Registered

Interest and Principal Securities (“STRIPS”) and Coupon Under Book Entry Safekeeping (“CUBES”). These instruments are issued by banks and brokerage firms and are created by depositing U.S. Treasury notes and U.S. Treasury bonds into a special account at a custodian bank; the custodian holds the interest and principal payments for the benefit of the registered owner of the certificates or receipts. The custodian arranges for the issuance of the certificates or receipts evidencing ownership and maintains the register. Receipts include Treasury Receipts (“TRs”), Treasury Investment Growth Receipts (“TIGRs”) and Certificates of Accrual on Treasury Securities (“CATS”).

STRIPS, CUBES, TRs, TIGRs and CATS are sold as zero coupon securities, which means that they are sold at a substantial discount and redeemed at face value at their maturity date without interim cash payments of interest or principal. This discount is amortized over the life of the security, and such amortization will constitute the income earned on the security for both accounting and tax purposes. Because of these features, these securities may be subject to greater interest rate volatility than interest-paying U.S. Treasury obligations. Bonds issued by the Resolution Funding Corporation (REFCORP) can also be stripped in this fashion. REFCORP Strips are eligible investments for the Funds.

Zero Coupon Bonds. The Funds are permitted to purchase zero coupon bonds. Zero coupon bonds are purchased at a discount from the face amount because the buyer receives only the right to receive a fixed payment on a certain date in the future and does not receive any periodic interest payments. The effect of owning instruments which do not make current interest payments is that a fixed yield is earned not only on the original investment but also, in effect, on all discount accretion during the life of the obligations. This implicit reinvestment of earnings at the same rate eliminates the risk of being unable to reinvest distributions at a rate as high as the implicit yields on the zero coupon bond, but at the same time eliminates the holder’s ability to reinvest at higher rates in the future. For this reason, zero coupon bonds are subject to substantially greater price fluctuations during periods of changing market interest rates than are comparable securities which pay interest currently, whose fluctuation increases the longer the period of maturity. Although zero coupon bonds do not pay interest to holders prior to maturity, U.S. federal income tax law requires a Fund to recognize as interest income a portion of the bond’s discount each year and this income must then be distributed to shareholders along with other income earned by the Fund. To the extent that any shareholders in a Fund elect to receive their dividends in cash rather than reinvest such dividends in additional shares, cash to make these distributions will have to be provided from the assets of the Fund or other sources such as proceeds of sales of Fund shares and/or sales of portfolio securities. In such cases, the Fund will not be able to purchase additional income producing securities with cash used to make such distributions and its current income may ultimately be reduced as a result.

Real Estate-Related Investments. Real estate-related instruments include real estate investment trusts, commercial and residential mortgage-backed securities, and real estate financings. Real estate-related instruments are sensitive to factors such as real estate values, property taxes, interest rates, cash flow of underlying real estate assets, overbuilding, and the management skill and creditworthiness of the issuer. Real estate-related instruments may also be affected by tax and regulatory requirements, such as those relating to the environment.

Repurchase Agreements. Under the terms of a repurchase agreement, a Fund acquires securities from financial institutions or registered broker-dealers, subject to the seller’s agreement to repurchase such securities at a mutually agreed upon date and price. The seller is required to maintain the value of collateral held pursuant to the agreement at not less than the repurchase price (including accrued interest). If the seller were to default on its repurchase obligation or become insolvent, the Fund would suffer a loss to the extent that the proceeds from a sale of the underlying portfolio securities were less than the repurchase price, or to the extent that the disposition of such securities by the Fund was delayed pending court action. Repurchase agreements are considered to be loans by the staff of the Commission.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements. Each Fund may borrow funds for temporary purposes by entering into reverse repurchase agreements in accordance with the Fund’s investment restrictions. Pursuant to such agreements, a Fund would sell portfolio securities to financial institutions such as banks and broker-dealers, and agree to repurchase the securities at the mutually agreed-upon date and price. The Funds intend to enter into reverse repurchase agreements only to avoid otherwise selling securities during unfavorable market conditions to meet redemptions. At the time a Fund enters into a reverse repurchase agreement, it will place in a segregated custodial account assets consistent with the Fund’s investment restrictions having a value equal to the repurchase price (including accrued interest), and

will subsequently monitor the account to ensure that such equivalent value is maintained. Such assets will include U.S. Government securities or other liquid, high-grade debt securities. Reverse repurchase agreements involve the risk that the market value of the securities sold by a Fund may decline below the price at which the Fund is obligated to repurchase the securities. Reverse repurchase agreements are considered to be borrowing by a Fund under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act").

Lower-Rated Debt Securities. The Funds may purchase lower-rated debt securities, commonly referred to as "junk bonds" (those rated below the fourth highest grade by a nationally recognized statistical ratings organization ("NRSRO") and non-rated securities judged by the Adviser or the Sub-Adviser to be of equivalent quality), that have poor protection with respect to the payment of interest and repayment of principal, or that may be in default. These securities are often considered to be speculative and involve greater risk of loss or price changes due to changes in the issuer's capacity to pay. The market prices of lower-rated debt securities may fluctuate more than those of higher-rated debt securities and may decline significantly in periods of general economic difficulty, which may follow periods of rising interest rates.

While the market for high-yield corporate debt securities has been in existence for many years and has weathered previous economic downturns, the 1980s brought a dramatic increase in the use of such securities to fund highly leveraged corporate acquisitions and restructuring. Past experience may not provide an accurate indication of future performance of the high-yield bond market, especially during periods of economic recession.

The market for lower-rated debt securities may be thinner and less active than that for higher-rated debt securities, which can adversely affect the prices at which the former are sold. If market quotations are not available, lower-rated debt securities will be valued in accordance with procedures established by the Board of Trustees, including the use of outside pricing services. Judgment plays a greater role in valuing high-yield corporate debt securities than is the case for securities for which more external sources for quotations and last-sale information are available. Adverse publicity and changing investor perceptions may affect the ability of outside pricing services to value lower-rated debt securities and the Fund's ability to sell these securities.

Since the risk of default is higher for lower-rated debt securities, the Adviser's research and credit analysis are an especially important part of managing securities of this type held by the Funds. In considering investments for the Funds, the Adviser or the Sub-Adviser will attempt to identify those issuers of high-yielding debt securities whose financial condition is adequate to meet future obligations, has improved, or is expected to improve in the future. The analysis focuses on relative values based on such factors as interest or dividend coverage, asset coverage, earnings prospects, and the experience and managerial strength of the issuer.

A Fund may choose, at its expense or in conjunction with others, to pursue litigation or otherwise exercise its right as security holder to seek to protect the interests of security holders if it determines this to be in the best interest of the Fund's shareholders.

Illiquid Investments and Restricted Securities. Each Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in illiquid investments, including restricted securities which do not meet the criteria for liquidity established by the Trust's Board of Trustees. Illiquid investments are investments that cannot be sold or disposed of in the ordinary course of business, within seven days, at approximately the prices at which they are valued. Under the supervision of the Board of Trustees, the Adviser determines the liquidity of each Fund's investments and, through reports from the Adviser, the Board of Trustees monitors investments in illiquid instruments. In determining the liquidity of a Fund's investments, the Adviser may consider various factors, including: (1) the frequency of trades and quotations; (2) the number of dealers and prospective purchasers in the marketplace; (3) dealer undertakings to make a market; (4) the nature of the security (including any demand or tender features); and (5) the nature of the marketplace for trades (including the ability to assign or offset a Fund's rights and obligations relating to the investment). Investments currently considered by the Funds to be illiquid include repurchase agreements not entitling the holder to payment of principal and interest within seven days. Also, the Adviser or the Sub-Adviser may determine some over-the-counter options, restricted securities and loans and other direct debt instruments, and swap agreements to be illiquid. In the absence of market quotations, illiquid investments are priced at fair value as determined in good faith in accordance with procedures established by the Board of Trustees. If through a change in values, net assets, or other circumstances, a Fund were in a position where more than 15% of its net assets were invested in illiquid securities, it would seek to take appropriate steps to protect liquidity.

Restricted securities are securities that cannot be sold to the public without registration under the Securities Act of 1933. Unless registered for sale, these securities can only be sold in privately negotiated transactions or pursuant to an exemption from registration. The ability of the Trustees to determine the liquidity of certain restricted securities is permitted under a position of the staff of the Commission set forth in the adopting release for Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933 (“Rule 144A”). Rule 144A is a nonexclusive safe-harbor for certain secondary market transactions involving securities subject to restrictions on resale under federal securities laws. Rule 144A provides an exemption from registration for resales of otherwise restricted securities to qualified institutional buyers. Rule 144A was expected to further enhance the liquidity of the secondary market for securities eligible for resale under Rule 144A. The Trustees determine the liquidity of certain restricted securities, including Rule 144A securities and foreign securities.

The Trustees consider the following criteria in determining the liquidity of certain restricted securities: the frequency of trades and quotes for the security; the number of dealers willing to purchase or sell the security and the number of other potential buyers; dealer undertakings to make a market in the security; and the nature of the security and the nature of the marketplace trades. The Trustees have delegated to the Adviser the daily function of determining and monitoring the liquidity of restricted securities pursuant to the above criteria and guidelines adopted by the Trustees. The Trustees will continue to monitor and periodically review the Adviser’s selection of Rule 144A securities as well as any determinations as to their liquidity.

Loans and Other Debt Instruments. Loans and other direct debt instruments are interests in amounts owed by a corporate, governmental, or other borrower to another party. They may represent amounts owed to lenders or lending syndicates (loans and loan participation), to suppliers of goods or services (trade claims or other receivables), or to other parties. Direct debt instruments involve a risk of loss in case of default or insolvency of the borrower and may offer less legal protection to the Funds in the event of fraud or misrepresentation. In addition, loan participations involve a risk of insolvency of the lending bank or other financial intermediary. Direct debt instruments may also include standby financing commitments that obligate the Funds to supply additional cash to the borrower on demand.

Foreign Investment. The Funds may invest in securities issued by foreign branches of U.S. banks, foreign banks, or other foreign issuers, including American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”), European Depositary Receipts (“EDRs”) and Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”) and securities purchased on foreign securities exchanges and over-the-counter.

Depositary receipts are not usually denominated in the same currency as the securities into which they may be converted. Generally, ADRs, in registered form, are designed for use in U.S. securities markets and EDRs and GDRs, in bearer form, are designed for use in European and global securities markets. ADRs are receipts typically issued by a U.S. bank or trust company evidencing ownership of the underlying securities. EDRs and GDRs are European and global receipts, respectively, evidencing a similar arrangement.

Other permissible investments include: Eurodollar Certificates of Deposit (“ECDs”), which are U.S. dollar-denominated certificates of deposit issued by branches of foreign and domestic banks located outside the United States; Yankee Certificates of Deposit (“Yankee CDs”), which are certificates of deposit issued by a U.S. branch of a foreign bank denominated in U.S. dollars and held in the United States; Eurodollar Time Deposits (“ETDs”), which are U.S. dollar-denominated deposits in a foreign branch of a U.S. bank or a foreign bank; and Canadian Time Deposits (“CTDs”), which are U.S. dollar-denominated certificates of deposit issued by Canadian offices of major Canadian Banks. Such investments may subject the Funds to significant investment risks that are different from, and additional to, those related to investments in obligations of U.S. domestic issuers or in U.S. securities markets.

The value of securities denominated in or indexed to foreign currencies, and of dividends and interest from such securities, can change significantly when foreign currencies strengthen or weaken relative to the U.S. dollar. Foreign securities markets generally have less trading volume and less liquidity than U.S. markets, and prices on some foreign markets can be highly volatile. Many foreign countries lack uniform accounting and disclosure standards comparable to those applicable to U.S. companies, and it may be more difficult to obtain reliable information regarding an issuer’s financial condition and operations. In addition, the costs of foreign investing,

including withholding taxes, brokerage commissions, and custodial costs, are generally higher than for U.S. investments.

Foreign markets may offer less protection to investors than U.S. markets. Foreign issuers, brokers, and securities markets may be subject to less government supervision. Foreign branches of U.S. banks and foreign banks may be subject to less stringent reserve requirements than those applicable to domestic branches of U.S. banks. Foreign security trading practices, including those involving the release of assets in advance of payment, may involve increased risks in the event of a failed trade or the insolvency of a broker-dealer, and may involve substantial delays. It may also be difficult to enforce legal rights in foreign countries.

Investing abroad also involves different political and economic risks. Foreign investments may be affected by actions of foreign governments adverse to the interests of U.S. investors, including the possibility of expropriation or nationalization of assets, confiscatory taxation, restrictions on U.S. investment or on the ability to repatriate assets or convert currency into U.S. dollars, or other government intervention. There may be a greater possibility of default by foreign governments or foreign government-sponsored enterprises. Investments in foreign countries also involve a risk of local political, economic, or social instability, military action or unrest, or adverse diplomatic developments. There is no assurance that the Adviser will be able to anticipate these potential events or counter their effects.

The considerations noted above generally are intensified for investments in developing countries. Developing countries may have relatively unstable governments, economies based on only a few industries, and securities markets that trade a small number of securities.

The Funds may invest in foreign securities that impose restrictions on transfer within the U.S. or to U.S. persons. Although securities subject to transfer restrictions may be marketable abroad, they may be less liquid than foreign securities of the same class that are not subject to such restrictions.

Foreign Currency Transactions. Each Fund may conduct foreign currency transactions on a spot (i.e., cash) basis or by entering into forward contracts to purchase or sell foreign currencies at a future date and price. A Fund will convert currencies on a spot basis from time to time, and investors should be aware of the costs of currency conversion. Although foreign exchange dealers generally do not charge a fee for conversion, they do realize a profit based on the difference between the prices at which they are buying and selling various currencies. Thus, a dealer may offer to sell a foreign currency to a Fund at one rate, while offering a lesser rate of exchange should the Fund desire to resell that currency to the dealer. Forward contracts are generally traded in an interbank market conducted directly between currency traders (usually large commercial banks) and their customers. The parties to a forward contract may agree to offset or terminate the contract before its maturity, or may hold the contract to maturity and complete the contemplated currency exchange.

Each Fund may use currency forward contracts for any purpose consistent with its investment objective. The following discussion summarizes the principal currency management strategies involving forward contracts that could be used by the Funds. The Funds may also use swap agreements, indexed securities, and options and futures contracts relating to foreign currencies for the same purposes.

When a Fund agrees to buy or sell a security denominated in a foreign currency, it may desire to “lock in” the U.S. dollar price of the security. By entering into a forward contract for the purchase or sale, for a fixed amount of U.S. dollars, of the amount of foreign currency involved in the underlying security transaction, a Fund will be able to protect itself against an adverse change in foreign currency values between the date the security is purchased or sold and the date on which payment is made or received. This technique is sometimes referred to as a “settlement hedge” or “transaction hedge.” The Funds may also enter into forward contracts to purchase or sell a foreign currency in anticipation of future purchases or sales of securities denominated in foreign currency, even if the specific investments have not yet been selected by the Adviser or the Sub-Adviser.

The Funds may also use forward contracts to hedge against a decline in the value of existing investments denominated in foreign currency. For example, if a Fund owned securities denominated in pounds sterling, it could enter into a forward contract to sell pounds sterling in return for U.S. dollars to hedge against possible declines in the pound’s value. Such a hedge, sometimes referred to as a “position hedge,” would tend to offset both positive

and negative currency fluctuations, but would not offset changes in security values caused by other factors. A Fund could also hedge the position by selling another currency expected to perform similarly to the pound sterling -- for example, by entering into a forward contract to sell Deutschemarks or European Currency Units in return for U.S. dollars. This type of hedge, sometimes referred to as a "proxy hedge," could offer advantages in terms of cost, yield, or efficiency, but generally would not hedge currency exposure as effectively as a simple hedge into U.S. dollars. Proxy hedges may result in losses if the currency used to hedge does not perform similarly to the currency in which the hedged securities are denominated.

A Fund may enter into forward contracts to shift its investment exposure from one currency into another. This may include shifting exposure from U.S. dollars to a foreign currency, or from one foreign currency to another foreign currency. For example, if a Fund held investments denominated in Deutschemarks, the Fund could enter into forward contracts to sell Deutschemarks and purchase Swiss Francs. This type of strategy, sometimes known as a "cross-hedge," will tend to reduce or eliminate exposure to the currency that is sold, and increase exposure to the currency that is purchased, much as if the Fund had sold a security denominated in one currency and purchased an equivalent security denominated in another. Cross-hedges protect against losses resulting from a decline in the hedged currency, but will cause a Fund to assume the risk of fluctuations in the value of the currency it purchases.

Under certain conditions, Commission guidelines require mutual funds to set aside appropriate liquid assets in a segregated custodial account to cover currency forward contracts. As required by Commission guidelines, the Funds will segregate assets to cover currency forward contracts, if any, whose purpose is essentially speculative. The Funds will not segregate assets to cover forward contracts entered into for hedging purposes, including settlement hedges, position hedges, and proxy hedges.

Successful use of currency management strategies will depend on the Adviser's skill in analyzing and predicting currency values. Currency management strategies may substantially change a Fund's investment exposure to changes in currency exchange rates, and could result in losses to the Fund if currencies do not perform as anticipated. For example, if a currency's value rose at a time when the Adviser had hedged a Fund by selling that currency in exchange for U.S. dollars, the Fund would be unable to participate in the currency's appreciation. If a Fund hedges currency exposure through proxy hedges, the Fund could realize currency losses from the hedge and the security position at the same time if the two currencies do not move in tandem. Similarly, if the Adviser increases a Fund's exposure to a foreign currency, and that currency's value declines, the Fund will realize a loss. There is no assurance that the use of currency management strategies will be advantageous to a Fund or that it will hedge at an appropriate time.

Futures Contracts. The Funds may enter into futures contracts, options on futures contracts and stock index futures contracts and options thereon for the purposes of remaining fully invested and reducing transaction costs. Futures contracts provide for the future sale by one party and purchase by another party of a specified amount of a specific security, class of securities, or an index at a specified future time and at a specified price. A stock 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 stock index value at the close of trading of the contracts and the price at which the futures contract is originally struck. Futures contracts which are standardized as to maturity date and underlying financial instrument are traded on national futures exchanges. Futures exchanges and trading are regulated under the Commodity Exchange Act by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC"), a U.S. Government agency.

Although futures contracts by their terms call for actual delivery and acceptance of the underlying securities, in most cases the contracts are closed out before the settlement date without the making or taking of delivery. Closing out an open futures position is done by taking an opposite position ("buying" a contract which has previously been "sold," or "selling" a contract previously "purchased") in an identical contract to terminate the position. A futures contract on a securities index is an agreement obligating either party to pay, and entitling the other party to receive, while the contract is outstanding, cash payments based on the level of a specified securities index. The acquisition of put and call options on futures contracts will, respectively, give the Funds the right (but not the obligation), for a specified price, to sell or to purchase the underlying futures contract, upon exercise of the option, at any time during the option period. Brokerage commissions are incurred when a futures contract is bought or sold.

Futures traders are required to make a good faith margin deposit in cash or U.S. Government securities with a broker or custodian to initiate and maintain open positions in futures contracts. A margin deposit is intended to assure completion of the contract (delivery or acceptance of the underlying security) if it is not terminated prior to the specified delivery date. Minimal initial margin requirements are established by the futures exchange and may be changed. Brokers may establish deposit requirements which are higher than the exchange minimums. Initial margin deposits on futures contracts are customarily set at levels much lower than the prices at which the underlying securities are purchased and sold, typically ranging upward from less than 5% of the value of the contract being traded.

After a futures contract position is opened, the value of the contract is marked to market daily. If the futures contract price changes to the extent that the margin on deposit does not satisfy margin requirements, payment of additional "variation" margin will be required. Conversely, a change in the contract value may reduce the required margin, resulting in a repayment of excess margin to the contract holder. Variation margin payments are made to and from the futures broker for as long as the contract remains open. A Fund expects to earn interest income while its margin deposits are held pending performance on the futures contract.

When interest rates are expected to rise or market values of portfolio securities are expected to fall, a Fund can seek, through the sale of futures, contracts to offset a decline in the value of its portfolio securities. When interest rates are expected to fall or market values are expected to rise, a Fund, through the purchase of such contracts, can attempt to secure better rates or prices for the Fund than might later be available in the market when it effects anticipated purchases.

A Fund's ability to effectively utilize futures trading depends on several factors. First, it is possible that there will not be a perfect price correlation between the futures contracts and their underlying stock index. Second, it is possible that a lack of liquidity for futures contracts could exist in the secondary market, resulting in an inability to close a futures position prior to its maturity date. Third, the purchase of a futures contract involves the risk that the Fund could lose more than the original margin deposit required to initiate a futures transaction.

Restrictions on the Use of Futures Contracts. A Fund will only sell futures contracts to protect securities it owns against price declines or purchase contracts to protect against an increase in the price of securities it intends to purchase. A Fund will not enter into futures contract transactions for purposes other than bona fide hedging purposes to the extent that, immediately thereafter, the sum of its initial margin deposits on open contracts exceeds 5% of the market value of the Fund's total assets. In addition, the Fund will not enter into futures contracts to the extent that the value of the futures contracts held would exceed one third of the Fund's total assets. Futures transactions will be limited to the extent necessary to maintain the Fund's qualification as a regulated investment company.

The Trust, on behalf of each Fund, has undertaken to restrict its futures contract trading as follows: first, a Fund will not engage in transactions in futures contracts for speculative purposes; second, a Fund will not market its funds to the public as commodity pools or otherwise as vehicles for trading in the commodities futures or commodity options markets; third, a Fund will disclose to all prospective shareholders the purpose of and limitations on its commodity futures trading; fourth, a Fund will submit to the CFTC special calls for information. Accordingly, registration as a commodities pool operator with the CFTC is not required.

In addition to the margin restrictions discussed above, transactions in futures contracts may involve the segregation of funds pursuant to requirements imposed by the Commission. Under those requirements, where a Fund has a long position in a futures contract, it may be required to establish a segregated account (not with a futures commission merchant or broker, except as may be permitted under Commission rules) containing cash or certain liquid assets equal to the purchase price of the contract (less any margin on deposit). For a short position in futures or forward contracts held by a Fund, those requirements may mandate the establishment of a segregated account (not with a futures commission merchant or broker, except as may be permitted under Commission rules) with cash or certain liquid assets that, when added to the amounts deposited as margin, equal the market value of the instruments underlying the futures contracts (but are not less than the price at which the short positions were established). However, segregation of assets is not required if a Fund "covers" a long position. For example, instead of segregating assets, a Fund, when holding a long position in a futures contract, could purchase a put option on the same futures contract with a strike price as high or higher than the price of the contract held by the Fund. In

addition, where a Fund takes short positions, or engages in sales of call options, it need not segregate assets if it “covers” these positions. For example, where the Fund holds a short position in a futures contract, it may cover by owning the instruments underlying the contract. A Fund may also cover such a position by holding a call option permitting it to purchase the same futures contract at a price no higher than the price at which the short position was established. When a Fund sells a call option on a futures contract, it may cover either by entering into a long position in the same contract at a price no higher than the strike price of the call option or by owning the instruments underlying the futures contract. A Fund could also cover this position by holding a separate call option permitting it to purchase the same futures contract at a price no higher than the strike price of the call option sold by the Fund.

In addition, the extent to which a Fund may enter into transactions involving futures contracts may be limited by the Internal Revenue Code’s requirements for qualification as a registered investment company and the Fund’s intention to qualify as such.

Risk Factors in Future Transactions. Positions in futures contracts may be closed out only on an exchange which provides a secondary market for such futures. However, there can be no assurance that a liquid secondary market will exist for any particular futures contract at any specific time. Thus, it may not be possible to close a futures position. In the event of adverse price movements, a Fund would continue to be required to make daily cash payments to maintain the required margin. In such situations, if the Fund has insufficient cash, it may have to sell portfolio securities to meet daily margin requirements at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so. In addition, the Fund may be required to make delivery of the instruments underlying futures contracts it holds. The inability to close options and futures positions also could have an adverse impact on the ability to effectively hedge them. A Fund will minimize the risk that it will be unable to close out a futures contract by only entering into futures contracts which are traded on national futures exchanges and for which there appears to be a liquid secondary market.

The risk of loss in trading futures contracts in some strategies can be substantial, due both to the low margin deposits required, and the extremely high degree of leverage involved in futures pricing. Because the deposit requirements in the futures markets are less onerous than margin requirements in the securities market, there may be increased participation by speculators in the futures market which may also cause temporary price distortions. A relatively small price movement in a futures contract may result in immediate and substantial loss (as well as gain) to the investor. For example, if at the time of purchase, 10% of the value of the futures contract is deposited as margin, a subsequent 10% decrease in the value of the futures contract would result in a total loss of the margin deposit, before any deduction for the transaction costs, if the account were then closed out. A 15% decrease would result in a loss equal to 150% of the original margin deposit if the contract were closed out. Thus, a purchase or sale of a futures contract may result in losses in excess of the amount invested in the contract. However, because the futures strategies engaged in by a Fund are only for hedging purposes, it is expected that the Fund is generally not subject to risks of loss exceeding those that would be undertaken if, instead of the futures contract, it had invested in the underlying financial instrument and sold it after the decline.

Utilization of futures transactions by a Fund involves the risk of imperfect or no correlation where the securities underlying futures contract have different maturities than the portfolio securities being hedged. It is also possible that a Fund could both lose money on futures contracts and also experience a decline in value of its portfolio securities. There is also the risk of loss by a Fund of margin deposits in the event of bankruptcy of a broker with whom the Fund has an open position in a futures contract or related option.

Options. The Funds may purchase and sell put and call options on their portfolio securities to enhance investment performance and to protect against changes in market prices.

Covered Call Options. A Fund may write covered call options on its securities to realize a greater current return through the receipt of premiums than it would realize on its securities alone. Such option transactions may also be used as a limited form of hedging against a decline in the price of securities owned by the Fund.

A call option gives the holder the right to purchase, and obligates the writer to sell, a security at the exercise price at any time before the expiration date. A call option is “covered” if the writer, at all times while obligated as a writer, either owns the underlying securities (or comparable securities satisfying the cover requirements of the securities exchanges), or has the right to acquire such securities through immediate conversion of securities.

In return for the premium received when it writes a covered call option, a Fund gives up some or all of the opportunity to profit from an increase in the market price of the securities covering the call option during the life of the option. The Fund retains the risk of loss should the price of such securities decline. If the option expires unexercised, the Fund realizes a gain equal to the premium, which may be offset by a decline in price of the underlying security. If the option is exercised, the Fund realizes a gain or loss equal to the difference between the Fund's cost for the underlying security and the proceeds of sale (exercise price minus commissions) plus the amount of the premium.

A Fund may terminate a call option that it has written before it expires by entering into a closing purchase transaction. A Fund may enter into closing purchase transactions in order to free itself to sell the underlying security or to write another call on the security, realize a profit on a previously written call option, or protect a security from being called in an unexpected market rise. Any profits from a closing purchase transaction may be offset by a decline in the value of the underlying security. Conversely, because increases in the market price of a call option will generally reflect increases in the market price of the underlying security, any loss resulting from a closing purchase transaction is likely to be offset in whole or in part by unrealized appreciation of the underlying security owned by the Fund.

Covered Put Options. A Fund may write covered put options in order to enhance its current return. Such options transactions may also be used as a limited form of hedging against an increase in the price of securities that the Fund plans to purchase. A put option gives the holder the right to sell, and obligates the writer to buy, a security at the exercise price at any time before the expiration date. A put option is "covered" if the writer segregates cash and high-grade short-term debt obligations or other permissible collateral equal to the price to be paid if the option is exercised.

In addition to the receipt of premiums and the potential gains from terminating such options in closing purchase transactions, a Fund also receives interest on the cash and debt securities maintained to cover the exercise price of the option. By writing a put option, a Fund assumes the risk that it may be required to purchase the underlying security for an exercise price higher than its then current market value, resulting in a potential capital loss unless the security later appreciates in value.

A Fund may terminate a put option that it has written before it expires by a closing purchase transaction. Any loss from this transaction may be partially or entirely offset by the premium received on the terminated option.

Purchasing Put and Call Options. A Fund may also purchase put options to protect portfolio holdings against a decline in market value. This protection lasts for the life of the put option because the Fund, as a holder of the option, may sell the underlying security at the exercise price regardless of any decline in its market price. In order for a put option to be profitable, the market price of the underlying security must decline sufficiently below the exercise price to cover the premium and transaction costs that the Fund must pay. These costs will reduce any profit the Fund might have realized had it sold the underlying security instead of buying the put option.

A Fund may purchase call options to hedge against an increase in the price of securities that the Fund wants ultimately to buy. Such hedge protection is provided during the life of the call option since the Fund, as holder of the call option, is able to buy the underlying security at the exercise price regardless of any increase in the underlying security's market price. In order for a call option to be profitable, the market price of the underlying security must rise sufficiently above the exercise price to cover the premium and transaction costs. These costs will reduce any profit the Fund might have realized had it bought the underlying security at the time it purchased the call option.

A Fund may also purchase put and call options to attempt to enhance its current return.

Options on Foreign Securities. The Funds may purchase and sell options on foreign securities if the Adviser believes that the investment characteristics of such options, including the risks of investing in such options, are consistent with the Fund's investment objectives. It is expected that risks related to such options will not differ materially from risks related to options on U.S. securities. However, position limits and other rules of foreign

exchanges may differ from those in the U.S. In addition, options markets in some countries, many of which are relatively new, may be less liquid than comparable markets in the U.S.

Risks Involved in the Sale of Options. Options transactions involve certain risks, including the risks that the Adviser will not forecast interest rate or market movements correctly, that a Fund may be unable at times to close out such positions, or that hedging transactions may not accomplish their purpose because of imperfect market correlations. The successful use of these strategies depends on the ability of the Adviser to forecast market and interest rate movements correctly.

An exchange-listed option may be closed out only on an exchange which provides a secondary market for an option of the same series. There is no assurance that a liquid secondary market on an exchange will exist for any particular option or at any particular time. If no secondary market were to exist, it would be impossible to enter into a closing transaction to close out an option position. As a result, a Fund may be forced to continue to hold, or to purchase at a fixed price, a security on which it has sold an option at a time when the Adviser believes it is inadvisable to do so.

Higher than anticipated trading activity or order flow or other unforeseen events might cause The Options Clearing Corporation or an exchange to institute special trading procedures or restrictions that might restrict a Fund's use of options. The exchanges have established limitations on the maximum number of calls and puts of each class that may be held or written by an investor or group of investors acting in concert. It is possible that the Trust and other clients of the Adviser may be considered such a group. These position limits may restrict the Funds' ability to purchase or sell options on particular securities.

Options which are not traded on national securities exchanges may be closed out only with the other party to the option transaction. For that reason, it may be more difficult to close out unlisted options than listed options. Furthermore, unlisted options are not subject to the protection afforded purchasers of listed options by The Options Clearing Corporation.

Government regulations, particularly the requirements for qualification as a "regulated investment company" under the Internal Revenue Code, may also restrict the Funds' use of options.

Special Expiration Price Options. The Funds may purchase over-the-counter ("OTC") puts and calls with respect to specified securities ("special expiration price options") pursuant to which the Funds in effect may create a custom index relating to a particular industry or sector that the Adviser believes will increase or decrease in value generally as a group. In exchange for a premium, the counterparty, whose performance is guaranteed by a broker-dealer, agrees to purchase (or sell) a specified number of shares of a particular stock at a specified price and further agrees to cancel the option at a specified price that decreases straight line over the term of the option. Thus, the value of the special expiration price option is comprised of the market value of the applicable underlying security relative to the option exercise price and the value of the remaining premium. However, if the value of the underlying security increases (or decreases) by a prenegotiated amount, the special expiration price option is canceled and becomes worthless. A portion of the dividends during the term of the option are applied to reduce the exercise price if the options are exercised. Brokerage commissions and other transaction costs will reduce a Fund's profits if the special expiration price options are exercised. A Fund will not purchase special expiration price options with respect to more than 25% of the value of its net assets, and will limit premiums paid for such options in accordance with state securities laws.

LEAPS. The Small Cap Value Fund may purchase certain long-term exchange-traded equity options called Long-Term Equity Anticipation Securities ("LEAPs"). LEAPs provide a holder the opportunity to participate in the underlying securities' appreciation in excess of a fixed dollar amount. The Small Cap Value Fund will not purchase these options with respect to more than 25% of the value of its net assets.

LEAPs are long-term call options that allow holders the opportunity to participate in the underlying securities' appreciation in excess of a specified strike price, without receiving payments equivalent to any cash dividends declared on the underlying securities. A LEAP holder will be entitled to receive a specified number of shares of the underlying stock upon payment of the exercise price, and therefore the LEAP will be exercisable at any time the price of the underlying stock is above the strike price. However, if at expiration the price of the underlying stock is at or below the strike price, the LEAP will expire worthless.

Short Sales. Each Fund may seek to hedge investments or realize additional gains through the use of short sales. Short sales are transactions in which a Fund sells a security it does not own, in anticipation of a decline in the market value of that security. To complete such a transaction, the Fund must borrow the security to make delivery to the buyer. The Fund then is 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 the Fund. Until the security is replaced, the Fund is required to repay the lender any dividends or interest that accrue during the period of the loan. To borrow the security, the Fund also may be required to pay a premium, which would increase the cost of the security sold. The net proceeds of the short sale will be retained by the broker (or by the Fund's custodian in a special custody account), to the extent necessary to meet margin requirements, until the short position is closed out. A Fund also will incur transaction costs in effecting short sales.

A Fund will incur a loss as a result of the short sale if the price of the security increases between the date of the short sale and the date on which the Fund replaces the borrowed security. The 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 Fund may be required to pay in connection with a short sale.

Securities Lending. Each Fund may lend its portfolio securities to broker-dealers, banks or institutional borrowers of securities. A Fund must receive a minimum of 100% collateral, plus any interest due in the form of cash or U.S. Government securities. This collateral must be valued daily and should the market value of the loaned securities increase, the borrower must furnish additional collateral to the Fund. During the time portfolio securities are on loan, the borrower will pay the Fund any dividends or interest paid on such securities plus any interest negotiated between the parties to the lending agreement. Loans will be subject to termination by the Fund or the borrower at any time. While a Fund will not have the right to vote securities on loan, it will terminate the loan and regain the right to vote if that is considered important with respect to the investment. A Fund will only enter into loan arrangements with broker-dealers, banks or other institutions which the Adviser has determined are creditworthy under guidelines established by the Trustees. Each Fund will limit its securities lending to 33 1/3% of total assets.

Borrowing. Each Fund may enter into commitments to purchase securities in accordance with their investment programs, including when-issued securities and reverse repurchase agreements, provided that the total amount of any such borrowing does not exceed 33 1/3% of each Fund's total assets. Additionally, the Funds may borrow money for temporary or emergency purposes in an amount not exceeding 5% of the value of each Fund's total assets at the time when the loan is made. Any borrowing representing more than 5% of a Fund's total assets must be repaid before the Fund may make additional investments.

Investment Company Securities. Each Fund may invest up to 5% of its total assets in the securities of any one investment company, but may not own more than 3% of the outstanding securities of any one investment company or invest more than 10% of its total assets in the securities of other investment companies. The Adviser will waive its investment advisory fees as to all assets invested in other investment companies. Because such other investment companies employ an investment adviser, such investment by a Fund will cause shareholders to bear duplicative fees, such as management fees, to the extent such fees are not waived by the Adviser.

When-Issued Securities. Each Fund may purchase securities on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis. These transactions are arrangements in which a Fund purchases securities with payment and delivery scheduled for a future time. When a Fund agrees to purchase securities on a when-issued basis, the Fund's custodian must set aside cash or liquid portfolio securities equal to the amount of that commitment in a separate account, and may be required to subsequently place additional assets in the separate account to reflect any increase in the Fund's commitment. Prior to delivery of when-issued securities, their value is subject to fluctuation and no income accrues until their receipt. A Fund engages in when-issued and delayed delivery transactions only for the purpose of acquiring portfolio securities consistent with its investment objective and policies, and not for investment leverage. In when-issued and delayed delivery transactions, a Fund relies on the seller to complete the transaction; its failure to do so may cause the Fund to miss a price or yield considered to be advantageous.

Rights and Warrants. The Technology Fund may purchase warrants, which are privileges issued by corporations enabling the owners to subscribe to and purchase a specified number of shares of the corporation at a specified price

during a specified period of time. Subscription rights normally have a short life span to expiration. The purchase of warrants involves the risk that the Technology Fund could lose the purchase value of a warrant if the right to subscribe to additional shares is not exercised prior to the warrant's expiration. Also, the purchase of warrants involves the risk that the effective price paid for the warrant added to the subscription price of the related security may exceed the value of the subscribed security's market price such as when there is no movement in the level of the underlying security.

INVESTMENT LIMITATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

The following investment restrictions are fundamental with respect to each Fund and may be changed only by a vote of a majority of the outstanding shares of the Fund as defined in the 1940 Act and described herein under "Additional Information."

The Funds May Not:

1. Purchase or sell physical commodities unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments (but this shall not prevent a Fund from purchasing or selling options and futures contracts or from investing in securities or other instruments backed by physical commodities).
2. Purchase or sell real estate unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments (but this shall not prevent a Fund from investing in securities or other instruments backed by real estate or securities of companies engaged in the real estate business). Investments by a Fund in securities backed by mortgages on real estate or in marketable securities of companies engaged in such activities are not hereby precluded.
3. Issue any senior security as defined in the 1940 Act, except that (a) a Fund may engage in transactions that may result in the issuance of senior securities to the extent permitted under applicable regulations and interpretations of the 1940 Act or an exemptive order; (b) a Fund may acquire other securities, the acquisition of which may result in the issuance of a senior security, to the extent permitted under applicable regulations or interpretations of the 1940 Act; (c) subject to the restrictions set forth below, a Fund may borrow money as authorized by the 1940 Act.
4. Borrow money, except that (a) a Fund may enter into commitments to purchase securities in accordance with its investment program, including when issued securities and reverse repurchase agreements, provided that the total amount of any such borrowing does not exceed 33 1/3% of the Fund's total assets; and (b) a Fund may borrow money for temporary or emergency purposes in an amount not exceeding 5% of the value of its total assets at the time when the loan is made. Any borrowing representing more than 5% of a Fund's total assets must be repaid before the Fund may make additional investments.
5. Lend any security or make any other loan if, as a result, more than 33 1/3% of its total assets would be lent to other parties, but this limitation does not apply to purchases of publicly issued debt securities or to repurchase agreements.
6. Underwrite securities issued by others, except to the extent that a Fund may be considered an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "1933 Act") in the disposition of restricted securities.
7. With respect to 75% (50%, with respect to the Small Cap Value Fund and Technology Fund) of its total assets, purchase the securities of any issuer (other than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or any of its agencies or instrumentalities) if, as a result, (a) more than 5% of the Fund's total assets would be invested in the securities of that issuer, or (b) the Fund would hold more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of that issuer.
8. (a) With respect to the Financial Services Fund and the Small Cap Financial Fund, purchase the securities of any issuer if, as a result, less than 25% of a Fund's total assets would be invested in the securities of issuers principally engaged in the financial services group of industries; (b) with respect to the Technology Fund, purchase the securities of any issuer if, as a result, less than 25% of the Fund's total assets would be invested in the securities of issuers principally engaged in research, design, development, manufacturing or distributing products, processes or

services for use with technology or technology-related businesses, and (c) with respect to the Small Cap Value Fund, purchase the securities of an issuer if, as a result, more than 25% of its total assets would be invested in the securities of companies whose principal business activities are in the same industry. These limitations do not apply to securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or any of its agencies or instrumentalities.

Non-Fundamental Restrictions of the Funds:

The following restrictions with respect to the Funds are not fundamental and may be changed by the Board of Trustees without the approval of shareholders:

1. No Fund will purchase or retain securities of any issuer if the officers or Trustees of the Trust or the officers or directors of its investment adviser owning beneficially more than one half of 1% of the securities of such issuer together own beneficially more than 5% of such securities.
2. No Fund will invest more than 10% of its total assets in the securities of issuers which together with any predecessors have a record of less than three years of continuous operation. This restriction does not apply to the Technology Fund.
3. No Fund will invest more than 15% of its net assets in illiquid securities. Illiquid securities are securities that are not readily marketable or cannot be disposed of promptly within seven days and in the usual course of business at approximately the price at which a Fund has valued them. Such securities include, but are not limited to, time deposits and repurchase agreements with maturities longer than seven days. Securities that may be resold under Rule 144A, securities offered pursuant to Section 4(2) of, or securities otherwise subject to restrictions on resale under the 1933 Act ("Restricted Securities"), shall not be deemed illiquid solely by reason of being unregistered. The Adviser or the Sub-Adviser determines whether a particular security is deemed to be liquid based on the trading markets for the specific security and other factors.
4. No Fund will purchase securities on margin except for short-term credits necessary for clearance of portfolio transactions, provided that this restriction will not be applied to limit the use of options, futures contracts and related options, in the manner otherwise permitted by the investment restrictions, policies and investment program of the Fund.
5. Each Fund may invest up to 5% of its total assets in the securities of any one investment company, but may not own more than 3% of the securities of any one investment company or invest more than 10% of its total assets in the securities of other investment companies.

General. The policies and limitations listed above supplement those set forth in the Prospectus. Unless otherwise noted, whenever an investment policy or limitation states a maximum percentage of a Fund's assets that may be invested in any security 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 the Fund's acquisition of such security or other asset except in the case of borrowing (or other activities that may be deemed to result in the issuance of a "senior security" under the 1940 Act). Accordingly, any subsequent change in values, net assets, or other circumstances will not be considered when determining whether the investment complies with the Fund's investment policies and limitations. If the value of a Fund's holdings of illiquid securities at any time exceeds the percentage limitation applicable at the time of acquisition due to subsequent fluctuations in value or other reasons, the Trustees will consider what actions, if any, are appropriate to maintain adequate liquidity.

VALUATION OF PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

Portfolio securities are valued at the last sale price on the securities exchange or national securities market on which such securities primarily are traded. Securities not listed on an exchange or national securities market, or securities in which there were no transactions, are valued at the average of the most recent bid and asked prices, except in the case of open short positions where the asked price is used for valuation purposes. Bid price is used when no asked price is available. Short-term investments are carried at amortized cost, which approximates value. Any securities

or other assets for which recent market quotations are not readily available are valued at fair value as determined in good faith by the Trust's Board of Trustees. Expenses and fees, including the management fee and distribution and service fees, are accrued daily and taken into account for the purpose of determining the net asset value ("NAV") of the Funds' shares.

Restricted securities, as well as securities or other assets for which market quotations are not readily available, or are not valued by a pricing service approved by the Board of Trustees, are valued at fair value as determined in good faith by the Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees will review the method of valuation on a current basis. In making their good faith valuation of restricted securities, the Trustees generally will take the following factors into consideration: restricted securities which are, or are convertible into, securities of the same class of securities for which a public market exists usually will be valued at market value less the same percentage discount at which purchased. This discount will be revised periodically by the Board of Trustees if the Trustees believe that it no longer reflects the value of the restricted securities. Restricted securities not of the same class as securities for which a public market exists usually will be valued initially at cost. Any subsequent adjustment from cost will be based upon considerations deemed relevant by the Board of Trustees.

Determination of Net Asset Value. Each Fund's NAV is computed each day the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") is open. In computing a Fund's NAV, all liabilities incurred or accrued are deducted from net assets. The resulting net assets are divided by the number of shares outstanding at the time of the valuation and the result (adjusted to the nearest cent) is the NAV per share.

NYSE Closings. The holidays (as observed) on which the NYSE is closed currently are: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

PERFORMANCE

From time to time the "average annual total return," "total return," and "total return at NAV" of an investment in Fund shares may be advertised. An explanation of how total returns are calculated and the components of those calculations are set forth below.

Total return information may be useful to investors in reviewing a Fund's performance. A Fund's advertisement of its performance must, under applicable Securities and Exchange Commission rules, include the average annual total returns for the Fund for the 1-, 5- and 10-year period (or the life of the Fund, if less) as of the most recently ended calendar quarter. This enables an investor to compare the Fund's performance to the performance of other funds for the same periods. However, a number of factors should be considered before using such information as a basis for comparison with other investments. An investment in a Fund is not insured; its total return is not guaranteed and normally will fluctuate on a daily basis. When redeemed, an investor's shares may be worth more or less than their original cost. Total return for any given past period is not a prediction or representation by the Trust of future rates of return on its shares. The total returns of the Fund are affected by portfolio quality, portfolio maturity, the type of investments the Fund holds and operating expenses.

Total Returns. The "average annual total return" is an average annual compounded rate of return for each year in a specified number of years. It is the rate of return based on the change in value of a hypothetical initial investment of \$10,000 ("P" in the formula below) held for a number of years ("n") to achieve an Ending Redeemable Value ("ERV"), according to the following formula:

$$\frac{(\text{ERV})}{(\text{P})}^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 = \text{AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURN}$$

The average annual total returns of shares of the Funds were as follows:

FUND	AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURN (for periods ending October 31, 2000)		
	1 YEAR	5 YEAR	SINCE INCEPTION*
Financial Services Fund	6.21%	—	13.48%
Small Cap Financial Fund	12.56%	—	11.97%
Small Cap Value Fund	17.58%	—	15.21%

The cumulative “total return” calculation measures the change in value of a hypothetical investment of \$10,000 over an entire period of years. Its calculation uses some of the same factors as average annual total return, but it does not average the rate of return on an annual basis. Total return is determined as follows:

$$\frac{(\text{ERV}) - 1}{(\text{P})} = \text{TOTAL RETURN}$$

The cumulative total return of shares of the Funds since commencement of each Fund's operations through October 31, 2000 were as follows:

Financial Services Fund	62.31%
Small Cap Financial Fund	54.21%
Small Cap Value Fund	72.02%

* The Financial Services Fund, the Small Cap Financial Fund and the Small Cap Value Fund commenced operations on January 3, 1997. The Technology Fund had not commenced operations prior to the date this SAI was last supplemented.

During the period shown, Class A shares of the Funds (the class that corresponds to the currently outstanding shares) were offered subject to a maximum initial sales charge of 5.5%. The sales charge was terminated on December 10, 1998, and it is not reflected in the total return figures shown above.

ADDITIONAL PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION INFORMATION

Shares may be purchased or redeemed through FBR Investment Services, Inc., (“FBRIS” or “Distributor”) account executives, other authorized dealers or directly through the Trust's transfer agent, FBR National Bank & Trust (“FBR National”), 4922 Fairmont Avenue, Bethesda, Maryland 20814. The minimum initial investment for each Fund is \$2,000. Subsequent investments must be \$100 or more. The minimum initial investment for Individual Retirement Accounts (“IRAs”), or pension, profit-sharing or other employee benefit plans is \$1,000 and minimum subsequent investments are \$100. Shares may be purchased at a price equal to their next determined NAV. The value of shares on redemption or repurchase may be more or less than the investor's cost, depending upon the market value of the portfolio securities at the time of redemption or repurchase.

Redemptions Within 90 Days of Purchase. There is a 1% redemption fee on Fund shares redeemed which have been held 90 days or less. For the year ended October 31, 2000 these fees were \$85,428, \$207,736, \$384 and \$15 for the Financial Services Fund, Small Cap Financial Fund, and Small Cap Value Fund, respectively.

Redemption In-Kind. Although each Fund intends to redeem shares in cash, each Fund reserves the right under certain circumstances to pay the redemption price in whole or in part by a distribution of securities from a Fund. To the extent available, such securities will be readily marketable. Redemption in kind will be made in conformity with applicable Commission rules, taking such securities at the same value employed in determining NAV and selecting the securities in a manner the Trustees determine to be fair and equitable. The Funds have elected to be governed by Rule 18f-1 of the 1940 Act under which each Fund is obligated to redeem shares for any one shareholder in cash only up to the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of a Fund's NAV during any 90-day period. A shareholder will incur brokerage costs in disposing of securities acquired when the redemption price is paid in whole or in part by a distribution of securities.

Suspension of Redemptions. The right of redemption may be suspended or the date of payment postponed: (a) during any period when the New York Stock Exchange is closed (other than customary weekend and holiday closings); (b) when trading in the markets a Fund ordinarily utilizes is restricted, or when an emergency exists as determined by the Commission so that disposal of the Fund's investments or determination of its NAV is not reasonably practicable; or (c) for such other periods as the Commission by order may permit to protect Fund shareholders.

DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

Each Fund ordinarily declares and pays dividends from its net investment income. Each Fund distributes substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gains, if any, to shareholders within each calendar year as well as on a fiscal year basis to the extent required for the Fund to qualify for favorable federal tax treatment. The amount of distributions may vary from time to time depending on market conditions and the composition of a Fund's portfolio.

For this purpose, the net income of a Fund, from the time of the immediately preceding determination thereof, shall consist of all interest income accrued on the portfolio assets of the Fund, dividend income, if any, income from securities loans, if any, and realized capital gains and losses on the Fund's assets, less all expenses and liabilities of the Fund chargeable against income. Interest income shall include discount earned, including both original issue and market discount, on discount paper accrued ratably to the date of maturity. Expenses, including the compensation payable to the Adviser, are accrued each day. The expenses and liabilities of a Fund shall include those appropriately allocable to the Fund.

TAXES

It is the policy of each Fund to seek to qualify for the favorable tax treatment accorded regulated investment companies ("RICs") under Subchapter M of the IRS Code (the "Code") for so long as such qualification is in the best interests of its shareholders. By following such policy and distributing its income and gains currently with respect to each taxable year, each Fund expects to eliminate or reduce to a nominal amount the federal income and excise taxes to which it may otherwise be subject.

In order to qualify as a RIC, a Fund must, among other things, (1) derive at least 90% of its gross income from dividends, interest, payments with respect to securities loans, and gains from the sale or other disposition of stock or securities, foreign currencies or other income (including gains from options, futures or forward contracts) derived with respect to its business of investing in stock, securities or currencies; (2) diversify its holdings so that at the end of each quarter of its taxable year (a) at least 50% of the market value of the Fund's assets is represented by cash or cash items, U.S. Government securities, securities of other RICs and other securities limited, in respect of any one issuer, to an amount not greater than 5% of the value of the Fund's total assets and 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, and (b) not more than 25% of the value of its total assets is invested in the securities of any one issuer (other than U.S. Government securities) or of two or more issuers that the Fund controls and that are

engaged in the same, similar, or related trades or businesses. If a Fund qualifies as a RIC, it will not be subject to federal income tax on the part of its net investment income and net realized capital gains, if any, that it distributes to shareholders with respect to each taxable year within the time limits specified in the Code.

A non-deductible excise tax is imposed on RICs that do not distribute in each calendar year an amount equal to 98% of their ordinary income for the year plus 98% of their capital gain net income for the 1-year period ending on October 31 of such calendar year. The balance of such income must be distributed during the following calendar year. If distributions during a calendar year are less than the required amount, the Fund is subject to a non-deductible excise tax equal to 4% of the deficiency.

Certain investment and hedging activities of a Fund, including transactions in options, futures contracts, hedging transactions, forward contracts, straddles, foreign currencies, and foreign securities, are subject to special tax rules. In a given case, these rules may accelerate income to a Fund, defer losses to the Fund, cause adjustments in the holding periods of the Fund's securities, convert short-term capital losses into long-term capital losses, or otherwise affect the character of the Fund's income. These rules could therefore affect the amount, timing and character of distributions to shareholders. The Trust will endeavor to make any available elections pertaining to such transactions in a manner believed to be in the best interest of the Fund and its shareholders.

Each Fund will be required in certain cases to withhold and remit to the U.S. Treasury 31% of taxable dividends paid to any shareholder who has failed to provide a (or has provided an incorrect) tax identification number, or is subject to withholding pursuant to a notice from the IRS for failure to properly include on his or her income tax return payments of interest or dividends. This "backup withholding" is not an additional tax, and any amounts withheld may be credited against the shareholder's ultimate U.S. tax liability.

Information set forth in the Prospectus and this SAI that relates to federal taxation is only a summary of certain key federal tax considerations generally affecting purchasers of shares of the Funds. No attempt has been made to present a complete explanation of the federal tax treatment of a Fund or its shareholders, and this discussion is not intended as a substitute for careful tax planning. Accordingly, potential purchasers of shares of a Fund are urged to consult their tax advisers with specific reference to their own tax circumstances. In addition, the tax discussion in the Prospectus and this SAI is based on tax law in effect on the date of the Prospectus and this SAI; such laws and regulations may be changed by legislative, judicial or administrative action, sometimes with retroactive effect.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

Board of Trustees. Overall responsibility for management of the Trust rests with the Board of Trustees ("Trustees" or "Board"). There are currently three Trustees, all of whom are not "interested persons" of the Trust within the meaning of that term under the 1940 Act ("Independent Trustees"). The Trustees, in turn, elect the officers of the Trust to actively supervise its day-to-day operations.

The Trustees of the Trust, their addresses, ages and their principal occupations during the past five years are as follows:

Name, Address and Age	Position(s) Held With the Trust	Principal Occupation During Past 5 Years
Michael A. Willner, 44 11521 Potomac Road Lorton, VA 22079	Trustee	President, Catalyst Advisers, Inc. from September 1996 to Present; President, Federal Filings, Inc. from July 1986 to July 1995. Trustee or Director of the Rushmore Funds since June 2000.
F. David Fowler, 67 9724 Beman Woods Way Potomac, MD 20854	Trustee	Private Investor. Dean, The George Washington University School of Business and Public Management, 1992-1997; Partner, KPMG Peat Marwick from October 1969 to June 1992. Trustee or Director of the Rushmore Funds since June 2000.

Louis T. Donatelli, 64 9490 River Road Potomac, MD 20854	Trustee	Chairman of Donatelli and Klein, Inc., engaged in the acquisition of real estate, primarily office buildings and multi-family housing projects since 2001 (President 1973-2001). Director or Trustee of the Rushmore Funds since 1989.
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The Trustees presently have an audit committee, a valuation committee, and a nominating committee. The members of each committee are Messrs. Donatelli, Willner and Fowler. The function of the audit committee is to recommend independent auditors and review and report on accounting and financial matters. The function of the valuation committee is to determine and monitor the value of the Funds' assets. The function of the nominating committee is to nominate persons to serve as disinterested trustees and trustees to serve on committees of the Board.

Remuneration of Certain Trustees and Executive Officers. Each Independent Trustee receives an annual retainer of \$5,000 and a fee of \$1,000 for each regular meeting and \$500 for each committee meeting attended, plus expenses, and \$250 for each telephonic meeting. Officers of the Funds and Trustees who are interested persons of the Funds do not receive any compensation from the Funds or any other funds managed by the Adviser. The following table sets forth information regarding compensation of Independent Trustees by the Trust for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2000.

Compensation Table

(for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2000)

Name of Trustee	Aggregate Compensation from Trust	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of Fund Expenses	Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement
F. David Fowler	\$ 10,000	N/A	N/A
George W. Grosz*	\$ 10,000	N/A	N/A
Michael A. Willner	\$ 10,000	N/A	N/A

* Mr. Grosz resigned as Trustee on June 20, 2001 and was replaced by Mr. Donatelli.

The officers of the Trust, their ages, addresses and principal occupations during the past five years, are as follows:

Name, Address and Age	Position(s) Held With The Trust	Principal Occupation During Past 5 Years
David H. Ellison, 43 101 Federal Street, Suite 2130 Boston, MA 02110	President	Director, CEO and President, FBR Fund Advisers, Inc. since December 1999; Fund Manager, FBR Family of Funds since October 1996. Fund Manager, Money Management Associates, L.P., since April 2001. Fund Manager, Fidelity Management and Research, June 1983-October 1996.
Winsor H. Aylesworth, 53 101 Federal Street, Suite 2130 Boston, MA 02110	Vice President and Treasurer	Portfolio Manager, FBR Fund Advisers, Inc. since September 1998; President of GrandView Advisers, Inc. from 1994 to September 1998.
Bart Sanders, 36 4922 Fairmont Avenue Bethesda, MD 20814	Vice President	Senior Vice President of Fund Operations, FBR Fund Advisers, Inc. since August 1999. Head Trader for the Adviser since January 1997. Head Trader for Friedman Billing Ramsey Investment Management, Inc, January 1992 to December 1996.

Edward J. Karpowicz, CPA, 37 4922 Fairmont Avenue Bethesda, MD 20814	Vice President and Controller	Vice President, FBR National Bank & Trust, since 1997. Vice President and Controller of the Rushmore Funds since 1997. Treasurer, Bankers Finance Investment Management Corp., August 1993 to June 1997. Senior Accountant, Ernst & Young, September 1989 to February 1993.
Stephenie E. Adams, 31 4922 Fairmont Avenue Bethesda, MD 20814	Vice President and Secretary	Vice President, FBR National Bank & Trust since May 2000. Vice President and Secretary of the Rushmore Funds since 1995. Manager, FBR National Bank & Trust, October 1999 to May 2000. Manager, Fund Administration and Marketing, Rushmore Services, Inc., July 1994 to October 1999.

As of February 16, 2001, the Trustees and officers of the Trust, as a group, owned less than 1.00% of the outstanding shares of the Financial Services Fund, the Small Cap Financial Fund and the Small Cap Value Fund.

TRUST MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Investment Adviser. FBR Fund Advisers, Inc., located at Potomac Tower, 1001 Nineteenth Street North, Arlington, VA 22209, serves as the investment adviser to the Funds. The Adviser directs the investment of each Fund's assets, subject at all times to the supervision of the Trustees of the Funds. The Adviser continually conducts investment research and supervision for the Funds and is responsible for the purchase and sale of each Fund's investments with the exception of the Small Cap Value Fund.

The Adviser was organized as a Delaware corporation in 1996 and is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an investment adviser. It manages approximately \$250 million on behalf of the Trust. The Adviser is a subsidiary of Friedman, Billings, Ramsey Group, Inc. ("FBR Group"), a financial services holding company. The Adviser and its asset management affiliates manage approximately \$1.5 billion for numerous clients including individuals, banks and thrift institutions, investment companies, pension and profit sharing plans and trusts, estates and charitable organizations, and private partnerships.

The Investment Advisory Agreement. The Investment Advisory Agreement between the Adviser and the Trust on behalf of the Funds (the "Investment Advisory Agreement") provides that it will continue in effect as to each Fund for an initial two-year term and for consecutive one-year terms thereafter, provided that such continuance is approved at least annually by the Trustees or by vote of a majority of the outstanding shares of a Fund (as defined under "Additional Information"), and, in either case, by a majority of the Trustees who are not parties to the Investment Advisory Agreement or interested persons (as defined in the 1940 Act) of any party to the Investment Advisory Agreement, by votes cast in person at a meeting called for such purpose. The Investment Advisory Agreement for the Funds was last approved by the Trustees on December 14, 2000.

The Investment Advisory Agreement is terminable as to a Fund at any time on 60 days' written notice without penalty by the Trustees, by vote of a majority of the outstanding shares of the Fund, or by the Adviser. The Investment Advisory Agreement also terminates automatically in the event of any assignment, as defined in the 1940 Act.

The Investment Advisory Agreement provides that the Adviser shall not be liable for any error of judgment or mistake of law or for any loss suffered by a Fund in connection with the performance of services pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement, except a loss resulting from a breach of fiduciary duty with respect to the receipt of compensation for services or a loss resulting from willful misfeasance, bad faith, or gross negligence on the part of the Adviser in the performance of its duties, or from reckless disregard by it of its duties and obligations thereunder.

Under the Investment Advisory Agreement, the Adviser may delegate a portion of its responsibilities to a sub-adviser. In addition, the Investment Advisory Agreement provides that the Adviser may render services through its own employees or the employees of one or more affiliated companies that are qualified to act as an investment

adviser of a Fund and are under common control with FBR Group as long as all such persons are functioning as part of an organized group of persons, managed by authorized officers of the Adviser.

Investment Sub-Advisory Agreement. Pursuant to an investment sub-advisory agreement dated June 1, 2000 (the "Sub-Advisory Agreement"), the Adviser retains Akre Capital Management, LLC ("ACM"), located at Potomac Tower, 1001 Nineteenth Street North, Arlington, Virginia 22209, as investment sub-adviser to the Small Cap Value Fund. In this capacity, subject to the supervision of the Adviser and the Trustees, ACM directs the investment of the Small Cap Value Fund's assets, continually conducts investment research and supervision for the Small Cap Value Fund, and is responsible for the purchase and sale of the Small Cap Value Fund's investments. For these services, the Adviser (and not the Fund) pays ACM a fee out of the Adviser's advisory fee.

ACM was organized as a Virginia limited liability company in 1999 and is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an investment adviser. ACM manages approximately \$118 million on behalf of the Small Cap Value Fund and other clients such as high net worth individuals, institutions and private partnerships.

The Sub-Advisory Agreement is terminable at any time on 60 days' prior written notice without payment of any penalty, by vote of a majority of the outstanding shares of the Fund, or by the Adviser. The Sub-Advisory Agreement also terminates automatically in the event of any assignment, as defined in the 1940 Act.

Investment Advisory Fees. For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2000, the investment advisory fees paid by each Fund, other than the Technology Fund, fee waivers and reimbursements of expenses were as follows:

	Gross Advisory Fees	Advisory Fee Waivers	Net Advisory Fees	Expense Reimbursements
Financial Services Fund	\$212,120	\$(63,438)	\$148,682	—
Small Cap Financial Fund	253,592	(62,599)	190,993	—
Small Cap Value Fund	109,633	(69,362)	40,271	\$ (54,046)

For the fiscal year ended October 31, 1999, the investment advisory fees paid by each Fund, other than the Technology Fund, were as follows:

	Gross Advisory Fees	Advisory Fee Waivers	Net Advisory Fees	Expense Reimbursements
Financial Services Fund	\$356,242	\$(133,490)	\$222,752	—
Small Cap Financial Fund	370,364	(119,436)	250,928	—
Small Cap Value Fund	138,533	(80,452)	58,081	\$ (2,285)

For the fiscal year ended October 31, 1998, the investment advisory fees paid by each Fund were as follows:

	Gross Advisory Fees	Advisory Fee Waivers	Net Advisory Fees	Expense Reimbursements
Financial Services Fund	\$447,904	\$(108,464)	\$ 339,440	—
Small Cap Financial Fund	730,310	(113,536)	616,774	—
Small Cap Value Fund	142,388	(92,160)	50,228	\$(3,145)

Sub-Advisory Fees Paid by the Adviser for the Small Cap Value Fund. For the period June 1, 2000 through October 31, 2000, the Adviser paid ACM \$22,479 pursuant to the terms of the Sub-Advisory Agreement between ACM and the Adviser dated June 1, 2000.

Portfolio Transactions. Pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement and Sub-Advisory Agreement, the Adviser and ACM determine, subject to the general supervision of the Trustees of the Trust, and in accordance with each Fund's investment objective and restrictions, which securities are to be purchased and sold by a Fund, and which brokers are to be eligible to execute its portfolio transactions. Purchases from underwriters and/or broker-dealers of portfolio securities include a commission or concession paid by the issuer to the underwriter and/or broker-dealer and purchases from dealers serving as market makers may include the spread between the bid and asked price. While the Adviser and ACM generally seek competitive spreads or commissions, a Fund may not necessarily pay the lowest spread or commission available on each transaction, for reasons discussed below.

Allocation of transactions to broker-dealers is determined by the Adviser or ACM, as applicable, in its best judgment and in a manner deemed fair and reasonable to shareholders. The primary consideration is prompt execution of orders in an effective manner at the most favorable price. Subject to this consideration, broker-dealers who provide supplemental investment research to the Adviser or ACM, as applicable, may receive orders for transactions by the Trust. Information so received is in addition to and not in lieu of services required to be performed by the Adviser or ACM and does not reduce the investment advisory fees payable to the Adviser by a Fund. Such information may be useful to the Adviser or ACM, as applicable, in serving both the Trust and other advisory clients and, conversely, such supplemental research information obtained by the placement of orders on behalf of other clients may be useful to the Adviser or ACM, as applicable, in carrying out its obligations to the Trust.

The Trustees have authorized the allocation of brokerage to Friedman, Billings, Ramsey & Co., Inc. ("FBR & Co."), an affiliated broker-dealer, to effect portfolio transactions on an agency basis. The Trustees have adopted procedures incorporating the standards of Rule 17e-1 under the 1940 Act, which require that the commission paid to affiliated broker-dealers must be "reasonable and fair compared to the commission, fee or other remuneration received, or to be received, by other brokers in connection with comparable transactions involving similar securities during a comparable period of time." At times, a Fund may also purchase portfolio securities directly from dealers acting as principals, underwriters or market makers. As these transactions are usually conducted on a net basis, no brokerage commissions are paid by the Fund.

Investment decisions for a Fund are made independently from those made for the other Funds of the Trust or any other investment company or account managed by the Adviser or ACM, as applicable. Such other funds, investment companies or accounts may also invest in the same securities in which a Fund invests. When a purchase or sale of the same security is made at substantially the same time on behalf of a Fund and another advisory client, the transaction will be averaged as to price, and available investments allocated as to amount, in a manner which the Adviser or ACM, as applicable, believes to be equitable to the Fund and such other advisory client. In some instances, this investment procedure may affect the price paid or received by a Fund or the size of the position obtained by the Fund in an adverse manner relative to the result that would have been obtained if only the Fund had participated in or been allocated such trades. To the extent permitted by law, the Adviser or ACM, as applicable, may aggregate the securities to be sold or purchased for a Fund with those to be sold or purchased for the other Funds of the Trust or for other advisory clients in order to obtain best execution. In making investment recommendations for a Fund, the Adviser or ACM, as applicable, will not inquire or take into consideration whether an issuer of securities proposed for purchase or sale by the Fund is a customer of the Adviser, its parent or affiliates, or ACM and, in dealing with commercial customers, the Adviser or its affiliates, or ACM will not inquire or take into consideration whether securities of such customers are held by the Trust.

For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2000, the Funds paid brokerage commissions as follows:

Fund	Total Brokerage Commissions Paid	Commissions Paid to FBR & Co.
Financial Services Fund	\$85,694	\$2,350
Small Cap Financial Fund	\$78,505	\$2,425
Small Cap Value Fund	\$6,995	\$0

During the fiscal year ended October 31, 2000, the percentage of the aggregate brokerage commissions paid to FBR & Co. was 2.74% (Financial Services Fund) and 3.09% (Small Cap Financial Fund). The percentage of the

aggregate dollar amount of transactions involving the payment of commissions effected through FBR & Co. was 1.61% (Financial Services Fund) and 2.42% (Small Cap Financial Fund). No commissions were paid to FBR & Co. by the Small Cap Value Fund.

For the fiscal year ended October 31, 1999, the Funds paid brokerage commissions as follows:

Fund	Total Brokerage Commissions Paid	Commissions Paid to FBR & Co.
Financial Services Fund	\$75,901	\$14,090
Small Cap Financial Fund	\$45,922	\$ 7,790
Small Cap Value Fund	\$12,539	\$ 250

For the fiscal year ended October 31, 1998, the Funds paid brokerage commissions as follows:

Fund	Total Brokerage Commissions Paid	Commissions Paid to FBR & Co.
Financial Services Fund	\$102,385	\$18,160
Small Cap Financial Fund	\$132,824	\$19,315
Small Cap Value Fund	\$ 44,460	\$ 4,675

The Technology Fund had not commenced operations prior to the date this SAI was last supplemented.

Distributor. FBR Investment Services, Inc. (the "Distributor"), located at Potomac Tower, 1001 Nineteenth Street North, Arlington, Virginia 22209, is an affiliate of the Adviser and serves as principal underwriter and distributor of the Funds' shares pursuant to an agreement with the Trust which is renewable annually. The Distributor promotes and sells shares of the Funds on a continuous, best efforts basis.

During the past three fiscal years ended October 31, 2000, October 31, 1999 and October 31, 1998, the following aggregate commissions were paid to the Distributor for distribution of the Funds' shares. For the period from April 18, 1998 through December 10, 1998 the Funds were offered subject to a maximum initial sales charge of 5.5%:

	2000	1999	1998
Financial Services Fund	\$0	\$7,304	\$94,299
Small Cap Financial Fund	\$0	\$11,429	\$205,754
Small Cap Value Fund	\$0	\$8,063	\$54,046

Out of these amounts, over the same time period, the Distributor retained the following:

	2000	1999	1998
Financial Services Fund	\$0	\$4,621	\$18,194
Small Cap Financial Fund	\$0	\$6,788	\$100,730
Small Cap Value Fund	\$0	\$5,075	\$22,813

Distribution Plans. The Trust's Board of Trustees has adopted a plan on behalf of each Fund pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act (the "Plans"). Pursuant to the Plans each Fund pays the Distributor a fee for distributing Fund shares at the annual rate of 0.25% of the average daily net assets of the Fund shares for which it is the distributor of record. Under the Plans, the Distributor may pay third parties in respect of these services such amount as it may determine. The fees paid to the Distributor under the Plans are payable without regard to actual expenses incurred. The Trust understands that these third parties also may charge fees to their clients who are beneficial

owners of Fund shares in connection with their client accounts. These fees would be in addition to any amounts which may be received by them from the Distributor under the Plans.

Distribution fees may be used by the Distributor for: (a) costs of printing and distributing a Fund's prospectus, statement of additional information and reports to prospective investors in the Funds; (b) costs involved in preparing, printing and distributing sales literature pertaining to a Fund; (c) an allocation of overhead and other branch office distribution-related expenses of the Distributor; (d) payments to persons who provide support services in connection with the distribution of a Fund's shares, including but not limited to, office space and equipment, telephone facilities, answering routine inquiries regarding a Fund, processing shareholder transactions and providing any other shareholder services not otherwise provided by a Fund's transfer agent; (e) accruals for interest on the amount of the foregoing expenses that exceed the distribution fee; and (f) any other expense primarily intended to result in the sale of a Fund's shares, including, without limitation, payments to salesmen and selling dealers who have entered into selected dealer agreements with the Distributor, at the time of the sale of shares, if applicable, and continuing fees to each such salesmen and selling dealers, which fee shall begin to accrue immediately after the sale of such shares.

In approving the Plans in accordance with the requirements of Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act, the Trustees (including the independent Trustees, being Trustees who are not "interested persons," as defined by the 1940 Act, of the Trust and who have no direct or indirect financial interest in the operation of the Plans or in any agreements related to the Plans) considered various factors and determined that there is a reasonable likelihood that the Plans will benefit the shareholders. The Plans will continue in effect as to a Fund from year to year if specifically approved annually (a) by the majority of such Fund's outstanding voting shares or by the Board of Trustees and (b) by the vote of a majority of the independent Trustees. While the Plans remain in effect, the Trust shall prepare and furnish to the Board of Trustees a written report setting forth the amounts spent by each Fund under the Plans and the purposes for which such expenditures were made. The Plans may not be amended to increase materially the amount to be spent for distribution without shareholder approval and all material amendments to the Plans must be approved by the Board and by the Independent Trustees cast in person at a meeting called specifically for that purpose. While the Plans are in effect, the selection and nomination of the Independent Trustees shall be made by those Independent Trustees then in office.

For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2000, the following amounts were paid pursuant to the Plans:

	Sales Material and Advertising	Printing and Mailing Prospectuses to other than Current Shareholders	Compensation to Sales Personnel and Broker- Dealers	Other*	Approximate Total Amount Spent With Respect to Each Fund
Financial Services Fund	\$32,472	\$2,972	\$41,013	\$8,380	\$84,838
Small Cap Financial Fund	\$38,896	\$3,560	\$49,127	\$10,038	\$101,621
Small Cap Value Fund	\$16,814	\$1,539	\$21,237	\$4,339	\$43,930

*Other expenses include consulting fees.

Fund Administration, Accounting, Transfer Agency and Custody Services. Under the terms of an Agreement for Fund Administration, Fund Accounting Services, Transfer Agency Services and Custody Services ("Services Agreement") with the Trust, on behalf of the Funds, dated August 24, 2000, FBR National provides custodial, transfer agency, fund accounting, administrative and other shareholder services to the Funds. FBR National is a

wholly owned subsidiary of FBR Group. Under the terms of the Services Agreement, the Trust pays a fee at an annual rate based on the size of each Fund's net assets as follows:

Asset Level	Annual Fee Per Fund
<=\$20MM	Greater of 1% or \$125,000
>\$20MM<=\$50MM	\$200,000 plus 0.335% of amount greater than \$20MM
>=\$50MM<=\$100MM	\$300,000 plus 0.10% of amount greater than \$50MM
>=\$100MM	0.35% of assets
>=\$500MM	\$1,750,000 plus 0.275% of amount greater than \$500MM

FBR National is responsible for all costs of the Fund except for the investment advisory fee, extraordinary legal expenses, interest and the expenses paid by the Adviser. Specifically, FBR National pays costs of registration of the Fund's shares with the Securities and Exchange Commission and the various states, all expenses of dividend and transfer agent services, outside auditing and legal fees, preparation of shareholders reports, and all costs incurred in providing custodial services. For the period August 1, 2000 through October 31, 2000, each Fund paid FBR National \$9,000 pursuant to the Services Agreement.

Under the terms of an Administration Agreement with the Trust on behalf of the Funds, Bear Stearns Funds Management Inc. ("BSFM"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Bear Stearns Companies Inc., generally supervised certain operations of the Funds through September 30, 2000, at which time BSFM no longer served in its capacity as the Trust's Administrator.

For the fiscal years ended October 31, 2000, October 31, 1999 and October 31, 1998, the Funds paid BSFM administration fees as follows:

	2000	1999	1998
Financial Services Fund	\$17,641	\$29,688	\$37,325
Small Cap Financial Fund	\$21,133	\$31,211	\$60,859
Small Cap Value Fund	\$9,095	\$11,545	\$11,866

PFPC Inc. formerly provided certain administration and accounting services to the Funds pursuant to the terms of an Administration and Accounting Services Agreement. For the fiscal years ended October 31, 2000, October 31, 1999 and October 31, 1998, the Funds paid PFPC administration and accounting services fees as follows:

	2000	1999	1998
Financial Services Fund	\$20,449	\$40,019	\$47,048
Small Cap Financial Fund	\$20,351	\$44,342	\$68,887
Small Cap Value Fund	\$11,618	\$14,304	\$15,745

Experts. The financial statements of the Funds have been audited by Arthur Andersen LLP, independent public accountants, as indicated in their report with respect thereto, and are incorporated by reference hereto in reliance upon the authority of said firm as experts in giving said report.

Financial Statements. The financial statements, with respect to the Funds, for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2000, including notes thereto and the report of Arthur Andersen LLP thereon, are herein incorporated by reference. A copy of the Funds' Annual Report to shareholders, with respect to the FBR Financial Services Fund, the FBR Small Cap Value Fund, and the FBR Small Cap Value Fund must accompany the delivery of this SAI. Copies of the Funds' most recent annual report may be obtained without charge upon request by writing to FBR Family of Funds, Potomac Tower, 1001 Nineteenth Street North, Arlington, Virginia 22209 or by calling toll free 1-888-888-0025. Financial statements are not available for the FBR Technology Fund because it had not commenced operations as of October 31, 2000.

DESCRIPTION OF SHARES

The Trust is a Delaware business trust formed on April 30, 1996. The Trust Instrument authorizes the Trustees to issue an unlimited number of shares, which are units of beneficial interest, without par value. The Trust presently is authorized to issue four series of shares, which represent interests in the FBR Small Cap Financial Fund, the FBR Financial Services Fund, the FBR Technology Fund, and the FBR Small Cap Value Fund. The Trust's Trust Instrument authorizes the Trustees to divide or redivide any unissued shares of the Trust into one or more additional series by setting or changing in any one or more aspects their respective preferences, conversion or other rights, voting power, restrictions, limitations as to dividends, qualifications, and terms and conditions of redemption.

Shares have no subscription or preemptive rights and only such conversion or exchange rights as the Trustees may grant in their discretion. When issued for payment as described in the Prospectus and this SAI, the Trust's shares will be fully paid and non-assessable. In the event of a liquidation or dissolution of the Trust, shares of a Fund are entitled to receive the assets available for distribution belonging to the Fund, and a proportionate distribution, based upon the relative asset values of the respective Funds of the Trust, of any general assets not belonging to any particular Fund which are available for distribution.

Shares of the Trust are entitled to one vote per share (with proportional voting for fractional shares) on such matters as shareholders are entitled to vote. On any matter submitted to a vote of the shareholders, all shares are voted separately by individual series (Funds), and whenever the Trustees determine that the matter affects only certain series, may be submitted for a vote by only such series, except: (1) when required by the 1940 Act, shares are voted in the aggregate and not by individual series; and (2) when the Trustees have determined that the matter affects the interests of more than one series and that voting by shareholders of all series would be consistent with the 1940 Act, then the shareholders of all such series shall be entitled to vote thereon (either by individual series or by shares voted in the aggregate, as the Trustees in their discretion may determine). There will normally be no meetings of shareholders for the purpose of electing Trustees unless and until such time as less than a majority of the Trustees have been elected by the shareholders, at which time the Trustees then in office will call a shareholders' meeting for the election of Trustees. In addition, Trustees may be removed from office by a vote of the holders of at least two-thirds of the outstanding shares of the Trust. A meeting shall be held for such purpose upon the written request of the holders of not less than 10% of the outstanding shares. Upon written request by ten or more shareholders meeting the qualifications of Section 16(c) of the 1940 Act, (i.e., persons who have been shareholders for at least six months, and who hold shares having a NAV of at least \$25,000 or constituting 1% of the outstanding shares) stating that such shareholders wish to communicate with the other shareholders for the purpose of obtaining the signatures necessary to demand a meeting to consider removal of a Trustee, the Trust will provide a list of shareholders or disseminate appropriate materials (at the expense of the requesting shareholders). Except as set forth above, the Trustees shall continue to hold office and may appoint their successors.

Rule 18f-2 under the 1940 Act provides that any matter required to be submitted to the holders of the outstanding voting securities of an investment company such as the Trust shall not be deemed to have been effectively acted upon unless approved by the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of each Fund of the Trust affected by the matter. For purposes of determining whether the approval of a majority of the outstanding shares of a Fund will be required in connection with a matter, a Fund will not be deemed to be affected by a matter unless it is clear that the interests of each Fund in the matter are identical, or that the matter does not affect any interest of the Fund. Under Rule 18f-2, the approval of an investment advisory agreement or any change in investment policy would be effectively acted upon with respect to a Fund only if approved by a majority of the outstanding shares of such Fund. However, Rule 18f-2 also provides that the ratification of independent public accountants, the approval of principal underwriting contracts, and the election of Trustees may be effectively acted upon by shareholders of the Trust voting without regard to series.

SHAREHOLDER AND TRUSTEE LIABILITY

The Delaware Business Trust Act provides that a shareholder of a Delaware business trust shall be entitled to the same limitation of personal liability extended to shareholders of Delaware corporations, and the Delaware Trust Instrument provides that shareholders of the Trust shall not be liable for the obligations of the Trust. The Delaware Trust Instrument also provides for indemnification out of the Trust property of any shareholder held personally

liable solely by reason of his or her being or having been a shareholder. The Delaware Trust Instrument also provides that the Trust shall, upon request, assume the defense of any claim made against any shareholder for any act or obligation of the Trust, and shall satisfy any judgment thereon. Thus, the risk of a shareholder incurring financial loss on account of shareholder liability is considered to be extremely remote.

The Delaware Trust Instrument states further that no Trustee, officer, or agent of the Trust shall be personally liable in connection with the administration or preservation of the assets of a Fund or the conduct of the Trust's business; nor shall any Trustee, officer, or agent be personally liable to any person for any action or failure to act except for his own bad faith, willful misfeasance, gross negligence, or reckless disregard of his duties. The Declaration of Trust also provides that all persons having any claim against the Trustees or the Trust shall look solely to the assets of the Trust for payment.

CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF SECURITIES

As of February 16, 2001, the following persons held beneficially or of record 5% or more of the outstanding shares of the Funds.

Name and Address	Number of Shares	Percentage of Ownership
FBR FINANCIAL SERVICES FUND		
Charles Schwab & Co. Inc. Special Custody Account for Benefit of Customers Attn: Mutual Funds 101 Montgomery Street San Francisco, CA 94104	501,879.925	25.573%
NFSC FBO 149-255971 FMT Co. Custody IRA Rollover FBO John Bingham Ellison MD 64 Eisenhower Drive Middletown, NY 10940	298,308.114	15.20%
Charter Michigan Bancorp Inc. Charter Michigan Bancorp Inc. Charter One Bank, Attn: D. Fernald 1215 Superior Avenue Cleveland, OH 44115	179,683.987	9.155%
FBR SMALL CAP FINANCIAL FUND		
National Investor Services Corp. For The Exclusive Benefit of Customers 55 Water Street, 32 nd Floor New York, NY 10041-3299	2,056,334.642	33.951%
Charles Schwab & Co. Inc. Special Custody Account for Benefit of Customers Attn: Mutual Funds 101 Montgomery Street San Francisco, CA 94104	1,054,390.754	17.408%

Name and Address	Number of Shares	Percentage of Ownership
FTC & Co. Attn: Datalynx 118 P.O. Box 173736 Denver, CO 80217-3736	394,674.492	6.516%

FBR SMALL CAP VALUE FUND

Charles Schwab & Co. Inc. Special Custody Account for Benefit of Customers Attn: Mutual Funds 101 Montgomery Street San Francisco, CA 94104	181,458.171	34.483%
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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

As used in the Prospectus and in this SAI, “assets belonging to a Fund” means the consideration received by the Trust upon the issuance or sale of shares of a Fund, together with all income, earnings, profits, and proceeds derived from the investment thereof, including any proceeds from the sale, exchange, or liquidation of such investments, and any funds or payments derived from any reinvestment of such proceeds and any general assets of the Trust, which general liabilities and expenses are not readily identified as belonging to a particular Fund that are allocated to that Fund by the Trustees. The Trustees may allocate such general assets in any manner they deem fair and equitable. It is anticipated that the factor that will be used by the Trustees in making allocations of general assets to a particular Fund of the Trust will be the relative NAV of each respective Fund at the time of allocation. Assets belonging to a particular Fund are charged with the direct liabilities and expenses in respect of that Fund, and with a share of the general liabilities and expenses of each of the Funds not readily identified as belonging to a particular Fund, which are allocated to each Fund in accordance with its proportionate share of the net asset values of the Trust at the time of allocation. The timing of allocations of general assets and general liabilities and expenses of the Trust to a particular Fund will be determined by the Trustees and will be in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Determinations by the Trustees as to the timing of the allocation of general liabilities and expenses and as to the timing and allocable portion of any general assets with respect to a particular Fund are conclusive.

As used in the Prospectus and in this SAI, a “vote of a majority of the outstanding shares” of a Fund means the affirmative vote of the lesser of (a) 67% or more of the shares of the Fund present at a meeting at which the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Fund are represented in person or by proxy, or (b) more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Fund.

Code of Ethics. Pursuant to Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act, the Trustees have adopted a Code of Ethics for the Trust and approved this same Code of Ethics for the Adviser and Distributor based on a determination that the Code of Ethics contains provisions reasonably necessary to prevent access persons from violating Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act. The Trustees also approved the Code of Ethics adopted by ACM, the sub-adviser to the Small Cap Value Fund.

The Prospectus and this SAI are not an offering of the securities herein described in any state in which such offering may not lawfully be made. No salesman, dealer, or other person is authorized to give any information or make any representation other than those contained in the Prospectus and this SAI.

APPENDIX A

DESCRIPTION OF SECURITY RATINGS.

The nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (individually, an “NRSRO”) that may be utilized by the Adviser with regard to portfolio investments for the Fund include Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. (“Moody’s”), Standard & Poor’s Ratings Services (“S&P”), Duff & Phelps, Inc. (“Duff”), Fitch Investors Service, Inc. (“Fitch”), IBCA Limited and its affiliate, IBCA Inc. (collectively, “IBCA”), and Thompson BankWatch, Inc. (“Thompson”). Set forth below is a description of the relevant ratings of each such NRSRO. The NRSROs that may be utilized by the Adviser and the description of each NRSRO’s ratings is as of the date of this SAI, and may subsequently change.

Long-Term Debt Ratings (may be assigned, for example, to corporate and municipal bonds).

Description of the five highest long-term debt ratings by Moody’s (Moody’s applies numerical modifiers (E.G., 1, 2, and 3) in each rating category to indicate the security’s ranking within the category):

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 fluctuation of protective elements may be of greater amplitude or there may be other elements present which make the long-term risk 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 some time in the future.

Baa. Bonds which are rated Baa are considered as medium grade obligations, I.E., 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, I.E., 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 in the future. Uncertainty of position characterizes bonds in this class.

Description of the five highest long-term debt ratings by S&P (S&P may apply a plus (+) or minus (-) to a particular rating classification to show relative standing within that classification):

AAA. Debt rated AAA has the highest rating assigned by S&P. Capacity to pay interest and repay principal is extremely strong.

AA. Debt rated AA has a very strong capacity to pay interest and repay principal and differs from the higher rated issues only in small degree.

A. Debt rated A has a strong capacity to pay interest and repay principal although it is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than debt in higher rated categories.

BBB. Debt rated BBB is regarded as having an adequate capacity to pay interest and repay principal. Whereas it normally exhibits adequate protection parameters, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more

likely to lead to a weakened capacity to pay interest and repay principal for debt in this category than in higher rated categories.

BB. Debt rated BB is regarded, on balance, as predominately speculative with respect to capacity to pay interest and repay principal in accordance with the terms of the obligation. While such debt will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these are outweighed by large uncertainties or major risk exposure to adverse conditions.

Description of the three highest long-term debt ratings by Duff:

AAA.- Highest credit quality. The risk factors are negligible being only slightly more than for risk-free U.S. Treasury debt.

AA+, AA, AA-. High credit quality protection factors are strong. Risk is modest but may vary slightly from time to time because of economic conditions.

A+, A, A-. Protection factors are average but adequate. However, risk factors are more variable and greater in periods of economic stress.

Description of the three highest long-term debt ratings by Fitch (plus or minus signs are used with a rating symbol to indicate the relative position of the credit within the rating category):

AAA. Bonds considered to be investment grade and of the highest credit quality. The obligor has an exceptionally strong ability to pay interest and repay principal, which is unlikely to be affected by reasonably foreseeable events.

AA. Bonds considered to be investment grade and of very high credit quality. The obligor's ability to pay interest and repay principal is very strong, although not quite as strong as bonds rated "AAA." Because bonds rated in the "AAA" and "AA" categories are not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable future developments, short-term debt of these issues is generally rated "[-]+"

A. Bonds considered to be investment grade and of high credit quality. The obligor's ability to pay interest and repay principal is considered to be strong, but may be more vulnerable to adverse changes in economic conditions and circumstances than bonds with higher ratings.

IBCA's description of its three highest long-term debt ratings:

AAA. Obligations for which there is the lowest expectation of investment risk. Capacity for timely repayment of principal and interest is substantial. Adverse changes in business, economic or financial conditions are unlikely to increase investment risk significantly.

AA. Obligations for which there is a very low expectation of investment risk. Capacity for timely repayment of principal and interest is substantial. Adverse changes in business, economic, or financial conditions may increase investment risk albeit not very significantly.

A. Obligations for which there is a low expectation of investment risk. Capacity for timely repayment of principal and interest is strong, although adverse changes in business, economic or financial conditions may lead to increased investment risk.

Short-Term Debt Ratings (may be assigned, for example, to commercial paper, master demand notes, bank instruments, and letters of credit).

Moody's description of its three highest short-term debt ratings:

Prime-1. Issuers rated Prime-1 (or supporting institutions) have a superior capacity for repayment of senior short-term promissory obligations. Prime-1 repayment capacity will normally 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.
- Well-established access to a range of financial markets and assured sources of alternate liquidity.

Prime-2. Issuers rated Prime-2 (or supporting institutions) have a strong capacity 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, may be more subject to variation. Capitalization characteristics, while still appropriate, may be more affected by external conditions. Ample alternate liquidity is maintained.

Prime-3. Issuers rated Prime-3 (or supporting institutions) have an acceptable ability for repayment of senior short-term obligations. The effect of industry characteristics and market compositions may be more pronounced. Variability in earnings and profitability may result in changes in the level of debt protection measurements and may require relatively high financial leverage. Adequate alternate liquidity is maintained.

S&P's description of its three highest short-term debt ratings:

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

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."

A-3. Issues carrying this designation have adequate capacity for timely payment. They are, however, more vulnerable to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances than obligations carrying the higher designations.

Duff's description of its five highest short-term debt ratings (Duff incorporates gradations of "1+" (one plus) and "1-" (one minus) to assist investors in recognizing quality differences within the highest rating category):

Duff 1+. Highest certainty of timely payment. Short-term liquidity, including internal operating factors and/or access to alternative sources of funds, is outstanding, and safety is just below risk-free U.S. Treasury short-term obligations.

Duff 1. Very high certainty of timely payment. Liquidity factors are excellent and supported by good fundamental protection factors. Risk factors are minor.

Duff 1-. High certainty of timely payment. Liquidity factors are strong and supported by good fundamental protection factors. Risk factors are very small.

Duff 2. Good certainty of timely payment. Liquidity factors and company fundamentals are sound. Although ongoing funding needs may enlarge total financing requirements, access to capital markets is good. Risk factors are small.

Duff 3. Satisfactory liquidity and other protection factors qualify issue as to investment grade.

Risk factors are larger and subject to more variation. Nevertheless, timely payment is expected.

Fitch's description of its four highest short-term debt ratings:

F-1+. Exceptionally Strong Credit Quality. Issues assigned this rating are regarded as having the strongest degree of assurance for timely payment.

F-1. Very Strong Credit Quality. Issues assigned this rating reflect an assurance of timely payment only slightly less in degree than issues rated F-1+.

F-2. Good Credit Quality. Issues assigned this rating have a satisfactory degree of assurance for timely payment, but the margin of safety is not as great as for issues assigned F-1+ or F-1 ratings.

F-3. Fair Credit Quality. Issues assigned this rating have characteristics suggesting that the degree of assurance for timely payment is adequate, however, near-term adverse changes could cause these securities to be rated below investment grade.

IBCA's description of its three highest short-term debt ratings:

A+. Obligations supported by the highest capacity for timely repayment.

A1. Obligations supported by a very strong capacity for timely repayment.

A2. Obligations supported by a strong capacity for timely repayment, although such capacity may be susceptible to adverse changes in business, economic or financial conditions.

SHORT-TERM DEBT RATINGS. Thompson BankWatch, Inc. ("TBW") ratings are based upon a qualitative and quantitative analysis of all segments of the organization including, where applicable, holding company and operating subsidiaries.

TBW Ratings do not constitute a recommendation to buy or sell securities of any of these companies. Further, TBW does not suggest specific investment criteria for individual clients. The TBW Short-Term Ratings apply to commercial paper, other senior short-term obligations and deposit obligations of the entities to which the rating has been assigned. The TBW Short-Term Ratings apply only to unsecured instruments that have a maturity of one year or less. The TBW Short-Term Ratings specifically assess the likelihood of an untimely payment of principal or interest.

TBW-1. The highest category; indicates a very high degree of likelihood that principal and interest will be paid on a timely basis.

TBW-2. The second highest category; while the degree of safety regarding timely repayment of principal and interest is strong, the relative degree of safety is not as high as for issues rated "TBW-1."

TBW-3. The lowest investment grade category; indicates that while more susceptible to adverse developments (both internal and external) than obligations with higher ratings, capacity to service principal and interest in a timely fashion is considered adequate.

TBW-4. The lowest rating category; this rating is regarded as non-investment grade and, therefore, speculative.

Definitions of Certain Money Market Instruments

Commercial Paper. Commercial paper consists of unsecured promissory notes issued by corporations. Issues of commercial paper normally have maturities of less than nine months and fixed rates of return.

Certificates of Deposit. Certificates of Deposit are negotiable certificates issued against funds deposited in a commercial bank or a savings and loan association for a definite period of time and earning a specified return.

Bankers' Acceptances. 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.

U.S. Treasury Obligations. U.S. Treasury Obligations are obligations issued or guaranteed as to payment of principal and interest by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. These obligations may include Treasury bills, notes and bonds, and issues of agencies and instrumentalities of the U.S. Government, provided such obligations are guaranteed as to payment of principal and interest by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government.

U.S. Government Agency and Instrumentality Obligations. Obligations issued by agencies and instrumentalities of the U.S. Government include such agencies and instrumentalities as the Government National Mortgage Association, the Export-Import Bank of the United States, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Farmers Home Administration, the Federal Home Loan Banks, the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, the Federal Farm Credit Banks, the Federal Land Banks, the Federal Housing Administration, the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, and the Student Loan Marketing Association. Some of these obligations, such as those of the Government National

Mortgage Association are supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury; others, such as those of the Export-Import Bank of the United States, are supported by the right of the issuer to borrow from the Treasury; others, such as those of the Federal National Mortgage Association, are supported by the discretionary authority of the U.S. Government to purchase the agency's obligations; still others, such as those of the Student Loan Marketing Association, are supported only by the credit of the instrumentality. No assurance can be given that the U.S. Government would provide financial support to U.S. Government-sponsored instrumentalities if it is not obligated to do so by law. A Fund will invest in the obligations of such instrumentalities only when the investment adviser believes that the credit risk with respect to the instrumentality is minimal.