

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM N-1A

REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

Pre-Effective Amendment No.
Post-Effective Amendment No.

193

[X]
 []
 [X]

AND/OR

REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT OF 1940
Amendment No.

195

[X]
 [X]

TRUST FOR PROFESSIONAL MANAGERS
(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Charter)

615 East Michigan Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202
(Address of Principal Executive Offices) (Zip Code)
(Registrant's Telephone Number, including Area Code) (414) 287-3338

Rachel A. Spearo, Esq.
U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC
615 East Michigan Street, 2nd Floor
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202
(Name and Address of Agent for Service)

Copies to:
Carol A. Gehl, Esq.
Godfrey & Kahn, S.C.
780 North Water Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202
(414) 273-3500

As soon as practicable after this Registration Statement is declared effective.
(Approximate Date of Proposed Public Offering)

It is proposed that this filing will become effective (check appropriate box)

- [] Immediately upon filing pursuant to Rule 485(b).
 [X] on June 28, 2010 pursuant to Rule 485(b).
 [] on (date) pursuant to Rule 485(a)(1).
 [] 60 days after filing pursuant to Rule 485 (a)(1).
 [] 75 days after filing pursuant to Rule 485 (a)(2).
 [] on (date) pursuant to Rule 485(a)(2).

If appropriate, check the following box:

- [] This post-effective amendment designates a new effective date for a previously filed post-effective amendment.

PROSPECTUS



THE APPLETON GROUP PLUS FUND

(Symbol: AGPLX)

June 28, 2010

The Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

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THE APPLETON GROUP PLUS FUND
a series of Trust for Professional Managers (the "Trust")

The Appleton Group PLUS Fund is a mutual fund that seeks to maximize total return.

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This Prospectus sets forth basic information about The Appleton Group PLUS Fund (the "Fund") that you should know before investing. It should be read and retained for future reference.

SUMMARY SECTION

Investment Objective. The investment objective of the Appleton Group PLUS Fund (the “Fund”) is to maximize total return (capital appreciation plus income).

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

Shareholder Fees <i>(fees paid directly from your investment)</i>	None
<hr/>	
Annual Fund Operating Expenses <i>(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</i>	
Management Fees	1.00%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.59%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ¹	0.28%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	<hr/> 2.12%
Expense Recoupment by Advisor	0.16%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Expense Recoupment by Advisor²	<hr/> 2.28%

¹ Please note that the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in the table above do not correlate to the ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets found within the “Financial Highlights” section of the prospectus, which do not include Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

² Pursuant to an operating expense limitation agreement between the Fund’s investment advisor, Appleton Group Wealth Management, LLC (the “Advisor”) and the Fund, the Advisor has agreed to waive its fees and/or absorb expenses of the Fund to ensure that Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses for the Fund (exclusive of Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses) do not exceed 2.00% of the Fund’s average net assets at least through August 31, 2011, subject thereafter to the annual re-approval of the agreement by the Trust’s Board of Trustees (the “Board of Trustees”). This agreement can be terminated only by, or with the consent of the Board of Trustees. The Advisor is permitted to seek reimbursement from the Fund for fees it waived and Fund expenses it paid for the prior three fiscal years, so long as the reimbursement does not cause the Fund’s Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses to exceed the 2.00% expense limitation cap. For the fiscal year ended February 28, 2010, previously waived expenses of \$60,268 were recouped by the Advisor.

Example. This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The 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 and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
\$231	\$712	\$1,220	\$2,615

Portfolio Turnover. The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 395% of the average value of its portfolio.

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Principal Investment Strategies. Under normal market conditions, the Advisor seeks to achieve the Fund's investment objective by allocating the Fund's assets primarily among shares of different exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"). ETFs are investment companies that are bought and sold on a securities exchange. Each ETF tracks a securities index or basket of securities. Generally, the Fund will invest in ETFs that correspond to major market indices. The Fund will also invest in ETFs that offer exposure to international equity markets, including emerging markets, the U.S. real estate sector and commodities markets. The Advisor may also keep a portion (approximately 20%) of the Fund's assets in shares of other investment companies that invest in fixed-income and dividend paying securities of varying credit qualities, including government and corporate bonds, money market instruments and high yield bonds or "junk bonds." The managed income component of the Fund's portfolio may also invest in dividend-paying ETFs.

By investing in ETFs, the Fund will obtain a broadly diversified, index-based investment portfolio. The expenses associated with investing in ETFs are typically lower than the expenses associated with investing in all of the underlying securities that comprise the indices that the ETFs track. In selecting investments for the Fund, the Advisor uses a proprietary asset allocation model, which focuses on historical patterns of market indices which the ETFs track, as well as the market as a whole. The fixed income component of the Fund's portfolio is intended to manage volatility. Generally, the Fund will sell securities only in response to redemption requests, to adjust the number of shares held to maintain the Fund's target asset allocation, or to make periodic adjustments to the Fund's asset allocation.

The Fund may take short positions on shares of ETFs representing up to 45% of the net assets of its portfolio. When taking short positions, the Fund sacrifices some degree of opportunity in bull markets while controlling volatility and risk of loss in bear markets.

The Fund does not intend to trade actively or capture short-term market opportunities. Due to the current dynamic market environment and lack of sustainable market trends since 2008, the Advisor expects to make portfolio adjustments as needed to keep shareholder assets on the right side of the market as consistently as possible, and may prioritize investment risk management over lower portfolio turnover rates.

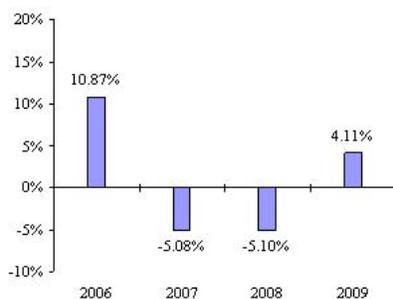
Principal Risks. Remember that in addition to possibly not achieving your investment goals, you could lose money by investing in the Fund. The principal risks of investing in the Fund are:

- *Management Risk.* Risk that the Advisor's investment strategies for the Fund may not result in an increase in the value of your investment or in overall performance equal to other investments.
- *General Market Risk.* Risk that the value of the Fund's shares will fluctuate based on the performance of the Fund's investments and other factors affecting the securities markets generally.
- *"Fund of Funds" Structure and Expenses and Exchange-Traded Funds Risks.* You will indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by the underlying funds in which the Fund invests in addition to the Fund's direct fees and expenses and, as a result, your cost of investing in the Fund will generally be higher than the cost of investing directly in the underlying fund shares. The market price of ETF shares may trade at a discount to their net asset value or an active trading market for ETF shares may not develop or be maintained. ETFs in which the Fund invests will not be able to replicate exactly the performance of the indices they track because the total return generated by the securities will be reduced by transaction costs incurred in adjusting the actual balance of the securities and other expenses, and from time to time, temporarily be unavailable.

- *Equity Market Risk.* The ETFs in which the Fund invests may invest in common stocks are susceptible to general stock market fluctuations and to volatile increases and decreases in value as market confidence in and perceptions of their issuers change.
- *International Equity Market Risk.* The ETFs in which the Fund invests may invest in International Equity Markets, including emerging markets. The risk that countries in emerging markets are generally more volatile and can have relatively unstable governments, social and legal systems that do not protect shareholders, economies based on only a few industries, and securities markets that trade a small number of issues.
- *Commodities Risk.* The ETFs in which the Fund invests may invest in commodities. The price of securities and derivatives linked to commodity prices may not move in a manner similar to the broad commodity market. Investments in commodity-related businesses bear the risk that the value of such businesses may be affected by general market movements.
- *U.S. Real Estate Risk.* The ETFs in which the Fund invests may invest in U.S. real estate markets. The risks associated with such investments generally include, among others, adverse changes in general economic and local market conditions, supply or demand for similar or competing properties, taxes, governmental regulations and interest rates. Such ETFs may invest in real estate investment trusts ("REITs"). Investments in REITs are subject to the same general risks as well as risks associated with improving and operating property.
- *Small- and Medium-Sized Companies Risk.* The ETFs in which the Fund invests may invest in securities of small- and medium-sized companies, even indirectly, may involve greater volatility than investing in larger and more established companies because they can be subject to more abrupt or erratic share price changes than larger, more established companies.
- *Bond Market Risk.* The ETFs in which the Fund invests may invest in bond markets, whose value is affected significantly by changes in interest rates. Generally, when interest rates rise, the bond's market value declines and when interest rates decline, its market value rises. Generally, a bond with a longer maturity will entail greater interest rate risk but have a higher yield. Conversely, a bond with a shorter maturity will entail less interest rate risk but have a lower yield. A bond's value may also be affected by changes in its credit quality rating or the issuer's financial condition.
- *High Yield Securities Risk.* The ETFs in which the Fund invests may invest in high yield, high risk and lower-rated securities that are subject to additional risk factors, such as increased possibility of default, decreased liquidity and fluctuations in value due to public perception of the issuer of such securities. These bonds are almost always uncollateralized and subordinate to other debt that an issuer may have outstanding.
- *Liquidity Risk.* The ETFs in which the Fund invests may invest in certain securities that may be difficult or impossible to sell at the time and price that the Advisor would like to sell. The Advisor may have to lower the price, sell other securities or forego an investment opportunity, any of which may have a negative effect on the management or performance of the Fund.
- *Short Sale Risk.* Short sale strategies are riskier than long investment strategies. The risks of loss if the value of a security sold short increases prior to the scheduled delivery date, since the Fund must pay more for the security than it has received from the purchaser in the short sale. The Fund's losses are potentially unlimited in a short sale transaction.
- *High Portfolio Turnover Rate Risk.* A high portfolio turnover rate (100% or more) has the potential to result in increased brokerage transaction costs and the realization by the Fund, and distribution to shareholders, of a greater amount of capital gains than if the Fund had a low portfolio turnover rate. This may mean that you would be likely to have a higher tax liability. Distributions to shareholders of short-term capital gains are taxed as ordinary income under federal tax laws.

Performance. The bar chart demonstrates the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year. The Average Annual Total Returns table also demonstrates these risks by showing how the Fund's average annual returns compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Remember, the Fund's past performance, before and after taxes, is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.appletongroupfunds.com or by calling the Fund toll-free at 1-866-993-7767.

**The Appleton Group PLUS Fund
Calendar Year Returns as of December 31**



The Fund's calendar year-to-date return as of March 31, 2010 was 1.25%. During the period shown in the bar chart, the best performance for a quarter was 8.64% (for the quarter ended September 30, 2009). The worst performance was -13.73% (for the quarter ended March 31, 2009).

**Average Annual Total Returns
(for the Periods Ended December 31, 2009)**

	One Year	Since Inception (May 2, 2005)
Return Before Taxes	4.11%	1.10%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	4.11%	0.54%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	2.67%	0.66%
S&P 500® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	26.46%	1.23%
Dow Jones Moderate U.S. Portfolio Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	22.59%	3.91%

After tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates in effect and do not reflect the effect of state and local taxes. The after-tax returns shown are not relevant to those investors who hold their shares through tax-deferred arrangements such as 401(k) plans or IRAs.

Investment Advisor. Appleton Group Wealth Management, LLC is the Fund's investment advisor.

Portfolio Managers. Mark C. Scheffler, Senior Portfolio Manager and founder of the Advisor, has managed the Fund since its inception in 2005. Peter A. Mutschler, co-Portfolio Manager and Director of Information Technology at the Advisor, has co-managed the Fund since 2009.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares. You may conduct transactions by mail (Appleton Group PLUS Fund, c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701 (for regular mail) or 615 East Michigan Street, 3rd Floor, Milwaukee, WI 53202 (for overnight or express mail)), or by telephone at 866-993-7767. The minimum initial investment in the Fund is \$2,500 (\$2,000 for Coverdell IRAs), with no minimum on subsequent investments, with the exception of shares purchased using the Fund's Automatic Investment Plan, which must be \$50 or more. Investors who wish to purchase or redeem Fund shares through a financial intermediary should contact the financial intermediary directly.

Tax Information. The Fund's distributions are taxable, and will be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries. If you purchase Fund shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create conflicts of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

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INVESTMENT STRATEGIES, RELATED RISKS AND DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks an investment objective of maximizing total return (capital appreciation plus income).

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal market conditions, the Advisor will allocate the Fund's assets among shares of different ETFs. Each such share represents an undivided ownership interest in the portfolio of stocks held by an ETF, which are investment companies that acquire and hold either:

- shares of all of the companies that are represented by a particular index in the same proportion that is represented in the index itself; or
- shares of a sampling of the companies that are represented by a particular index in a proportion meant to track the performance of the entire index.

ETFs are intended to provide investment results that, before expenses, generally correspond to the price and yield performance of the corresponding market index, and the value of their shares should, under normal circumstances, closely track the value of the index's underlying component stocks. ETFs generally do not buy or sell securities, except to the extent necessary to conform their portfolios to the corresponding index. Because an ETF has operating expenses and transaction costs, while a market index does not, ETFs that track particular indices typically will be unable to match the performance of the index exactly.

The ETFs in which the Fund invests will generally correspond to the price and yield performance of major market indices, and examples of such ETFs may include: Standard & Poor's Depository Receipts®, or "SPDRs" (sometimes called "Spiders"); Diamonds Trust Series I, or "DIAMONDS"™SM; and Nasdaq-100 SharesSM, or "QQQs" (sometimes called "Cubes," "Qubes" or "Qs"). SPDRs, DIAMONDS and QQQs are shares in ETFs that are intended to provide investment results that, before expenses, generally correspond to the price and yield performance of the Standard & Poor's 500 Composite Stock Price Index® (the "S&P 500 Index"), the Dow Jones Industrial AverageSM and the Nasdaq-100 Index®, respectively. The Fund will also invest in ETFs that offer exposure to international equity markets such as the MSCI Emerging Market IndexSM and to the U.S. Real Estate Market such as the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate IndexSM. Additionally, the Fund may invest in ETFs that track various commodity-based indices, such as the Dow Jones Basic Materials IndexSM, and others.

By allocating assets among various ETFs, the Fund will obtain a broadly diversified, index-based investment portfolio. The Advisor believes that investing in ETFs and shares of other mutual funds provides the Fund with opportunities to achieve greater diversification of portfolio securities and investment techniques than it could achieve by investing directly in individual portfolio securities. In selecting investments for the Fund, the Advisor uses a proprietary statistical and tactical asset allocation model, which measures patterns of applicable market indices and the market as a whole on a daily basis. The Advisor uses quantitative analysis of market data to allocate Fund assets in a manner that the Advisor believes best allows the Fund to participate in overall stock market performance while actively managing the Fund's portfolio and risk exposure.

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For the equity component of the Fund's investments, when fully invested the Advisor will generally allocate the Fund's assets among ETF shares according to the following approximate guidelines:

Representative ETF Investments ¹	Market Index Tracked ²	Targeted Investment Amounts
DIAMONDS	Dow Jones Industrial Average (a price-weighted average of 30 widely held stocks that are generally the leaders in their industries)	20%
QQQs	Nasdaq-100 Index (a modified capitalization-weighted index of the 100 largest and most actively traded non-financial domestic and international issues listed on The Nasdaq Stock Market [®] based on market capitalization)	20%
Materials Select Sector SPDR Fund	The Materials Select Sector SPDR [®] Fund, before expenses, seeks to closely match the returns and characteristics of the Materials Select Sector Index.	10%
Vanguard Emerging Markets ETF	Vanguard Emerging Markets ETF seeks to track the performance, before fees, of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, a benchmark index that measures the investment return of stocks issued by companies located in emerging market countries.	15%
iShares Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index Fund	The iShares Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index Fund seeks investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, to the performance of the real estate sector of the U.S. equity market, as represented by the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index.	15%
	Total Investments =	80%

¹ In each case, the Fund may invest, instead of or in addition to these ETFs, in shares of an alternate ETF tracking the same market index or another market index with the same general market.

² Dow Jones Industrial AverageSM, the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index and DIAMONDSSM are trademarks and service marks of Dow Jones & Company, Inc. Nasdaq-100 Index[®], Nasdaq-100 SharesSM, The Nasdaq Stock Market[®] and QQQ are trademarks and service marks of The Nasdaq Stock Market, Inc. Standard & Poor's Depository Receipts[®], SPDRs[®], and the Standard & Poor's 500 Composite Stock Price Index[®] are trademarks of The McGraw Hill Companies, Inc. iShares is a registered trademark of Barclays Global Investors, N.A. Vanguard Emerging Markets ETF and MSCI Emerging Markets Index are trademarks of the Vanguard Group, Inc. Neither the Trust nor the Fund is associated with, or sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by, Dow Jones & Company, Inc., The Nasdaq Stock Market, Inc., The McGraw Hill Companies, Inc., Barclays Global Investors, N.A., or the Vanguard Group, Inc.

The remaining assets will be allocated among shares of fixed income (including high yield) funds and money market funds or other dividend-paying ETFs. However, the Advisor reserves the right to invest all of the Fund's assets in ETFs, fixed income or money market funds, depending upon market conditions. The Advisor seeks funds that invest in fixed-income securities with varying maturities (e.g., long-term, intermediate or short-term) and credit qualities (e.g., investment grade or lower than investment grade). The term "investment grade" refers to the credit quality of fixed-income securities as established by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization, such as Standard & Poor's Ratings Group ("S&P"), Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") or Fitch Ratings ("Fitch"). Securities that are rated lower than investment grade, or high yield securities, generally provide high income in an effort to compensate investors for their higher risk of default, which is the failure to make required interest or principal payments. High yield bond issuers include small or relatively new companies lacking the history or capital to merit investment grade status, former blue chip companies downgraded because of financial problems, companies electing to borrow heavily to finance or avoid a takeover or buyout and firms with heavy debt loads.

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In addition, the Fund may also apply a more “market neutral” strategy. This means that the Fund will buy both shares of ETFs that the Advisor believes will appreciate in value (to hold “long” positions), and will make short sales on ETFs (including ETFs not mentioned above) the Advisor believes will depreciate in value (to hold “short” positions). A short sale involves selling securities that the Fund has borrowed in hopes that the price will fall so that the Fund may buy back the securities for less than they were sold and keep the difference in price as a profit. The Fund’s market neutral strategy attempts to cancel out the effects of general stock market movements on the Fund’s performance to a greater extent than keeping a portion of the Fund’s assets in fixed income mutual funds. In order to achieve good overall performance over time, the Fund is content to forgo some measure of investment opportunity in up markets while protecting capital and taking advantage of investment opportunity in down markets. At all times, however, the Fund will have no more than 45% of its assets invested in short positions.

To invest in the manner described above, the Advisor will review and adjust accordingly the asset allocation of the Fund on a periodic basis. The Advisor regularly evaluates the macroeconomics of the categories for shifts that may necessitate a re-evaluation of the entire allocation process. However, the Fund does not intend to trade actively or capture short-term market opportunities. Generally, the Fund will sell securities only in response to redemption requests, to adjust the number of shares held to maintain the Fund’s target asset allocation, or to make periodic adjustments to the Fund’s asset allocation. The Advisor seeks to limit the amount of securities sold because the turnover rate of the portfolio (the volume of shares bought and sold by the Fund) affects the Fund’s returns. Typically, the greater the turnover rate of the portfolio, the greater the impact that brokerage commissions and other transaction costs have on return. High turnover rates are more likely to generate capital gains that must be distributed to shareholders as short-term capital gains taxed at ordinary income rates. For the fiscal year ended February 28, 2010, the portfolio turnover rate was 395%. The rate of high turnover of the Fund has been attributable to the prioritization of investment risk management over tax efficiency. Due to the current dynamic market environment and lack of sustainable market trends over the past year, the Advisor expects to make portfolio adjustments as needed to keep shareholder assets on the right side of the market as consistently as possible. This may result in continued high turnover rates until a more definitive market trend is present. However, there are no restrictions on the portfolio turnover rate of the Fund.

Please remember that the Fund is independent from any of the ETFs or other funds in which it invests and has no voice in or control over their investment practices, policies or decisions. If the Fund disagrees with those practices, policies or decisions, it may have no choice other than to liquidate its investment, which may entail losses. Also, an ETF or fund may limit the Fund’s ability to sell its shares at certain times. In these cases, such investments will be considered illiquid and subject to the Fund’s overall limit on illiquid securities. For example, no ETF or fund is required to redeem any of its shares owned by the Fund in an amount exceeding 1% of its shares during any period of less than 30 days. As a result, to the extent that the Fund owns more than 1% of an ETF’s or fund’s shares, the Fund may not be able to liquidate those shares promptly in the event of adverse market conditions or other considerations.

As a means to pursue its investment objective, the Fund intends to remain fully invested as described above. The Fund may, however, to a limited extent pursue an investment strategy of investing its assets directly in securities in lieu of indirect investments through ETFs and other mutual funds. Such investments would remain consistent with its asset allocation strategy and would typically be close or identical to those securities held by one or more of the ETFs or other funds in which the Fund currently invests.

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Who may want to Invest in the Fund?

The Fund may be appropriate for investors who:

- have a long-term investment horizon;
- want to add an investment with potential for capital appreciation to diversify their investment portfolio; and
- can accept the greater risks of investing in a portfolio with holdings in equities.

The Fund is not appropriate for investors concerned primarily with principal stability or those pursuing a short-term goal.

General Investment Policies of the Fund

Temporary Strategies; Cash or Similar Investments. Under normal market conditions, the Fund will stay fully invested according to its principal investment strategies as noted above. The Fund, however, may temporarily depart from its principal investment strategies by making short-term investments in cash, cash equivalents, and high-quality, short-term debt securities and money market instruments for temporary defensive purposes in response to adverse market, economic or political conditions. This may result in the Fund not achieving its investment objective during that period.

For longer periods of time, the Fund may hold a substantial cash position. If the market advances during periods when the Fund is holding a large cash position, the Fund may not participate to the extent it would have if the Fund had been more fully invested. To the extent that the Fund uses a money market fund for its cash position, there will be some duplication of expenses because the Fund would bear its pro rata portion of such money market fund's advisory fees and operational expenses.

Changes in Objectives and Strategies. The investment objectives, strategies and policies described above may be changed, without approval of Fund shareholders, upon 60 days' written notice to shareholders of the Fund.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

Before investing in the Fund, you should carefully consider your own investment goals, the amount of time you are willing to leave your money invested, and the amount of risk you are willing to take. Remember, in addition to possibly not achieving your investment goals, **you could lose money by investing in the Fund.** The principal risks of investing in the Fund are:

Management Risk

The ability of the Fund to meet its investment objective is directly related to the Advisor's investment strategies for the Fund. Your investment in the Fund varies with the effectiveness of the Advisor's research, analysis and asset allocation among portfolio securities. If the Advisor's investment strategies do not produce the expected results, your investment could be diminished or even lost.

General Market Risk

The market value of a security may move up or down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. These fluctuations may cause a security to be worth less than the price originally paid for it, or less than it was worth at an earlier time. Market risk may affect a single issuer, industry, sector of the economy or the market as a whole. Since 2008, U.S. and international markets have experienced significant volatility. The fixed income markets have experienced substantially lower valuations, reduced liquidity, price volatility, credit downgrades, increased likelihood of default and valuation difficulties. Concerns have spread to domestic and international equity markets. In some cases, the stock prices of individual companies have been negatively impacted even though there may be little or no apparent degradation in the financial conditions or prospects of that company. As a result of this significant volatility, many of the following risks associated with an investment in the Fund may be increased. Continuing market problems may have adverse effects on the Fund.

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“Fund of Funds” Structure and Expenses Risk

The Fund is known as a “fund of funds.” The term “fund of funds” is typically used to describe an investment company, such as the Fund, that pursues its investment objective by investing in other investment companies, including ETFs. Federal law generally prohibits the Fund from acquiring shares of an ETF or other mutual fund if, immediately after such acquisition, the Fund and its affiliated persons would hold more than 3% of such investment company’s total outstanding shares. This prohibition may prevent the Fund from allocating its investments in an optimal manner. In addition, by investing in the Fund, you will indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by the underlying ETFs and funds in which the Fund invests in addition to the Fund’s direct fees and expenses. Furthermore, the use of a fund of funds structure could affect the timing, amount and character of distributions to you and therefore may increase the amount of taxes payable by you.

Exchange Traded Funds Risk

An investment in an ETF generally presents the same primary risks as an investment in a conventional mutual fund (i.e., one that is not exchange traded) that has the same investment objective, strategies and policies. The price of an ETF can fluctuate within a wide range, and the Fund could lose money investing in an ETF if the prices of the securities owned by the ETF go down. In addition, ETFs are subject to the following risks that do not apply to conventional mutual funds: (1) the market price of ETF shares may trade at a discount to their net asset value (“NAV”); (2) an active trading market for ETF shares may not develop or be maintained; or (3) trading of ETF shares may be halted if the listing exchange’s officials deem such action appropriate, the shares are de-listed from the exchange, or the activation of market-wide “circuit breakers” (which are tied to large decreases in stock prices) halts stock trading generally. Additionally, ETFs have management fees, which increase their cost.

Tracking Risk

Investment in the Fund should be made with the understanding that the ETFs in which the Fund invests will not be able to replicate exactly the performance of the indices they track because the total return generated by the securities will be reduced by transaction costs incurred in adjusting the actual balance of the securities and other ETF expenses, whereas such transaction costs and expenses are not included in the calculation of the total returns of the indices. Certain securities comprising the indices tracked by the ETFs may, from time to time, temporarily be unavailable.

Equity Market Risk

The Fund invests indirectly in common stocks that are held by the ETFs in which it holds shares. Common stocks are susceptible to general stock market fluctuations and to volatile increases and decreases in value as market confidence in and perceptions of their issuers change. These investor perceptions are based on various and unpredictable factors including: expectations regarding government, economic, monetary and fiscal policies; inflation and interest rates; economic expansion or contraction; and global or regional political, economic and banking crises. If you held common stocks of any given issuer, you would generally be exposed to greater risk than if you held preferred stocks and debt obligations of the issuer because common stockholders generally have inferior rights to receive payments from issuers in comparison with the rights of preferred stockholders, bondholders and other creditors of such issuers.

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Small- and Medium-Sized Companies Risk

Some of the ETFs in which the Fund invests will hold stocks of small- and medium-sized companies. Investing in securities of small- and medium-sized companies, even indirectly, may involve greater volatility than investing in larger and more established companies because they can be subject to more abrupt or erratic share price changes than larger, more established companies. Small companies may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources and their management may be dependent on a limited number of key individuals. Securities of those companies may have limited market liquidity and their prices may be more volatile.

Bond Market Risk

The Fund may invest in ETFs that are invested in a broad range of bonds or fixed-income securities. To the extent that an underlying fund is so invested, the return on and value of an investment will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. Typically, when interest rates rise, the fixed-income security's market value declines (interest-rate risk). Conversely, the longer a fixed-income security's maturity, the lower its yield and the greater the risk of volatility (maturity risk). A fixed-income security's value can also be affected by changes in the security's credit quality rating or its issuer's financial condition (credit quality risk). This means that the underlying company may experience unanticipated financial problems causing it to be unable to meet its payment obligations. Other factors may affect the market price and yield of fixed-income securities, including investor demand, changes in the financial condition of issuers of securities, government fiscal policy and domestic or worldwide economic conditions.

High Yield Securities Risk

The Fund may invest in ETFs that are invested in high yield fixed income securities. Fixed-income securities receiving the lowest investment grade rating may have speculative characteristics, and, compared to higher-grade securities, may have a weakened capacity to make principal and interest payments in adverse economic conditions or other circumstances. High yield, high risk and lower-rated securities are subject to additional risk factors, such as increased possibility of default, decreased liquidity and fluctuations in value due to public perception of the issuer of such securities. These bonds are almost always uncollateralized and subordinate to other debt that an issuer may have outstanding. In addition, both individual high yield securities and the entire high yield bond market can experience sharp price swings due to a variety of factors, including changes in economic forecasts, stock market activity, large sustained sales by major investors or a higher profile default.

Commodities Risk.

The ETFs in which the Fund invests may invest in commodities. The price of securities and derivatives linked to commodity prices may not move in a manner similar to the broad commodity market. Investments in commodity-related businesses may be subject to greater volatility than investments in companies involved in more traditional businesses. The value of such businesses may be affected by overall market movements and other factors affecting the value of a particular industry or commodity, such as weather, disease, embargoes, or political and regulatory developments and rapidly changing inflation expectations.

U.S. Real Estate Risk.

The ETFs in which the Fund invests may invest in U.S. real estate markets. The ETFs may invest indirectly in real estate by investing in REITs. These investments are subject to numerous risks, including, but not limited to, adverse changes in general economic and local market conditions, adverse developments in employment or local economic performance, changes in supply or demand for similar or competing properties, unfavorable changes in applicable taxes, governmental regulations or interest rates, and lack of available financing. The REITs in which the ETFs invest may improve or operate real properties as well as buying and selling them, and accordingly those investments are also subject to risks associated with improving and operating property, such as the inability to maintain rental rates and occupancy levels in highly competitive markets, unavailability or increases in the cost of insurance, unexpected increases in the costs of refurbishment and improvements, unfavorable rent control laws and costs of complying with environmental regulations.

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International Equity Markets Risk.

The ETFs in which the Fund invests may hold equity securities of foreign companies, which are subject to foreign securities risk. These include risks relating to political, social and economic developments abroad and differences between U.S. and foreign regulatory requirements and market practices. Securities that are denominated in foreign currencies are subject to the further risk that the value of the foreign currency will fall in relation to the U.S. dollar and/or will be affected by volatile currency markets or actions of U.S. and foreign governments or central banks. In addition to developed markets, the ETFs in which the Fund invests may hold equity securities of foreign companies located in emerging markets, which are markets of countries in the initial stages of industrialization and that generally have low per capita income. In addition to the risks of foreign securities in general, countries in emerging markets are generally more volatile and can have relatively unstable governments, social and legal systems that do not protect shareholders, economies based on only a few industries, and securities markets that trade a small number of issues.

Liquidity Risk

The ETFs in which the Fund invests may be subject to liquidity risk. Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell, possibly preventing the sale of the security at an advantageous time or price. To the extent that the ETFs in which the Fund invests hold securities of companies with smaller market capitalization or securities with substantial market risk, they will have a greater exposure to liquidity risk.

Short Sale Risk

The Fund is subject to short sale risk. Short sale strategies are riskier than long investment strategies. Short selling shares of ETFs may result in the Fund's investment performance suffering if it is required to close out a short position earlier than it had intended. This would occur if the lender required the Fund to deliver the securities it borrowed at the commencement of the short sale and the Fund was unable to borrow the securities from other securities lenders. Furthermore, until the Fund replaces a security borrowed, or sold short, it must pay to the lender amounts equal to any dividends that accrue during the period of the short sale. The Fund will incur a loss if the value of a security sold short increases prior to the scheduled delivery date, since the Fund must pay more for the security than it has received from the purchaser in the short sale. The Fund's losses are potentially unlimited in a short sale transaction.

High Portfolio Turnover Rate Risk

High portfolio turnover rates could generate capital gains that must be distributed to shareholders as short-term capital gains taxed at ordinary income rates (currently as high as 35%) and could increase brokerage commission costs. To the extent that the Fund experiences an increase in brokerage commissions due to a higher turnover rate, the performance of the Fund could be negatively impacted by the increased expenses incurred by the Fund. Rapid portfolio turnover also exposes shareholders to a higher current realization of short-term capital gains taxed at ordinary income rates.

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Portfolio Holdings Information

A description of the Fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund's portfolio securities is available in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"). Currently, disclosure of the Fund's holdings is required to be made quarterly within 60 days of the end of each fiscal quarter in the annual and semi-annual reports to Fund shareholders and in the quarterly holdings reports on Form N-Q. The annual and semi-annual reports are available free of charge by contacting The Appleton Group PLUS Fund, c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201-0701, by calling 1-866-993-7767, or on the Fund's website at www.appletongroupfunds.com.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

Investment Advisor

The Fund has entered into an Investment Advisory Agreement with Appleton Group Wealth Management, LLC, 100 West Lawrence Street, Third Floor, Appleton, Wisconsin 54911, under which the Advisor manages the Fund's investments and business affairs subject to the supervision of the Board of Trustees. The Advisor was founded in 2002 and serves as an investment advisor primarily to high net worth individuals and business and institutional clients, managing private accounts using investment strategies similar to the Fund's. As of May 31, 2010, the Advisor managed approximately \$140.8 million in assets. Under the Investment Advisory Agreement, the Fund compensates the Advisor for its investment advisory services at the annual rate of 1.00% of the Fund's average daily net assets, payable on a monthly basis.

Subject to the general supervision of the Board of Trustees, the Advisor is responsible for managing the Fund in accordance with its investment objective, strategies and policies, making decisions with respect to, and placing orders for, all purchases and sales of portfolio securities. The Advisor also maintains related records for the Fund.

Fund Expenses. The Fund is responsible for its own operating expenses. However, pursuant to an operating expense limitation agreement between the Advisor and the Fund, the Advisor has agreed to reduce its management fees and/or pay expenses of the Fund to ensure that the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (exclusive of dividends on short positions, brokerage and commission expenses, interest and tax expenses, distribution fees, extraordinary and non-recurring expenses and acquired fund fees and expenses) do not exceed 2.00% of the Fund's average daily net assets. Any reduction in advisory fees or payment of expenses made by the Advisor may be reimbursed by the Fund in subsequent fiscal years if the Advisor so requests. This reimbursement may be requested if the aggregate amount actually paid by the Fund toward operating expenses for such fiscal year (taking into account the reimbursement) does not exceed the applicable limitation on Fund expenses. The Advisor is permitted to be reimbursed for management fee reductions and/or expense payments made in the prior three fiscal years. Any such reimbursement will be reviewed and approved by the Board of Trustees. The Fund must pay its current ordinary operating expenses before the Advisor is entitled to any reimbursement of management fees and/or expenses. This operating expense limitation agreement can only be terminated by, or with the consent of, the Board of Trustees.

A discussion regarding the basis of the Board of Trustees' approval of the investment advisory agreement with the Advisor is available in the Fund's semi-annual report to shareholders for the period ended August 31, 2009.

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Portfolio Managers

Mark C. Scheffler and Peter A. Mutschler serve as co-portfolio managers (each, a "Portfolio Manager") of the Fund.

Mark C. Scheffler, Senior Portfolio Manager and founder of the Advisor, serves as co-Portfolio Manager of the Fund and is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio. In April 2002, Mr. Scheffler founded the Advisor as an independent registered investment advisor providing discretionary management services. Mr. Scheffler previously served as an investment officer with Robert W. Baird & Co. beginning in 1995, eventually becoming a Vice President of its Appleton office in 1999. Mr. Scheffler has passed the series 6, 7, 63 and 65 examinations from the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. ("FINRA"). Mr. Scheffler is a DALBAR Certified Fiduciary Advisor under the 2006 Pension Protection Act. He currently serves over 140 clients with total portfolio assets of \$140.8 million.

Peter A. Mutschler, co-Portfolio Manager and Director of Information Technology at the Advisor, serves as co-Portfolio Manager of the Fund, performing all investment management activities including daily market research, trading, asset allocation, and position reconciliation. Mr. Mutschler also serves as an additional resource to the advisory community, offering his expertise and intensive knowledge of The Appleton Group Wealth Management Discipline™ to investment advisors and consultants. Mr. Mutschler has passed the Series 6, 63 and 65 examinations from FINRA and received a B.A. in English/Communication Arts from the University of Wisconsin. Mr. Mutschler joined the Advisor in April 2005.

As co-Portfolio Managers of the Fund, both Mr. Scheffler and Mr. Mutschler are responsible for the daily market and trend research used to implement the Fund's investment strategies. In his role as Senior Portfolio Manager of the Advisor, Mr. Scheffler has additional responsibility in developing, monitoring and adjusting the quantitative metrics used in the Advisor's research discipline. In his role as co-Portfolio Manager of the Advisor, Mr. Mutschler has additional responsibility regarding trade execution and trade allocation for the Advisor.

The SAI provides additional information about the Portfolio Managers' compensation, other accounts managed by the Portfolio Managers and the Portfolio Managers' ownership of securities in the Fund.

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

Share Price

The price of the Fund's shares is based on its NAV per share. This is calculated by dividing the value of the Fund's total assets, less its liabilities, by the number of its shares outstanding. In calculating the NAV, portfolio securities are valued using current market values or official closing prices, if available. The NAV is calculated at the close of regular trading of the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE"), which is generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time. The NAV will not be calculated on days that the NYSE is closed for trading.

Each security owned by the Fund that is listed on a securities exchange is valued at its last sale price on that exchange on the date as of which assets are valued. Where the security is listed on more than one exchange, the Fund will use the price on the exchange that the Fund generally considers to be the principal exchange on which the stock is traded. Portfolio securities listed on the NASDAQ Stock Market, Inc. ("NASDAQ") will be valued at the NASDAQ Official Closing Price, which may not necessarily represent the last sale price. If there has been no sale on such exchange or on NASDAQ on such day, the security is valued at the mean between the most recent bid and asked prices on such day. When market quotations are not readily available, a security or other asset is valued at its fair value as determined under fair value pricing procedures approved by the Board of Trustees. These fair value pricing procedures will also be used to price a security when corporate events, events in the securities market and/or world events cause the Advisor to believe that a security's last sale price may not reflect its actual market value. The intended effect of using fair value pricing procedures is to ensure that the Fund is accurately priced. The Board of Trustees will regularly evaluate whether the Fund's fair value pricing procedures continue to be appropriate in light of the specific circumstances of the Fund and the quality of prices obtained through their application by the Trust's valuation committee.

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When fair value pricing is employed, the prices of securities used by the Fund to calculate its NAV may differ from quoted or published prices for the same securities. Due to the subjective and variable nature of fair value pricing, it is possible that the fair value determined for a particular security may be materially different from the value realized upon such security's sale. Therefore, if a shareholder purchases or redeems Fund shares when the Fund holds securities priced at a fair value, the number of shares purchased or redeemed may be higher or lower than it would be if the Fund were using market value pricing.

In the case of foreign securities, the occurrence of certain events after the close of foreign markets, but prior to the time the Fund's NAV is calculated (such as a significant surge or decline in the U.S. or other markets) often will result in an adjustment to the trading prices of foreign securities when foreign markets open on the following business day. If such events occur, the Fund will value foreign securities at fair value, taking into account such events, in calculating the NAV. In such cases, use of fair valuation can reduce an investor's ability to seek to profit by estimating the NAV in advance of the time the NAV is calculated. The Advisor anticipates that the Fund's portfolio holdings will be fair valued only if market quotations for those holdings are considered unreliable.

Investors may be charged a fee if they effect transactions through a financial institution. The Fund has authorized one or more financial intermediaries (each an "Authorized Intermediary") to receive on its behalf purchase and redemption orders. Authorized Intermediaries are authorized to designate other intermediaries to receive purchase and redemption orders on the Fund's behalf. The Fund will be deemed to have received a purchase or redemption order when an Authorized Intermediary or, if applicable, its broker's authorized designee, receives the order. Customer orders will be priced at the Fund's NAV next computed after they are received by an Authorized Intermediary or its authorized designee.

How to Purchase Shares

Shares of the Fund are sold primarily to individuals, but may also be sold to institutions, such as banks, trust companies, thrift institutions, corporations and mutual funds, that are purchasing shares on their own behalf or on behalf of discretionary and non-discretionary accounts for which they may receive account level asset-based, management fees. The minimum initial investment is \$2,500 (\$2,000 for Coverdell IRAs), with no minimums on subsequent investments by check, with the exception of shares purchased using the Automatic Investment Plan ("AIP"), which must be \$50 or more. The AIP minimum may be changed or waived by the Fund at any time. Shareholders will be given at least 30 days' written notice of any increase in the minimum dollar amount of initial or subsequent investments.

If you place an order for Fund shares through a financial institution in accordance with such financial institution's procedures, and such financial institution then transmits your order to U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, the Fund's transfer agent (the "Transfer Agent"), in accordance with the Transfer Agent's instructions, your purchase will be processed at the NAV next calculated after the Transfer Agent receives your order. The financial institution must promise to send to the Transfer Agent immediately available funds in the amount of the purchase price in accordance with the Transfer Agent's procedures. If payment is not received within the time specified, the Transfer Agent may rescind the transaction, and the financial institution will be held liable for any resulting fees or losses. In the case of certain Authorized Intermediaries that have made satisfactory payment or redemption arrangements with the Fund, orders will be processed at the NAV next calculated after receipt by the Authorized Intermediary, consistent with applicable laws and regulations. Financial institutions, including Authorized Intermediaries, may set cut-off times for the receipt of orders that are earlier than the cut-off times established by the Fund. For more information about your financial institution's rules and procedures and whether your financial institution is an Authorized Intermediary you should contact your financial institution directly.

Each account application ("Account Application") to purchase Fund shares is subject to acceptance by the Fund and is not binding until so accepted. The Fund reserves the right to reject any purchase order if, in its discretion, it is in the Fund's best interest to do so. For example, a purchase order may be refused if, in the Advisor's opinion, it appears so large that it would disrupt the management of the Fund. Purchases may also be rejected from persons believed to be "market timers", as described under the section entitled "Tools to Combat Frequent Transactions," below. A service fee, currently \$25, as well as any loss sustained by the Fund, will be deducted from a shareholder's account for any purchases that do not clear. The Fund and the Transfer Agent will not be responsible for any losses, liability, cost or expense resulting from rejecting any purchase order. Your order will not be accepted until the completed Account Application is received by the Fund or the Transfer Agent.

Purchase Requests Must be Received in Good Order

Your share price will be based on the next NAV per share calculated after the Transfer Agent or your Authorized Intermediary receives your purchase request in good order. "Good order" means that your purchase request includes:

- the name of the Fund;
- the dollar amount of shares to be purchased;
- your account application or investment stub; and
- a check payable to "The Appleton Group PLUS Fund."

All purchase requests received in good order before the close of the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) will be processed on that same day. Purchase requests received after the close of the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) will receive the next business day's NAV per share.

Shares of the Fund have not been registered for sale outside of the United States. The Fund generally does not sell shares to investors residing outside the United States, even if they are United States citizens or lawful permanent residents, except to investors with United States military APO or FPO addresses.

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Investing by Telephone. If you have completed the Telephone Purchase Authorization section of the Account Application, you may purchase additional shares by telephoning the Fund toll free at 1-866-993-7767. This option allows investors to move money from their bank account to their Fund account upon request. Only bank accounts held at domestic institutions that are Automated Clearing House ("ACH") members may be used for telephone transactions. If your order is received prior to the close of the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time), shares will be purchased in your account at the price determined on the day your order is placed. There is a minimum investment of \$50 on telephone purchases. However, you may not make your initial purchase of the Fund's shares by telephone.

Purchase by Mail. To purchase the Fund's shares by mail, simply complete and sign the enclosed Account Application and mail it, along with a check made payable to "The Appleton Group PLUS Fund," to:

Regular Mail

The Appleton Group PLUS Fund
c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC
P.O. Box 701
Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701

Overnight or Express Mail

The Appleton Group PLUS Fund
c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC
615 East Michigan Street, 3rd Floor
Milwaukee, WI 53202

All purchases by check must be in U.S. dollars drawn on a domestic financial institution. The Fund will not accept payment in cash or money orders. The Fund also does not accept cashier's checks in amounts of less than \$10,000. To prevent check fraud, the Fund will not accept third party checks, Treasury checks, credit card checks, traveler's checks or starter checks for the purchase of shares. The Fund is unable to accept post dated checks, post dated on-line bill pay checks, or any conditional order or payment. The Fund does not consider the U.S. Postal Service or other independent delivery services to be its agents.

Purchase by Wire. If you are making your first investment in the Fund, before you wire funds, the Transfer Agent must have a completed Account Application. You can mail or use an overnight service to deliver your Account Application to the Transfer Agent at the above address. Upon receipt of your completed Account Application, the Transfer Agent will establish an account for you. Once your account has been established, you may instruct your bank to send the wire. Prior to sending the wire, please call the Transfer Agent at 1-866-993-7767 to advise them of the wire, and to ensure proper credit upon receipt. Your bank must include the name of the Fund, your name and your account number so that monies can be correctly applied. Your bank should transmit immediately available funds by wire to:

Wire to:
ABA Number:
Credit:
Account:
Further Credit:

U.S. Bank N.A.
075000022
U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC
112-952-137
The Appleton Group PLUS Fund
(Shareholder Name/Account Registration)
(Shareholder Account Number)

Wired funds must be received by the close of the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) to be eligible for same day pricing. The Fund and U.S. Bank N.A. are not responsible for the consequences of delays resulting from the banking or Federal Reserve wire system, or from incomplete wiring instructions.

Subsequent Investments. You may add to your account at any time by purchasing shares by mail, by telephone, or by wire (minimum \$50). You must call to notify the Fund at 1-866-993-7767 before wiring. A remittance form, which is attached to your individual account statement, should accompany any investments made through the mail. All purchase requests must include your shareholder account number.

Automatic Investment Plan. For your convenience, the Fund offers the AIP. Under the AIP, after your initial investment, you may authorize the Fund to withdraw automatically from your bank account an amount that you wish to invest, which must be at least \$50. In order to participate in the AIP, your bank must be a member of the ACH network. If you wish to enroll in the AIP, complete the appropriate section in the Account Application. The Fund may terminate or modify this privilege at any time. You may terminate your participation in the AIP at any time by notifying the Transfer Agent five days prior to the effective date of the request. A fee (currently \$25) will be charged if your bank does not honor the AIP draft for any reason.

Anti-Money Laundering Program. Please note that the Fund has established an Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Program (the "Program") as required by the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 ("USA PATRIOT Act"). In order to ensure compliance with this law, the Account Application asks for, among other things, the following information for all "customers" seeking to open an "account" (as those terms are defined in rules adopted pursuant to the USA PATRIOT Act):

- full name;
- date of birth (individuals only);
- Social Security or tax identification number; and
- permanent street address (P.O. Box only is not acceptable).

Accounts opened by entities, such as corporations, limited liability companies, partnerships or trusts will require additional documentation.

Please note that if any information listed above is missing, your Account Application will be returned and your account will not be opened. In compliance with the USA PATRIOT Act, the Transfer Agent will verify the information on your application as part of the Program. The Fund reserves the right to request additional clarifying information and may close your account if such clarifying information is not received by the Fund within a reasonable time of the request or if the Fund cannot form a reasonable belief as to the true identity of a customer. If you require additional assistance when completing your Account Application, please contact the Transfer Agent at 1-866-993-7767.

How to Redeem Shares

In general, orders to sell or "redeem" shares may be placed either directly with the Fund or through an Authorized Intermediary. However, if you originally purchased your shares through an Authorized Intermediary, your redemption order must be placed with the same institution in accordance with the procedures established by that institution. Your Authorized Intermediary is responsible for sending your order to the Transfer Agent and for crediting your account with the proceeds. You may redeem part or all of your Fund shares on any business day that the Fund calculates its NAV. To redeem shares with the Fund, you must contact the Fund either by mail or by phone to place a redemption order. You should request your redemption prior to the close of the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time) to obtain that day's closing NAV per share. Redemption requests received after the close of the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time) will be treated as though received on the next business day.

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Shareholders who have an IRA or other retirement plan must indicate on their redemption request whether or not to withhold federal income tax. Redemption requests failing to indicate an election not to have tax withheld will generally be subject to 10% withholding.

Payment of Redemption Proceeds. You may redeem your Fund shares at a price equal to the NAV per share next determined after the Transfer Agent receives your redemption request in good order. Your redemption request cannot be processed on days the NYSE is closed. Redemption proceeds with respect to all requests received in good order by the Fund before the close of the regular trading session of the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) will usually be sent on the next business day to the address of record.

A redemption request will be deemed in "good order" if it includes:

- the shareholder's name;
- the name of the Fund;
- the account number;
- the share or dollar amount to be redeemed; and
- signatures by all shareholders on the account and a signature guarantee(s), if applicable.

You may have a check sent to the address of record, proceeds may be wired to your pre-established bank account, or funds may be sent via electronic funds transfer through the ACH network using the bank instructions previously established on your account. Redemption proceeds will typically be sent on the business day following your redemption. Wires are subject to a \$15 fee. There is no charge to have proceeds sent via ACH, however, funds are typically credited to your bank within two to three days after redemption. In all cases, proceeds will be processed within seven calendar days after the Fund receives your redemption request.

Before selling recently purchased shares, please note that if the Transfer Agent has not yet collected payment for the shares you are selling, it may delay sending the proceeds until the payment is collected, which may take up to 12 calendar days from the purchase date. Furthermore, there are certain times when you may be unable to sell Fund shares or receive proceeds. Specifically, the Fund may suspend the right to redeem shares or postpone the date of payment upon redemption for more than seven calendar days: (1) for any period during which the NYSE is closed (other than customary weekend or holiday closings) or trading on the NYSE is restricted; (2) for any period during which an emergency exists as a result of which disposal by the Fund of securities owned by it is not reasonably practicable or it is not reasonably practicable for the Fund fairly to determine the value of its net assets; or (3) for such other periods as the SEC may permit for the protection of shareholders.

Redemption requests will be sent to the address of record. The Fund will not be responsible for interest lost on redemption amounts due to lost or misdirected mail. The Transfer Agent may require a *signature guarantee* for certain redemption requests. A signature guarantee assures that your signature is genuine and protects you from unauthorized account redemptions. Signature guarantees can be obtained from banks and securities dealers, *but not from a notary public*. A signature guarantee of each owner is required in the following situations:

- if ownership is changed on your account;
- when redemption proceeds are payable or sent to any person, address or bank account not on record;
- written requests to wire redemption proceeds (if not previously authorized on the account);
- if a change of address was received by the Transfer Agent within the last 15 days; and
- for all redemptions in excess of \$50,000 or more from any shareholder account.

In addition to the situations described above, the Fund and the Transfer Agent reserve the right to require a signature guarantee or other acceptable signature verification in other instances based on the circumstances relative to the particular situation. Non-financial transactions including establishing or modifying certain services on an account may require signature verification from a Signature Verification Program member or other acceptable form of authentication from a financial institution source.

Redemption by Mail. You can execute most redemptions by furnishing an unconditional written request to the Fund to redeem your shares at the current NAV per share. Redemption requests in writing should be sent to the Transfer Agent at:

Regular Mail

The Appleton Group PLUS Fund
c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC
P.O. Box 701
Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701

Overnight or Express Mail

The Appleton Group PLUS Fund
c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC
615 East Michigan Street, 3rd Floor
Milwaukee, WI 53202

Telephone Redemption. If you are authorized to perform telephone transactions (either through your Account Application or by subsequent arrangement in writing with the Fund) you may redeem shares up to \$50,000 by instructing the Fund by phone at 1-866-993-7767. The minimum redemption amount by telephone is \$100. A signature authentication from a Signature Verification Program member or other acceptable financial institution source will be required of all shareholders in order to qualify for or to change telephone redemption privileges on an existing account. Telephone redemptions cannot be made if you notify the Transfer Agent of a change of address within 15 days before the redemption request. If you have a retirement account, you may not redeem shares by telephone. Once a telephone transaction has been placed, it cannot be cancelled or modified.

Neither the Fund nor any of its service providers will be liable for any loss or expense in acting upon instructions that are reasonably believed to be genuine. To confirm that all telephone instructions are genuine, the Fund will use reasonable procedures, such as requesting:

- that you correctly state your Fund account number;
- the name in which your account is registered; or
- the Social Security or tax identification number under which the account is registered.

Wire Redemption. Wire transfers may be arranged to redeem shares. However, the Transfer Agent charges a \$15 fee per wire redemption against your account on dollar specific trades, and from proceeds on complete redemptions and share specific trades. The minimum wire redemption amount is \$100.

Systematic Withdrawal Plan. The Fund offers a Systematic Withdrawal Plan (the "SWP") whereby shareholders or their representatives may request that a check drawn in a specific dollar amount be sent to them each month, calendar quarter or annually. Investors may choose to have a check sent to the address of record, or proceeds of a SWP may be sent to a pre-designated bank account via electronic funds through the ACH network. In order to utilize the electronic funds transfer method of payment, your bank must be an ACH member. To start the SWP, your account must have Fund shares with a value of at least \$2,500, and the minimum amount that may be withdrawn is \$50. The SWP may be terminated or modified by the Fund at any time. Any request to change or terminate your SWP should be communicated in writing or by telephone to the Transfer Agent no later than five days before the next scheduled withdrawal. A withdrawal under the SWP involves redemption of Fund shares, and may result in a gain or loss for federal income tax purposes. In addition, if the amount withdrawn exceeds the distributions credited to your account, the account ultimately may be depleted. To establish the SWP, complete the SWP section of the Account Application. Please call 1-866-993-7767 for additional information regarding the SWP.

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The Fund's Right to Redeem an Account. The Fund reserves the right to redeem the shares of any shareholder whose account balance is less than \$1,000, other than as a result of a decline in the NAV or for market reasons. The Fund will provide a shareholder with written notice 30 days prior to redeeming the shareholder's account.

Redemption-in-Kind. The Fund generally pays redemption proceeds in cash. However, under unusual conditions that make the payment of cash unwise (and for the protection of the Fund's remaining shareholders) the Fund may pay all or part of a shareholder's redemption proceeds in liquid securities with a market value equal to the redemption price (redemption-in-kind).

Specifically, if the amount you are redeeming during any 90-day period is in excess of the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of the NAV of the Fund, valued at the beginning of such period, the Fund has the right to redeem your shares by giving you the amount that exceeds \$250,000 or 1% of the NAV of the Fund in securities instead of cash. If the Fund pays your redemption proceeds by a distribution of securities, you could incur brokerage or other charges in converting the securities to cash, and will bear any market risks associated with such securities until they are converted into cash.

Other Fund Policies

If you elect telephone privileges on the Account Application or in a letter to the Fund, you may be responsible for any fraudulent telephone orders as long as the Fund has taken reasonable precautions to verify your identity. In addition, once you place a telephone transaction request, it cannot be canceled or modified.

During periods of significant economic or market change, telephone transactions may be difficult to complete. If you are unable to contact the Fund by telephone, you may also mail your request to the Fund at the address listed under the section entitled "How to Purchase Shares," above.

Telephone trades must be received by or prior to market close. During periods of high market activity, shareholders may encounter higher than usual call waiting times. Please allow sufficient time to ensure that you will be able to complete your telephone transaction prior to the close of the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time).

Your broker-dealer or other financial organization may establish policies that differ from those of the Fund. For example, the organization may charge transaction fees, set higher minimum investments, or impose certain limitations on buying or selling shares in addition to those identified in this Prospectus. Contact your broker-dealer or other financial organization for details.

Householding. In an effort to decrease costs, the Fund intends to reduce the number of duplicate prospectuses and annual and semi-annual reports you receive by sending only one copy of each to those addresses shared by two or more accounts and to shareholders the Fund reasonably believes are from the same family or household. If you would like to discontinue householding for your accounts, please call toll-free at 866-993-7767 to request individual copies of these documents. Once the Fund receives notice to stop householding, the Fund will begin sending individual copies 30 days after receiving your request. This policy does not apply to account statements.

Tools to Combat Frequent Transactions

The Fund is intended for long-term investors. Short-term “market-timers” who engage in frequent purchases and redemptions can disrupt the Fund’s investment program and create additional transaction costs that are borne by all of the Fund’s shareholders. The Board of Trustees has adopted policies and procedures that are designed to discourage excessive, short-term trading and other abusive trading practices that may disrupt portfolio management strategies and harm performance. The Fund takes steps to reduce the frequency and effect of these activities in the Fund. These steps may include, among other things, monitoring trading activity and using fair value pricing, as determined by the Board of Trustees, when the Advisor determines current market prices are not readily available. Although these efforts are designed to discourage abusive trading practices, these tools cannot eliminate the possibility that such activity will occur. The Fund seeks to exercise its judgment in implementing these tools to the best of its abilities in a manner that it believes is consistent with shareholder interests. Except as noted herein, the Fund applies all restrictions uniformly in all applicable cases.

The Fund uses a variety of techniques to monitor for and detect abusive trading practices. These techniques may change from time to time as determined by the Fund in its sole discretion. To minimize harm to the Fund and its shareholders, the Fund reserves the right to reject any purchase order, in whole or in part, for any reason (including, without limitation, purchases by persons whose trading activity in Fund shares is believed by the Advisor to be harmful to the Fund) and without prior notice. The Fund may decide to restrict purchase and sale activity in its shares based on various factors, including whether frequent purchase and sale activity will disrupt portfolio management strategies and adversely affect Fund performance.

Due to the complexity and subjectivity involved in identifying abusive trading activity and the volume of shareholder transactions the Fund handles, there can be no assurance that the Fund’s efforts will identify all trades or trading practices that may be considered abusive. In particular, since the Fund receives purchase and sale orders through financial intermediaries that use group or omnibus accounts, the Fund cannot always detect frequent trading. However, the Fund will work with financial intermediaries as necessary to discourage shareholders from engaging in abusive trading practices and to impose restrictions on excessive trades. In this regard, the Fund has entered into information sharing agreements with financial intermediaries pursuant to which these intermediaries are required to provide to the Fund, at the Fund’s request, certain information relating to its customers investing in the Fund through non-disclosed or omnibus accounts. The Fund will use this information to attempt to identify abusive trading practices. Financial intermediaries are contractually required to follow any instructions from the Fund to restrict or prohibit future purchases from shareholders that are found to have engaged in abusive trading in violation of the Fund’s policies. However, the Fund cannot guarantee the accuracy of the information provided to it from financial intermediaries and cannot ensure that it will always be able to detect abusive trading practices that occur through non-disclosed and omnibus accounts. As a result, the Fund’s ability to monitor and discourage abusive trading practices in non-disclosed and omnibus accounts may be limited.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUND SHARES

The Distributor

Quasar Distributors, LLC (the “Distributor”) is located at 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, and serves as distributor and principal underwriter to the Fund. The Distributor is a registered broker-dealer and member of FINRA. Shares of the Fund are offered on a continuous basis.

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Distribution (12b-1) Plan

The Fund has adopted a distribution plan (the "Distribution Plan") pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, which allows the Fund to pay distribution fees for the sale and distribution of its shares. Under the Plan, the Fund is authorized to pay the Fund's distributor a fee for the sale and distribution of the Fund's shares and services it provides to shareholders. The maximum amount of the fee authorized is 0.25% of the Fund's average daily net assets annually. As these fees are paid out of the Fund's assets on an on-going basis, over time these fees will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than paying other types of sales charges.

SERVICE FEES AND OTHER PAYMENTS TO THIRD PARTIES

In addition to paying fees under the Distribution Plan, the Fund may pay service fees to intermediaries such as banks, broker-dealers, financial advisors or other financial institutions, including affiliates of the Advisor, for sub-administration, sub-transfer agency and other shareholder services associated with shareholders whose shares are held of record in omnibus, other group accounts or accounts traded through registered securities clearing agents.

The Advisor, out of its own resources, and without additional cost to the Fund or its shareholders, may provide additional cash payments or non-cash compensation to intermediaries who sell shares of the Fund. Such payments and compensation are in addition to service fees paid by the Fund, if any. These additional cash payments are generally made to intermediaries that provide shareholder servicing, marketing support and/or access to sales meetings, sales representatives and management representatives of the intermediary. Cash compensation may also be paid to intermediaries for inclusion of the Fund on a sales list, including a preferred or select sales list, in other sales programs or as an expense reimbursement in cases where the intermediary provides shareholder services to the Fund's shareholders. The Advisor may also pay cash compensation in the form of finder's fees that vary depending on the Fund and the dollar amount of the shares sold.

DISTRIBUTIONS

The Fund will make distributions of net investment income and capital gains, if any, at least annually, typically during the month of December. The Fund may make additional distributions if it deems it to be desirable at another time during any year.

All distributions will be reinvested in Fund shares unless you choose one of the following options: (1) receive distributions of net capital gains in cash, while reinvesting net investment income distributions in additional Fund shares; (2) receive all distributions in cash; or (3) reinvest net capital gain distributions in additional fund shares, while receiving distributions of net investment income in cash.

If you wish to change your distribution option, write to the Transfer Agent in advance of the payment date of the distribution. Any such change will be effective only as to distributions for which the record date is five or more days after the Transfer Agent receives the written request.

If you elect to receive distributions in cash and the U.S. Postal Service cannot deliver your check, or if a check remains uncashed for six months, the Fund reserves the right to reinvest the distribution check in your account at the Fund's then current NAV per share and to reinvest all subsequent distributions.

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TAX CONSEQUENCES

Distributions of the Fund's net investment income (which includes, but is not limited to, interest, dividends, net short-term capital gains, and net gains from foreign currency transactions), if any, are generally taxable to the Fund's shareholders as ordinary income. To the extent that the Fund's ordinary income distributions of net investment income are designated as attributable to "qualified dividend" income, such income may be subject to tax at the reduced rate of Federal income tax applicable to non-corporate shareholders for net long-term capital gains, if certain holding period requirements have been satisfied by the Fund and the shareholder. To the extent the Fund's distributions of net investment income are attributable to net short-term capital gains, such distributions will be treated as ordinary dividend income for the purposes of income tax reporting and will not be available to offset a shareholder's capital losses from other investments.

Distributions of net capital gains (net long-term capital gains less net short-term capital losses) are generally taxable as long-term capital gains (currently at a maximum rate of 15%) regardless of the length of time a shareholder has owned Fund shares.

You will be taxed in the same manner whether you receive your distributions (whether of net investment income or net capital gains) in cash or reinvest them in additional Fund shares.

Shareholders who sell or redeem shares generally will have a capital gain or loss from the sale or redemption. The amount of the gain or loss and the applicable rate of Federal income tax will depend generally upon the amount paid for the shares, the amount received from the sale or redemption, and how long the shares were held by a shareholder. If you purchase Fund shares within thirty days before or after redeeming other Fund shares at a loss, all or part of your loss will not be deductible and will instead increase the basis of the newly purchased shares.

Shareholders will be advised annually as to the federal tax status of all distributions made by the Fund for the preceding year. Distributions by the Fund may also be subject to state and local taxes. Additional tax information may be found in the SAI.

This section is not intended to be a full discussion of Federal tax laws and the effect of such laws on you. There may be other federal, state, foreign or local tax considerations applicable to a particular investor. You are urged to consult your own tax advisor.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The financial highlights table below shows the Fund's financial performance information for the period from May 2, 2005 (its commencement of operations) to February 28, 2006 and the fiscal years ended February 28, 2007, February 29, 2008, February 28, 2009 and February 28, 2010. Certain information reflects financial results for a single share of the Fund. The total returns in the table represent the rate that you would have earned or lost on an investment in the Fund (assuming you reinvested all distributions). This information has been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, the independent registered public accounting firm of the Fund, whose report, along with the Fund's financial statements, are included in the Fund's annual report, which is available free of charge upon request.

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	Year Ended February 28, 2010	Year Ended February 28, 2009	Year Ended February 29, 2008	Year Ended February 28, 2007	Period Ended February 28, 2006 (1)
Net Asset Value,					
Beginning of Period	\$ 8.00	\$ 9.99	\$ 11.21	\$ 10.47	\$ 10.00
Income from investment operations:					
Net investment income (loss) ⁽²⁾	0.01	(0.03)	0.12	0.03	0.01
Net realized and unrealized gain/(loss) on investments	1.35	(1.95)	(0.50)	0.74	0.49
Total from investment operations	1.36	(1.98)	(0.38)	0.77	0.50
Less distributions paid:					
From net investment income	---	(0.01)	(0.11)	(0.03)	(0.01)
From net realized gains	---	---	(0.73)	---	---
From tax return of capital	---	---	---	---	(0.02)
Total distributions paid	---	(0.01)	(0.84)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Paid-in capital from redemption fees	---	---	0.00 ⁽³⁾	0.00 ⁽³⁾	0.00 ⁽³⁾
Net Asset Value, End of Period	\$ 9.36	\$ 8.00	\$ 9.99	\$ 11.21	\$ 10.47
Total Return⁽⁴⁾	17.00%	(19.87)%	(3.24)%	7.39%	4.98%
Supplemental Data and Ratios:					
Net assets at end of period (000's)	\$ 44,425	\$ 32,079	\$ 26,329	\$ 22,972	\$ 15,164
Ratio of expenses to average net assets					
Before waivers, reimbursements and recoupments of expenses ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	1.84%	1.91%	1.96%	2.14%	3.70%
After waivers, reimbursements and recoupments of expenses ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets					
Before waivers, reimbursements and recoupments of expenses ⁽⁵⁾	0.25%	(0.36)%	0.78%	0.15%	(1.51)%
After waivers, reimbursements and recoupments of expenses ⁽⁵⁾	0.09%	(0.45)%	0.74%	0.29%	0.19%
Portfolio turnover rate ⁽⁴⁾	395.33%	951.67%	613.55%	384.07%	167.15%

(1) Fund commenced operations on May 2, 2005.

(2) Net investment income (loss) per share is calculated using ending balances prior to consideration of adjustment for permanent book and tax differences.

(3) Less than 0.5 cent per share.

(4) Not annualized for periods less than a full year.

(5) Annualized for periods less than a full year.

(6) Does not include expenses of ETFs in which the Fund invests.

PRIVACY NOTICE

The Fund collects non-public information about you from the following sources:

- information we receive about you on applications or other forms;
- information you give us orally; and/or
- information about your transactions with us or others.

We do not disclose any non-public personal information about our shareholders or former shareholders without the shareholder's authorization, except as permitted by law or in response to inquiries from governmental authorities. We may share information with affiliated parties and unaffiliated third parties with whom we have contracts for servicing the Fund. We will provide unaffiliated third parties with only the information necessary to carry out their assigned responsibility. All shareholder records will be disposed of in accordance with applicable law. We maintain physical, electronic and procedural safeguards to protect your non-public personal information and require third parties to treat your non-public information with the same high degree of confidentiality.

In the event that you hold shares of the Fund through a financial intermediary, including, but not limited to, a broker-dealer, bank, or trust company, the privacy policy of your financial intermediary would govern how your non-public personal information would be shared by those entities with unaffiliated third parties.

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Investment Advisor

Appleton Group Wealth Management, LLC
100 West Lawrence Street, Third Floor
Appleton, Wisconsin 54911

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Deloitte & Touche LLP
555 East Wells Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202

Legal Counsel

Godfrey & Kahn, S.C.
780 North Water Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202

Custodian

U.S. Bank N. A.
1555 North River Center Drive, Suite 302
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212

Transfer Agent, Fund Accountant and Fund Administrator

U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC
615 East Michigan Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202

Distributor

Quasar Distributors, LLC
615 East Michigan Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202

THE APPLETON GROUP PLUS FUND
a series of Trust for Professional Managers

FOR MORE INFORMATION

You can find more information about the Fund in the following documents:

Statement of Additional Information

The Fund's SAI provides additional details about the investments and techniques of the Fund and certain other additional information. A current SAI is on file with the SEC and is incorporated into this Prospectus by reference. This means that the SAI is legally considered a part of this Prospectus even though it is not physically within this Prospectus.

Annual and Semi-Annual Reports

The Fund's annual and semi-annual reports provide the most recent financial reports and portfolio listings. The annual report contains a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that affected the Fund's performance during the Fund's last fiscal year.

You can obtain a free copy of these documents, request other information, or make general inquiries about the Fund by calling the Fund (toll-free) at 1-866-993-7767, by visiting the Fund's web-site at www.appletongroupfunds.com, or by writing to:

The Appleton Group PLUS Fund
c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC
P.O. Box 701
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201-0701

You can review and copy information including the Fund's shareholder reports and SAI at the Public Reference Room of the SEC in Washington, D.C. You can obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling (202) 551-8090. Shareholder reports and other information about the Fund are also available:

- free of charge from the SEC's EDGAR database on the SEC's Internet website at <http://www.sec.gov>; or
- for a fee, by writing to the Public Reference Room of the SEC, Washington, D.C. 20549-1520; or
- for a fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

(The Trust's SEC Investment Company Act file number is 811-10401)

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Statement of Additional Information



THE APPLETON GROUP PLUS FUND

(Symbol: AGPLX)

June 28, 2010

This Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") is not a prospectus, and it should be read in conjunction with the prospectus dated June 28, 2010 (the "Prospectus"), as it may be revised, of The Appleton Group PLUS Fund (the "Fund"), a series of Trust for Professional Managers (the "Trust"). The Fund's audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended February 28, 2010 are incorporated herein by reference from the Fund's 2010 Annual Report to Shareholders. A copy of the Fund's Prospectus and/or the Fund's 2010 Annual Report to Shareholders may be obtained free of charge by contacting the Fund at the address or telephone number below or by visiting the Fund's website: www.appletongroupfunds.com.

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The Appleton Group PLUS Fund
c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC
P.O. Box 701
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201-0701
1-866-993-7767

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THE TRUST

The Trust is a Delaware statutory trust organized on May 29, 2001, and is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) as an open-end management investment company. The Fund is a series, or mutual fund, formed by the Trust. The Fund is a diversified series and has its own investment objective and policies. As of the date of this SAI, shares of twenty-three other series of the Trust are offered in separate prospectuses and statements of additional information. The Trust may start additional series and offer shares of a new fund under the Trust at any time.

The Trust is authorized to issue an unlimited number of interests (or shares). Interests in the Fund are represented by shares of beneficial interest each with a par value of \$0.001. Each series of the Trust has equal voting rights and liquidation rights, and would be voted in the aggregate and not by the series except in matters where a separate vote is required by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”) or when the matter affects only the interest of a particular series. When matters are submitted to shareholders for a vote, each shareholder is entitled to one vote for each full share owned and fractional votes for fractional shares owned. The Trust does not normally hold annual meetings of shareholders. The Trust’s Board of Trustees (the “Board of Trustees”) shall promptly call and give notice of a meeting of shareholders for the purpose of voting upon removal of any Trustee when requested to do so in writing by shareholders holding 10% or more of the Trust’s outstanding shares.

Each share of the Fund represents an equal proportionate interest in the assets and liabilities belonging to the Fund to each other share of the Fund and is entitled to such distributions out of the income belonging to the Fund as are declared by the Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees has the authority from time to time to divide or combine the shares of any series into a greater or lesser number of shares of that series so long as the proportionate beneficial interests in the assets belonging to that series and the rights of shares of any other series are in no way affected. Additionally, in the case of any liquidation of a series, the holders of shares of the series being liquidated would be entitled to receive a distribution out of the assets, net of the liabilities, belonging to that series. Expenses attributable to any series would be borne by that series. Any general expenses of the Trust not readily identifiable as belonging to a particular series would be allocated by, or under the direction of, the Board of Trustees on the basis of relative net assets, number of shareholders or other equitable method. No shareholder is liable to further calls or to assessment by the Trust without his or her express consent.

The assets of the Fund received for the issue or sale of its shares, and all income, earnings, profits and proceeds thereof, subject only to the rights of creditors, shall constitute the underlying assets of the Fund. In the event of the dissolution or liquidation of the Fund, the holders of shares of the Fund are entitled to share pro rata in the net assets of the Fund available for distribution to shareholders.

Appleton Group Wealth Management, LLC (the “Advisor”) serves as the investment advisor for the Fund.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES

The investment objective of the Fund is to maximize total return (capital appreciation plus income). The Fund is diversified. Under applicable federal laws, to qualify as a diversified fund, the Fund, with respect to 75% of its total assets, may not invest greater than 5% of its total assets in any one issuer and may not hold greater than 10% of the securities of one issuer. The remaining 25% of the Fund’s total assets does not need to be “diversified” and may be invested in securities of a single issuer, subject to other applicable laws. The diversification of a mutual fund’s holdings is measured at the time the fund purchases a security. However, if a fund purchases a security and holds it for a period of time, the security may become a larger percentage of the fund’s total assets due to movements in the financial markets. If the market affects several securities held by a fund, the fund may have a greater percentage of its assets invested in securities of fewer issuers. Because the Fund is diversified, the Fund is less subject to the risk that its performance may be hurt disproportionately by the poor performance of relatively few securities despite the fund qualifying as a diversified fund under applicable federal laws. Except for the fundamental investment limitations listed below (see “Fundamental Investment Limitations”), the Fund’s investment strategies and policies are not fundamental and may be changed by sole action of the Board of Trustees, without shareholder approval. While the Fund is permitted to hold securities and engage in various strategies as described hereafter, it is not obligated to do so. The Fund’s investment objective and strategies may be changed without the approval of the Fund’s shareholders upon 60 days’ prior written notice to shareholders.

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There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The discussion below supplements information contained in the Fund's Prospectus as to investment policies of the Fund. The underlying investment companies in which the Fund invests may use the techniques described below or other techniques not discussed herein.

Whenever an investment policy or limitation states a maximum percentage of the Fund's assets that may be invested in any security, either directly or via the underlying investment companies in which the Fund invests ("Underlying Fund(s)"), 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 or sale of such security or other asset. Accordingly, except with respect to borrowing and illiquid securities, any subsequent change in values, net assets, or other circumstances will not be considered when determining whether an investment complies with the Fund's investment policies and limitations. In addition, if a bankruptcy or other extraordinary event occurs concerning a particular investment by the Fund, the Fund may receive stock, real estate or other investments that the Fund would not, or could not, buy. If this happens, the Fund will sell such investments as soon as practicable while trying to maximize the return to its shareholders.

Recent Market Events

Since 2008, the U.S. and international markets have experienced dramatic volatility. As a result, the securities markets have experienced substantially lower valuations, reduced liquidity, price volatility, credit downgrades, and increased likelihood of default and valuation difficulties. Accordingly, the risks of investing in the following securities have increased.

Exchange-Traded Funds ("ETFs")

The securities in which the Fund invests are primarily shares of ETFs. Each share represents an undivided ownership interest in the portfolio of stocks held by an ETF. ETFs are investment companies that are bought and sold on a securities exchange. ETFs acquire and hold either:

- shares of all of the companies that are represented by a particular index in the same proportion that is represented in the index itself; or
- shares of a sampling of the companies that are represented by a particular index in a proportion meant to track the performance of the entire index.

ETFs are intended to provide investment results that, before expenses, generally correspond to the price and yield performance of the corresponding market index, and the value of their shares should, under normal circumstances, closely track the value of the index's underlying component stocks. ETFs generally do not buy or sell securities, except to the extent necessary to conform their portfolios to the corresponding index. Because an ETF has operating expenses and transaction costs, while a market index does not, ETFs that track particular indices typically will be unable to match the performance of the index exactly.

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ETFs generally do not sell or redeem their shares for cash, and most investors do not purchase or redeem shares directly from an ETF at all. Instead, the ETF issues and redeems its shares in large blocks (typically 50,000 of its shares) called “creation units.” Creation units are issued to anyone who deposits a specified portfolio of the ETF’s underlying securities, as well as a cash payment generally equal to accumulated dividends on the securities (net of expenses) up to the time of deposit, and creation units are redeemed in kind for a portfolio of the underlying securities (based on the ETF’s net asset value) together with a cash payment generally equal to accumulated dividends as of the date of redemption. Most ETF investors, however, purchase and sell ETF shares in the secondary trading market on a securities exchange, in lots of any size, at any time during the trading day. ETF investors generally must pay a brokerage fee for each purchase or sale of ETF shares, including purchases made to reinvest dividends.

Because ETF shares are created from the stocks of an underlying portfolio and can be redeemed into the stocks of an underlying portfolio on any day, arbitrage traders may move to profit from any price discrepancies between the shares and the ETF’s portfolio, which in turn helps to close the price gap between the two. Of course, because of the forces of supply and demand and other market factors, there may be times when an ETF share trades at a premium or discount to its net asset value.

The Fund intends to be a long-term investor in ETFs and does not intend to purchase and redeem creation units to take advantage of short-term arbitrage opportunities. However, the Fund may redeem creation units for the underlying securities (and any applicable cash), and may assemble a portfolio of the underlying securities and use it (and any required cash) to purchase creation units, if the Advisor believes it is in the Fund’s best interest to do so. The Fund’s ability to redeem creation units may be limited by the 1940 Act, which provides that ETFs will not be obligated to redeem shares held by the Fund in an amount exceeding one percent of their total outstanding securities during any period of less than 30 days.

The Fund will invest in ETF shares only if the ETF is registered as an investment company (see “Other Investment Companies” below) under the 1940 Act. If an ETF in which the Fund invests ceases to be a registered investment company, the Fund will dispose of the securities of the ETF. Furthermore, in connection with its investment in ETF shares, the Fund will incur various costs. The Fund may also realize capital gains when ETF shares are sold, and the purchase and sale of the ETF shares may include a brokerage commission that may result in costs. In addition, the Fund is subject to other fees as an investor in ETFs. Generally, those fees include, but are not limited to, Trustees fees, operating expenses, licensing fees, registration fees and marketing expenses, each of which will be reflected in the net asset value of ETFs and therefore the shares representing a beneficial interest therein.

There is a risk that the underlying ETFs in which the Fund invests may terminate due to extraordinary events that may cause any of the service providers to the ETFs, such as the trustee or sponsor, to close or otherwise fail to perform their obligations to the ETF. Also, because the ETFs in which the Fund intends to principally invest are each granted licenses by agreement to use the indices as a basis for determining their compositions and/or otherwise to use certain trade names, the ETFs may terminate if such license agreements are terminated. In addition, an ETF may terminate if its entire net asset value falls below a certain amount. Although the Advisor believes that, in the event of the termination of an underlying ETF, it will be able to invest instead in shares of an alternate ETF tracking the same market index or another market index with the same general market, there is no guarantee that shares of an alternate ETF would be available for investment at that time.

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Other Investment Companies

The Fund may invest its assets in shares of other investment companies, including money market funds, other mutual funds or ETFs. The Fund's investments in money market funds may be used for cash management purposes and to maintain liquidity in order to satisfy redemption requests or pay unanticipated expenses. The Fund limits its investments in securities issued by other investment companies in accordance with the 1940 Act. Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act precludes the Fund from acquiring: (i) more than 3% of the total outstanding shares of another investment company; (ii) shares of another investment company having an aggregate value in excess of 5% of the value of the total assets of the Fund; or (iii) shares of another registered investment company and all other investment companies having an aggregate value in excess of 10% of the value of the total assets of the Fund. However, Section 12(d)(1)(F) of the 1940 Act provides that the provisions of paragraph 12(d)(1) shall not apply to securities purchased or otherwise acquired by the Fund if: (i) immediately after such purchase or acquisition not more than 3% of the total outstanding shares of such investment company is owned by the Fund and all affiliated persons of the Fund; and (ii) the Fund has not offered or sold, and is not proposing to offer or sell its shares through a principal underwriter or otherwise at a public or offering price that includes a sales load of more than 1 1/2%.

If the Fund invests in investment companies, including ETFs, pursuant to Section 12(d)(1)(F), it must comply with the following voting restrictions: when the Fund exercises voting rights, by proxy or otherwise, with respect to investment companies owned by the Fund, the Fund will either seek instruction from the Fund's shareholders with regard to the voting of all proxies and vote in accordance with such instructions, or vote the shares held by the Fund in the same proportion as the vote of all other holders of such security. In addition, an investment company purchased by the Fund pursuant to Section 12(d)(1)(F) shall not be required to redeem its shares in an amount exceeding 1% of such investment company's total outstanding shares in any period of less than thirty days. In addition to the advisory and operational fees the Fund bears directly in connection with its own operation, the Fund also bears its pro rata portion of the advisory and operational expenses of each other investment company.

Equity Securities

The Fund may invest indirectly in equity securities through its investments in the shares of ETFs and other mutual funds in which it invests. To a limited extent, the Fund may invest directly in equity securities consistent with the Fund's investment objective and strategies. An equity security (such as a stock, partnership interest or other beneficial interest in an issuer) represents a proportionate share of the ownership of a company; its value is based on the success of the company's business, any income paid to stockholders, the value of its assets and general market conditions. Common stocks and preferred stocks are examples of equity securities. Preferred stocks are equity securities that often pay dividends at a specific rate and have a preference over common stocks in dividend payments and liquidation of assets. Some preferred stocks may be convertible into common stock.

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

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Fixed-Income Securities

The other mutual funds in which the Fund invests may invest in fixed-income securities, including government and corporate bond, money market instruments and high yield securities or “junk bonds.” To a limited extent, the Fund may invest directly in fixed-income securities consistent with the Fund’s investment objective and strategies. As set forth in the Fund’s Prospectus, fixed-income securities purchased by the Fund may consist of obligations of any rating. Fixed-income securities in the lowest investment grade categories have speculative characteristics, with changes in the economy or other circumstances more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the bonds to make principal and interest payments than would occur with bonds rated in higher categories. High yield bonds are typically rated below “Baa” by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. (“Moody’s”) or “BBB” by Standard & Poor’s Ratings Group (“S&P”) or below investment grade by other recognized rating agencies. The Fund may also invest in other mutual funds that invest in unrated securities of comparable quality under certain circumstances. Such bonds are subject to greater market fluctuations and risk of loss of income and principal than higher rated bonds for a variety of reasons, including:

- **Sensitivity to Interest Rate and Economic Change.** The economy and interest rates affect high yield securities differently than other securities. For example, the prices of high yield bonds have been found to be less sensitive to interest rate changes than higher-rated investments, but more sensitive to adverse economic changes or individual corporate developments. Also, during an economic downturn or substantial period of rising interest rates, highly leveraged issuers may experience financial stress which would adversely affect their ability to service their principal and interest obligations, to meet projected business goals and to obtain additional financing. If the issuer of a bond defaults, an underlying mutual fund may incur additional expenses to seek recovery. In addition, periods of economic uncertainty and changes can be expected to result in increased volatility of market prices of high yield bonds and the Underlying Fund’s asset values.
- **Payment Expectations.** High yield bonds present certain risks based on payment expectations. For example, high yield bonds may contain redemption and call provisions. If an issuer exercises these provisions in a declining interest rate market, an Underlying Fund would have to replace the security with a lower yielding security, resulting in a decreased return for investors. Conversely, a high yield bond’s value will decrease in a rising interest rate market, as will the value of the Underlying Fund’s assets. If an Underlying Fund experiences unexpected net redemptions, it may be forced to sell its high yield bonds without regard to their investment merits, thereby decreasing the asset base upon which the fund’s expenses can be spread and possibly reducing the fund’s rate of return.
- **Liquidity and Valuation.** To the extent that there is no established retail secondary market, there may be thin trading of high yield bonds, and this may impact a fund’s ability to accurately value high yield bonds and may hinder a fund’s ability to dispose of the bonds. Adverse publicity and investor perceptions, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may decrease the values and liquidity of high yield bonds, especially in a thinly traded market.
- **Credit Ratings.** Credit ratings evaluate the safety of principal and interest payments, not the market value risk of high yield bonds. Also, because credit rating agencies may fail to timely change the credit ratings to reflect subsequent events, Underlying Funds must monitor the issuers of high yield bonds in their portfolios to determine if the issuers will have sufficient cash flow and profits to meet required principal and interest payments, and to assure the bonds’ liquidity so the fund can meet redemption requests.

High-yield securities are deemed speculative with respect to the issuer’s capacity to pay interest and repay principal over a long period of time. Special tax considerations are associated with investing in high-yield securities structured as zero coupon or “pay-in-kind” securities. An Underlying Fund will report the interest on these securities as income even though it receives no cash interest until the security’s maturity or payment date.

The payment of principal and interest on most fixed-income securities purchased by a fund will depend upon the ability of the issuers to meet their obligations. An issuer's obligations under its fixed-income securities are subject to the provisions of bankruptcy, insolvency, and other laws affecting the rights and remedies of creditors, such as the Federal Bankruptcy Code, and laws, if any, which may be enacted by federal or state legislatures extending the time for payment of principal or interest, or both, or imposing other constraints upon enforcement of such obligations. The power or ability of an issuer to meet its obligations for the payment of interest on, and principal of, its fixed-income securities may be materially adversely affected by litigation or other conditions.

The ratings of S&P, Moody's and other nationally recognized statistical rating organizations represent their opinions as to the quality of fixed-income securities. It should be emphasized, however, that ratings are general and are not absolute standards of quality, and fixed-income securities with the same maturity, interest rate and rating may have different yields while fixed-income securities of the same maturity and interest rate with different ratings may have the same yield. For a more detailed description of ratings, please see Appendix A.

U.S. Government and U.S. Agency Obligations

The Fund may invest directly, or indirectly through other investment companies, in various types of U.S. government obligations. U.S. government obligations include securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities. U.S. treasury obligations differ mainly in the length of their maturity. Treasury bills, the most frequently issued marketable government securities, have a maturity of up to one year and are issued on a discount basis. U.S. government obligations also include securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies or instrumentalities, including government-sponsored enterprises.

Payment of principal and interest on U.S. government obligations may be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States or may be backed solely by the issuing or guaranteeing agency or instrumentality itself. In the latter case, the investor must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the obligation for ultimate repayment, which agency or instrumentality may be privately owned. There can be no assurance that the U.S. government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities (including government-sponsored enterprises) where it is not obligated to do so. As a result, there is a risk that these entities will default on a financial obligation. For instance, securities issued by the Government National Mortgage Association are supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. Securities issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association ("FNMA") and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("FHLMC") are supported only by the discretionary authority of the U.S. government. However, the obligations of FNMA and FHLMC have been placed into conservatorship until the entities are restored to a solvent financial condition. Securities issued by the Student Loan Marketing Association are supported only by the credit of that agency.

In addition, U.S. government obligations are subject to fluctuations in market value due to fluctuations in market interest rates. As a general matter, the value of debt instruments, including U.S. government obligations, declines when market interest rates increase and rises when market interest rates decrease. Certain types of U.S. government obligations are subject to fluctuations in yield or value due to their structure or contract terms.

Short Sales

The Fund's investment strategy entails making short sales on securities in its portfolio representing up to 45% of the Fund's net assets. Short sales are transactions in which the Fund sells a security it does not own in anticipation of a decline in the value of that security relative to the long positions held by the Fund. 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 accrues 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. The Fund also will incur transaction costs in effecting short sales.

The 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. Short sales may, however, protect the Fund against the risk of losses in the value of its portfolio securities because any unrealized losses with respect to such portfolio securities should be wholly or partially offset by a corresponding gain in the short position. However, any potential gains in such portfolio securities would be wholly or partially offset by a corresponding loss in the short position. The extent to which such gains or losses are offset will depend upon the amount of securities sold short relative to the amount the Fund owns, either directly or indirectly. There can be no assurance that the Fund will be able to close out a short position at any particular time or at an acceptable price.

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The Fund also must segregate liquid assets equal to the difference between (a) the market value of the securities sold short at the time they were sold short and (b) the value of the collateral deposited with the broker in connection with the short sale (not including the proceeds from the short sale). While the short position is open, the Fund must maintain segregated assets at such a level that the amount segregated plus the amount deposited with the broker as collateral equal the current market value of the securities sold short. The dollar amount of short sales may not exceed 45% of the net assets of the Fund at any time.

Temporary Strategies; Cash or Similar Investments

Under normal market conditions, the Fund will stay fully invested according to its principal investment strategies as noted above. The Fund, however, may temporarily depart from its principal investment strategies by making short-term investments in cash, cash equivalents, and high-quality, short-term debt securities and money market instruments for temporary defensive purposes in response to adverse market, economic or political conditions. This may result in the Fund not achieving its investment objective during that period.

For longer periods of time, the Fund may hold a substantial cash position. If the market advances during periods when the Fund is holding a large cash position, the Fund may not participate to the extent it would have if the Fund had been more fully invested. To the extent that the Fund uses a money market fund for its cash position, there will be some duplication of expenses because the Fund would bear its pro rata portion of such money market fund's advisory fees and operational expenses.

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

- Money Market Funds. The Fund may invest in money market funds in connection with its management of daily cash positions or as a temporary defensive measure. Generally, money market funds seek to earn a high rate of income consistent with the preservation of capital and maintenance of liquidity. They primarily invest in high quality money market obligations, including securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies and instrumentalities, bank obligations and high-grade corporate instruments. These investments generally mature within 397 days from the date of purchase. An investment in a money market fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any government agency. The Fund's investments in money market funds may be used for cash management purposes and to maintain liquidity in order to satisfy redemption requests or pay unanticipated expenses. In addition to the advisory and operational fees the Fund bears directly in connection with its own operation, the Fund also bears its pro rata portion of the advisory and operational expenses of each money market fund.

Your cost of investing in the Fund will generally be higher than the cost of investing directly in the underlying money market fund shares. You will indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by the underlying money market funds in addition to the Fund's direct fees and expenses. Furthermore, the use of this strategy could affect the timing, amount and character of distributions to you and therefore may increase the amount of taxes payable by you.

· Bank Certificates of Deposit, Bankers' Acceptances and Time Deposits. The Fund may acquire certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances and time deposits. Certificates of deposit are negotiable certificates issued against monies deposited in a commercial bank for a definite period of time and earning a specified return. Bankers' acceptances are negotiable drafts or bills of exchange, normally drawn by an importer or exporter to pay for specific merchandise, which are "accepted" by a bank, meaning in effect that the bank unconditionally agrees to pay the face value of the instrument on maturity. Certificates of deposit and bankers' acceptances acquired by the Fund will be dollar-denominated obligations of domestic or foreign banks or financial institutions which at the time of purchase have capital, surplus and undivided profits in excess of \$100 million (including assets of both domestic and foreign branches), based on latest published reports, or less than \$100 million if the principal amount of such bank obligations are fully insured by the U.S. Government. If the Fund holds instruments of foreign banks or financial institutions, it may be subject to additional investment risks that are different in some respects from those incurred by a fund that invests only in debt obligations of U.S. domestic issuers. Such risks include future political and economic developments, the possible imposition of withholding taxes by the particular country in which the issuer is located on interest income payable on the securities, the possible seizure or nationalization of foreign deposits, the possible establishment of exchange controls, or the adoption of other foreign governmental restrictions which might adversely affect the payment of principal and interest on these securities.

Domestic banks and foreign banks are subject to different governmental regulations with respect to the amount and types of loans that may be made and interest rates that may be charged. In addition, the profitability of the banking industry depends largely upon the availability and cost of funds for the purpose of financing lending operations under prevailing money market conditions. General economic conditions as well as exposure to credit losses arising from possible financial difficulties of borrowers play an important part in the operations of the banking industry.

As a result of federal and state laws and regulations, domestic banks are, among other things, required to maintain specified levels of reserves, limited in the amount which they can loan to a single borrower, and subject to other regulations designed to promote financial soundness. However, such laws and regulations do not necessarily apply to foreign bank obligations that the Fund may acquire.

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

· Savings Association Obligations. The Fund may invest in certificates of deposit (interest-bearing time deposits) issued by savings banks or savings and loan associations that have capital, surplus and undivided profits in excess of \$100 million, based on latest published reports, or less than \$100 million if the principal amount of such obligations is fully insured by the U.S. Government.

· Commercial Paper, Short-Term Notes and Other Corporate Obligations. The Fund may invest a portion of its assets in commercial paper and short-term notes. Commercial paper consists of unsecured promissory notes issued by corporations. Issues of commercial paper and short-term notes will normally have maturities of less than nine months and fixed rates of return, although such instruments may have maturities of up to one year.

- Commercial paper and short-term notes will consist of issues rated at the time of purchase “A-2” or higher by S&P, “Prime-1” or “Prime-2” by Moody’s, or similarly rated by another nationally recognized statistical rating organization or, if unrated, will be determined by the Advisor to be of comparable quality. These rating symbols are described in Appendix A.
- Corporate obligations include bonds and notes issued by corporations to finance longer-term credit needs than supported by commercial paper. While such obligations generally have maturities of ten years or more, the Fund may purchase corporate obligations which have remaining maturities of one year or less from the date of purchase and which are rated “AA” or higher by S&P or “Aa” or higher by Moody’s.

Repurchase Agreements

The Fund may enter into repurchase agreements as a non-principal strategy. Under such agreements, the seller of the security agrees to repurchase it at a mutually agreed upon time and price. The repurchase price may be higher than the purchase price, the difference being income to the Fund, or the purchase and repurchase prices may be the same, with interest at a stated rate due to the Fund together with the repurchase price on repurchase. In either case, the income to the Fund is unrelated to the interest rate on the U.S. government security itself. Such repurchase agreements will be made only with banks with assets of \$500 million or more that are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or with government securities dealers recognized by the Federal Reserve Board and registered as broker-dealers with the SEC or exempt from such registration. The Fund will generally enter into repurchase agreements of short durations, from overnight to one week, although the underlying securities generally have longer maturities. The Fund may not enter into a repurchase agreement with more than seven days to maturity if, as a result, more than 15% of the value of the Fund’s net assets would be invested in illiquid securities including such repurchase agreements.

For purposes of the 1940 Act, a repurchase agreement is deemed to be a loan from the Fund to the seller of the U.S. government security that is subject to the repurchase agreement. It is not clear whether a court would consider the U.S. government security acquired by the Fund subject to a repurchase agreement as being owned by the Fund or as being collateral for a loan by the Fund to the seller. In the event of the commencement of bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings with respect to the seller of the U.S. government security before its repurchase under a repurchase agreement, the Fund could encounter delays and incur costs before being able to sell the security. Delays may involve loss of interest or a decline in price of the U.S. government security. If a court characterizes the transaction as a loan and the Fund has not perfected a security interest in the U.S. government security, the Fund may be required to return the security to the seller’s estate and be treated as an unsecured creditor of the seller. As an unsecured creditor, the Fund would be at the risk of losing some or all of the principal and income involved in the transaction. As with any unsecured debt instrument purchased for the Fund, the Advisor seeks to minimize the risk of loss through repurchase agreements by analyzing the creditworthiness of the other party, in this case the seller of the U.S. government security.

Apart from the risk of bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings, there is also the risk that the seller may fail to repurchase the security. However, the Fund will always receive as collateral for any repurchase agreement to which it is a party securities acceptable to the Advisor, the market value of which is equal to at least 100% of the amount invested by the Fund plus accrued interest, and the Fund will make payment against such securities only upon physical delivery or evidence of book entry transfer to the account of its Custodian. If the market value of the U.S. government security subject to the repurchase agreement becomes less than the repurchase price (including interest), the Fund will direct the seller of the U.S. government security to deliver additional securities so that the market value of all securities subject to the repurchase agreement will equal or exceed the repurchase price. It is possible that the Fund could be unsuccessful in seeking to impose on the seller a contractual obligation to deliver additional securities.

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Securities Lending

Although the Fund's objective is growth of capital, the Fund reserves the right to lend its portfolio securities in order to generate income from time to time. The Fund may lend securities from its portfolio to brokers, dealers and financial institutions (but not individuals) in order to increase the return on its portfolio. The value of the loaned securities may not exceed one-third of the Fund's total net assets and loans of portfolio securities are fully collateralized based on values that are marked-to-market daily. The Fund will not enter into any portfolio security lending arrangement having a duration of longer than one year. The principal risk of portfolio lending is potential default or insolvency of the borrower. In either of these cases, the Fund could experience delays in recovering securities or collateral or could lose all or part of the value of the loaned securities. The Fund may pay reasonable administrative and custodial fees in connection with loans of portfolio securities and may pay a portion of the interest or fee earned thereon to the borrower or a placing broker.

In determining whether or not to lend a security to a particular broker, dealer or financial institution, the Adviser considers all relevant facts and circumstances, including the size, creditworthiness and reputation of the broker, dealer or financial institution. Any loans of portfolio securities are fully collateralized based on values that are marked-to-market daily. Any securities that the Fund may receive as collateral will not become part of the Fund's investment portfolio at the time of the loan and, in the event of a default by the borrower, the Fund will, if permitted by law, dispose of such collateral except for such part thereof that is a security in which the Fund is permitted to invest. During the time securities are on loan, the borrower will pay the Fund any accrued income on those securities, and the Fund may invest the cash collateral and earn income or receive an agreed-upon fee from a borrower that has delivered cash-equivalent collateral. The Fund will be responsible for the risks associated with the investment of any cash collateral, including the risk that the Fund may lose money on the investment or fail to earn sufficient income to meet its obligations to the borrower. While the Fund does not have the right to vote securities on loan, they would terminate the loan and regain the right to vote if that were considered important with respect to the investment.

The Fund may not lend its portfolio securities to an extent greater than 5% of its net assets, measured at the time of the transaction.

Borrowings

The Fund may borrow funds to meet redemptions or for other emergency purposes. Such borrowings may be on a secured or unsecured basis at fixed or variable rates of interest. The 1940 Act requires the Fund to maintain continuous asset coverage of not less than 300% with respect to all borrowings. This allows the Fund to borrow for such purposes an amount (when taken together with any borrowings for temporary or emergency purposes as described below) equal to as much as 50% of the value of its net assets (not including such borrowings). If such asset coverage should decline to less than 300% due to market fluctuations or other reasons, the Fund may be required to dispose of some of its portfolio holdings within three days in order to reduce the Fund's debt and restore the 300% asset coverage, even though it may be disadvantageous from an investment standpoint to dispose of assets at that time.

Conversely, if the income from the assets retained with borrowed funds is not sufficient to cover the cost of borrowing, the net income of the Fund will be less than if borrowing were not used, and, therefore, the amount available for distribution to shareholders as dividends will be reduced. The Fund also may be required to maintain minimum average balances in connection with such borrowing or to pay a commitment or other fee to maintain a line of credit. Either of these requirements would increase the cost of borrowing over the stated interest rate.

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Borrowing by the Fund creates an opportunity for increased net income, but at the same time, creates special risk considerations. For example, leveraging may exaggerate the effect on net asset value of any increase or decrease in the market value of the Fund's portfolio. To the extent the income derived from securities purchased with borrowed funds exceeds the interest the Fund will have to pay, the Fund's net income will be greater than if borrowing were not used.

Illiquid Securities

Typically, an Underlying Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in illiquid securities, including: (i) securities for which there is no readily available market; (ii) securities the disposition of which would be subject to legal restrictions (so called "restricted securities"); and (iii) repurchase agreements having more than seven days to maturity. A considerable period of time may elapse between an Underlying Fund's decision to dispose of such securities and the time when the Underlying Fund is able to dispose of them, during which time the value of the securities could decline.

Restricted securities issued pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, that have a readily available market usually are not deemed illiquid for purposes of this limitation by Underlying Funds. However, investing in Rule 144A securities could result in increasing the level of an Underlying Fund's illiquidity if qualified institutional buyers become, for a time, uninterested in purchasing these securities.

The 1940 Act provides that an ETF or other mutual fund whose shares are purchased by the Fund is obliged to redeem shares held by the Fund only in an amount up to 1% of such ETF's or other fund's outstanding securities during any period of less than 30 days. Thus, shares of ETFs and other funds held by the Fund in excess of 1% of such fund's outstanding securities will be considered not readily marketable securities, that together with other such securities, may not exceed 15% of the Fund's net assets. However, because the Fund has elected to reserve the right to pay redemption requests by a distribution of securities from the Fund's portfolio, instead of in cash, these holdings may be treated as liquid under some circumstances. In some cases, an ETF or other fund may make a redemption payment to the Fund by distributing securities from its portfolio instead of cash. Thus it is possible that the Fund could hold securities distributed by an ETF or other fund until such time as the Advisor determines it is appropriate to dispose of such securities. Disposing of such securities could cause the Fund to incur additional costs. The Fund may not invest more than 15% of its total net assets in illiquid securities.

Fundamental Investment Limitations

The Trust (on behalf of the Fund) has adopted the following restrictions as fundamental policies, which may not be changed without the favorable vote of the holders of a "majority of the outstanding voting securities" of the Fund, as defined in the 1940 Act. Under the 1940 Act, the vote of a "majority of the outstanding voting securities" of the Fund means the vote of the holders of the lesser of: (i) 67% or more of the shares of the Fund represented at a meeting at which the holders of more than 50% of its outstanding shares are present or represented by proxy; or (ii) more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Fund.

The Fund may not:

1. issue senior securities, borrow money or pledge its assets, except that (i) the Fund may borrow from banks in amounts not exceeding one-third of its total assets (including the amount borrowed); and (ii) this restriction shall not prohibit the Fund from engaging in options transactions or short sales in accordance with its objectives and strategies;
2. act as underwriter (except to the extent the Fund may be deemed to be an underwriter in connection with the sale of securities in its investment portfolio);

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3. invest 25% or more of its net assets, calculated at the time of purchase and taken at market value, in securities of issuers in any one industry (other than U.S. government securities);
4. purchase or sell real estate unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities (although the Fund may purchase and sell securities which are secured by real estate and securities of companies which invest or deal in real estate);
5. purchase or sell physical commodities, unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments and provided that this restriction does not prevent the Fund from engaging in transactions involving currencies and futures contracts and options thereon or investing in securities or other instruments that are secured by physical commodities;
6. make loans of money (except for through the lending of its portfolio securities, purchases of fixed-income securities consistent with the investment policies of the Fund and except for repurchase agreements); or
7. with respect to 75% of its total assets, invest 5% or more of its total assets in securities of a single issuer or hold more than 10% of the voting securities of such issuer (does not apply to investment in the securities of the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities, or other investment companies).

The following lists the non-fundamental investment limitations applicable to the Fund. These restrictions can be changed by the Board of Trustees, but the change will only be effective after notice is given to shareholders of the Fund.

The Fund may not:

1. with respect to fundamental investment restriction 1 above, purchase portfolio securities while outstanding borrowings exceed 5% of its assets; or
2. purchase illiquid securities, if upon the purchase 15% or more of the value of the Fund's net assets would consist of these securities (see "Illiquid Securities" above for a complete discussion of illiquid securities).

Except with respect to borrowing and illiquid securities, if a percentage or rating restriction on investment or use of assets set forth herein or in the Prospectus is adhered to at the time a transaction is effected, later changes in percentage resulting from any cause other than actions by the Fund will not be considered a violation. If the value of the 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 Board of Trustees will consider what actions, if any, are appropriate to maintain adequate liquidity.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

Board of Trustees

The management and affairs of the Fund are supervised by the Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees consists of four individuals. The Trustees are fiduciaries for the Fund's shareholders and are governed by the laws of the State of Delaware in this regard. The Board of Trustees establishes policies for the operation of the Fund and appoints the officers who conduct the daily business of the Fund.

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Board Leadership Structure

The Trust is a multiple series trust comprised of individual series, or mutual funds, managed by unaffiliated investment advisers. The Board of Trustees is comprised of three Independent Trustees – Dr. Michael D. Akers, Mr. Gary A. Drska and Mr. Jonas B. Siegel – and one Interested Trustee – Mr. Joseph C. Neuberger. The Trust’s Chairman, Mr. Neuberger, is an interested person of the Trust by virtue of the fact that he is an interested person of Quasar Distributors, LLC, which acts as principal underwriter to many of the Trust’s underlying funds. Mr. Neuberger also serves as the Trust’s President and the Executive Vice President of the Trust’s administrator. The Trust has not appointed a lead Independent Trustee.

The Board of Trustees has established three standing committees – the Audit Committee, the Nominating Committee and the Valuation Committee. All Independent Trustees are members of the Audit Committee and the Nominating Committee. Inclusion of all Independent Trustees as members of the Audit Committee and the Nominating Committee allows all such Trustees to participate in the full range of the Board of Trustees’ oversight duties, including oversight of risk management processes.

In accordance with the fund governance standards prescribed by the SEC under the 1940 Act, the Independent Trustees on the Nominating Committee select and nominate all candidates for Independent Trustee positions. Each Trustee was appointed to serve on the Board of Trustees because of his experience, qualifications, attributes and/or skills as set forth in the subsection “Director Qualifications” below. The Board of Trustees reviews its leadership structure regularly. The Board of Trustees believes that its leadership structure is appropriate given the characteristics and circumstances of the Trust, including: the unaffiliated nature of each investment adviser and the fund(s) managed by such adviser; the number of funds that comprise the Trust; the variety of asset classes that those funds reflect; the net assets of the Trust; the committee structure of the Trust; and the independent distribution arrangements of each of the Trust’s underlying funds.

The Board of Trustees’ role is one of oversight rather than day-to-day management of any of the Trust’s underlying funds. The Trust’s Audit Committee assists with this oversight function. The Board of Trustees’ oversight extends to the Trust’s risk management processes. Those processes are overseen by Trust officers, including the President, the Treasurer, the Secretary and Chief Compliance Officer (“CCO”), who regularly report to the Board of Trustees on a variety of matters at Board meetings.

Investment advisers managing the Trust’s underlying funds report to the Board of Trustees, on a regular and as-needed basis, on actual and possible risks affecting the Trust’s underlying funds. These investment advisers report to the Board of Trustees on various elements of risk, including investment, credit, liquidity, valuation, operational and compliance risks, as well as any overall business risks that could impact the Trust’s underlying funds.

The Board of Trustees has appointed the CCO, who reports directly to the Board of Trustees and who participates in its regular meetings. In addition, the CCO presents an annual report to the Board of Trustees in accordance with the Trust’s compliance policies and procedures. The CCO, together with the Trust’s Treasurer and Secretary, regularly discusses risk issues affecting the Trust and its underlying funds during Board of Trustee meetings. The CCO also provides updates to the Board of Trustees on the operation of the Trust’s compliance policies and procedures and on how these procedures are designed to mitigate risk. Finally, the CCO and/or other officers of the Trust report to the Board of Trustees in the event that any material risk issues arise in between Board meetings.

Trustees and Officers

The Trustees and the officers of the Trust are listed below with their addresses, present positions with the Trust and principal occupations over at least the last five years.

Name, Address and Age	Position(s) held with the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee*	Principal Occupation During the Past Five Years	Other Directorships Held by Trustee
<i>Independent Trustees</i>					
Dr. Michael D. Akers 615 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Age: 55	Trustee	Indefinite Term; Since August 22, 2001	24	Professor and Chair, Department of Accounting, Marquette University (2004-present); Associate Professor of Accounting, Marquette University (1996-2004).	Independent Trustee, USA MUTUALS (an open-end investment company with two portfolios).
Gary A. Drska 615 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Age: 53	Trustee	Indefinite Term; Since August 22, 2001	24	Captain, Midwest Airlines, Inc. (Airline Company) (1985-present); Director-Flight Standards & Training (July 1990-December 1999).	Independent Trustee, USA MUTUALS (an open-end investment company with two portfolios).
Jonas B. Siegel 615 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Age: 67	Trustee	Indefinite Term; Since October 23, 2009	24	Managing Director, Chief Administrative Officer ("CAO") and Chief Compliance Officer ("CCO"), Granite Capital International Group, L.P. (an investment management firm) (1994-present); Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and CCO of Granum Series Trust (an open-end investment company) (1997-2007); President, CAO and CCO, Granum Securities, LLC (a broker-dealer) (1997-2007).	None

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Name, Address and Age	Position(s) held with the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee*	Principal Occupation During the Past Five Years	Other Directorships Held by Trustee
<i>Interested Trustee and Officers</i>					
Joseph C. Neuberger* 615 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Age: 48	Chair-person, President and Trustee	Indefinite Term; Since August 22, 2001	24	Executive Vice President, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (1994-present).	Trustee, Buffalo Funds (an open-end investment company with ten portfolios); Trustee, USA MUTUALS (an open-end investment company with two portfolios).
John Buckel 615 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Age: 52	Vice President, Treasurer and Principal Accounting Officer	Indefinite Term, Since January 10, 2008 (Vice President) and Since September 10, 2008 (Treasurer)	N/A	Mutual Fund Administrator, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (2004-Present); Mutual Fund Administrator, United Missouri Bank (2000-2004).	N/A
Kristin M. Cuene 615 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Age: 40+	Chief Compliance Officer and Anti-Money Laundering Officer	Indefinite Term; Since January 23, 2009 (CCO); Since January 18, 2010 (AML Officer)	N/A	Attorney, Compliance Officer, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (2008-Present); Attorney, Investment Management, Quarles & Brady, LLP (2007-2008); Student, University of Pennsylvania (2004-2007).	N/A
Rachel A. Spearo 615 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Age: 30	Secretary	Indefinite Term; Since November 15, 2005	N/A	Vice President and Legal Compliance Officer, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (September 2004-present).	N/A
Jennifer A. Lima 615 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Age: 36	Assistant Treasurer	Indefinite Term; Since January 10, 2008	N/A	Mutual Fund Administrator, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (2002-present).	N/A

* Mr. Neuberger is an "interested person" of the Trust as defined by the 1940 Act. Mr. Neuberger is an interested person of the Trust by virtue of the fact that he is an interested person of Quasar Distributors, LLC, the Fund's principal underwriter.

Trustee Qualifications

The following is a brief discussion of the experience, qualifications, attributes and/or skills that led to the Board of Trustees' conclusion that each individual identified below is qualified to serve as a Trustee of the Trust.

Dr. Michael D. Akers. Dr. Akers has served as a Trustee of the Trust since August 2001. Dr. Akers has also served as an independent trustee of USA Mutuals, an open-end investment company, since 2001. Dr. Akers has been a Professor and Chair of the Department of Accounting of Marquette University since 2004, and was Associate Professor of Accounting of Marquette University from 1996 to 2004. Through his experience as a trustee of mutual funds and his employment experience, Dr. Akers is experienced with financial, accounting, regulatory and investment matters.

Gary A. Drska. Mr. Drska has served as a Trustee of the Trust since August 2001. Mr. Drska has also served as an independent trustee of USA Mutuals since 2001. Mr. Drska has served as a Captain of Midwest Airlines, Inc., an airline company, since 2000. Through his experience as a trustee of mutual funds, Mr. Drska is experienced with financial, accounting, regulatory and investment matters.

Joseph C. Neuberger. Mr. Neuberger has served as a Trustee of the Trust since August 2001. Mr. Neuberger has also served as a trustee of USA Mutuals since 2001 and Buffalo Funds, an open-end investment company, since 2003. Mr. Neuberger has served as Executive Vice President of U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, a multi-service line service provider to mutual funds, since 1994. Through his experience as a trustee of mutual funds and his employment experience, Mr. Neuberger is experienced with financial, accounting, regulatory and investment matters.

Jonas B. Siegel. Mr. Siegel has served as a Trustee of the Trust since November 2009. Mr. Siegel has also served as the Managing Director, CAO and CCO of Granite Capital International Group, LP, an investment management firm, since 1994, and previously served as Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and CCO of Granum Series Trust, an open-end investment company, from 1997 to 2007, and as President, CAO and CCO of Granum Securities, LLC, a broker-dealer, from 1997 to 2007. Through his experience as a trustee of mutual funds and his employment experience, Mr. Siegel is experienced with financial, accounting, regulatory and investment matters.

Trustee Ownership of Fund Shares

As of December 31, 2009, no Trustee or officer of the Trust beneficially owned shares of the Fund or any other series of the Trust.

Furthermore, neither the Trustees who are not "interested" persons of the Fund, nor members of their immediate family, own securities beneficially, or of record, in the Advisor, the Fund's distributor or any of their affiliates. Accordingly, neither the Trustees who are not "interested" persons of the Fund nor members of their immediate family, have direct or indirect interest, the value of which exceeds \$120,000, in the Advisor, the Fund's distributor or any of their affiliates.

Board Committees

[Audit Committee.](#) The Trust has an Audit Committee, which is comprised of the independent members of the Board of Trustees, Dr. Michael D. Akers, Mr. Gary A. Drska and Mr. Jonas B. Siegel. The Audit Committee reviews financial statements and other audit-related matters for the Fund. The Audit Committee also holds discussions with management and with the independent auditors concerning the scope of the audit and the auditor's independence. The Audit Committee met twice with respect to the Fund during the Fund's last fiscal year.

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Nominating Committee. The Trust has a Nominating Committee, which is comprised of the independent members of the Board of Trustees, Dr. Michael D. Akers, Mr. Gary A. Drska and Mr. Jonas B. Siegel. The Nominating Committee is responsible for seeking and reviewing candidates for consideration as nominees for the position of Trustee as is considered necessary from time to time and meets only as necessary. The Nominating Committee met once with respect to the Fund during the Fund's prior fiscal year.

The Nominating Committee will consider nominees recommended by shareholders for vacancies on the Board of Trustees. Recommendations for consideration by the Nominating Committee should be sent to the President of the Trust in writing together with the appropriate biographical information concerning each such proposed nominee, and such recommendation must comply with the notice provisions set forth in the Trust's By-Laws. In general, to comply with such procedures, such nominations, together with all required information, must be delivered to and received by the Secretary of the Trust at the principal executive office of the Trust not later than 60 days prior to the shareholder meeting at which any such nominee would be voted on. Shareholder recommendations for nominations to the Board of Trustees will be accepted on an ongoing basis and such recommendations will be kept on file for consideration when there is a vacancy on the Board of Trustees. The Nominating Committee's procedures with respect to reviewing shareholder nominations will be disclosed as required by applicable securities laws.

Valuation Committee. The Trust has a Valuation Committee. The Valuation Committee is responsible for the following: (1) monitoring the valuation of Fund securities and other investments; and (2) as required, when the Board of Trustees is not in session, determining the fair value of illiquid securities and other holdings after consideration of all relevant factors, which determinations are reported to the Board of Trustees. The Valuation Committee is currently comprised of Mr. Joseph C. Neuberger, Mr. John Buckel and Ms. Jennifer Lima, who each serve as officers of the Trust. The Valuation Committee meets as necessary when a price for a portfolio security is not readily available. The Valuation Committee did not meet with respect to the Fund during the Fund's last fiscal year.

Trustee Compensation

For their service as Trustees, for the fiscal year ended February 28, 2010, the Independent Trustees received from the Trust a retainer fee of \$15,000 per year, \$1,000 per in-person Board meeting attended a \$500 per Board meeting attended via telephone, as well as reimbursement for expenses incurred in connection with attendance at Board meetings. Interested Trustees do not receive any compensation for their service as Trustees.

Name of Person/Position	Aggregate Compensation From the Fund*	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of Fund Expenses	Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement	Total Compensation from Fund and Fund Complex** Paid to Trustees
Dr. Michael D. Akers, Independent Trustee	\$1,464	None	None	\$27,500
Gary A. Drska, Independent Trustee	\$1,464	None	None	\$27,500
Mr. Jonas B. Siegel, Independent Trustee	\$1,253	None	None	\$22,500
Joseph C. Neuberger, Interested Trustee	None	None	None	None

* Trustees fees and expenses are allocated among the Fund and any other series comprising the Trust.

** There are currently twenty-three other portfolios comprising the Trust.

Control Persons and Principal Shareholders

A principal shareholder is any person who owns of record or beneficially 5% or more of the outstanding shares of the Fund. A control person is one who owns beneficially or through controlled companies more than 25% of the voting securities of the Fund or acknowledges the existence of control. A controlling person possesses the ability to control the outcome of matters submitted for shareholder vote by the Fund. As of May 28, 2010, the following shareholders were considered to be either a control person or principal shareholder of the Fund:

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership	Parent Company	Jurisdiction
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. For the Benefit of Its Customers 101 Montgomery St. San Francisco, CA 94104-4151	52.75%	Record	The Charles Schwab Corporation	DE
Fiduciary Partners, Inc. 3913 W. Prospect Ave., Suite 201 Appleton, WI 54914-8797	31.80%	Record	N/A	WI
Pension Inc. For the Benefit of: Various Accounts 1980 Commercial Way Green Bay, WI 54311-6203	7.72%	Record	N/A	N/A

The Investment Advisor

Appleton Group Wealth Management, LLC, 100 West Lawrence Street, Third Floor, Appleton, Wisconsin, 54911, acts as investment advisor to the Fund pursuant to an Investment Advisory Agreement (the "Advisory Agreement"). By virtue of his 52% ownership interest in the voting stock of the Advisor, the Advisor is controlled by Mr. Mark C. Scheffler, founder of the Advisor and co-portfolio manager for the Fund.

Subject to such policies as the Board of Trustees may determine, the Advisor is ultimately responsible for investment decisions for the Fund. Pursuant to the terms of the Advisory Agreement, the Advisor provides the Fund with such investment advice and supervision, as it deems necessary for the proper supervision of the Fund's investments.

After the initial two years, the Advisory Agreement will continue in effect from year to year only if such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by the Board of Trustees or by vote of a majority of the Fund's outstanding voting securities and by a majority of the Trustees who are not parties to the Advisory Agreement or interested persons of any such party, at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such Advisory Agreement. The Advisory Agreement is terminable without penalty by the Trust on behalf of the Fund upon 60 days' written notice when authorized either by a majority vote of the Fund's outstanding voting securities or by a vote of a majority of the Board of Trustees, or by the Advisor upon 60 days' written notice, and will automatically terminate in the event of its "assignment" (as defined in the 1940 Act). The Advisory Agreement provides that the Advisor under such agreement shall not be liable for any error of judgment or mistake of law or for any loss arising out of any investment or for any act or omission in the execution of portfolio transactions for the Fund, except for willful misfeasance, bad faith or negligence in the performance of its duties, or by reason of reckless disregard of its obligations and duties thereunder.

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Under the Advisory Agreement, the Fund compensates the Advisor for its investment advisory services at the annual rate of 1.00% of the Fund's average daily net assets, payable on a monthly basis. For the fiscal years ended February 28, 2010, February 28, 2009 and February 29, 2008, the Fund paid the following advisory fees to the Advisor under the Advisory Agreement, of which the Advisor waived or recouped the amounts set forth in the table below:

Fiscal Year Ended	Advisory Fee	Recoupment/(Waiver)	Advisory Fee after Recoupment/(Waiver)
February 28, 2010	\$376,291	\$60,268	\$436,559
February 28, 2009	\$297,501	\$34,096/\$(6,568)	\$325,029
February 29, 2008	\$241,939	\$10,671	\$252,610

Fund Expenses. The Fund is responsible for its own operating expenses. However, pursuant to an operating expense limitation agreement between the Advisor and the Trust, the Advisor has agreed to reduce its management fees payable to it by the Fund and/or to pay Fund operating expenses to the extent necessary to limit the Fund's aggregate annual operating expenses (excluding dividends on short positions, brokerage and commission expenses, interest and tax expenses, distribution fees and extraordinary, non-recurring expenses and acquired fund fees and expenses) to the limit set forth in the Fees and Expense Table of the Prospectus. Any such reductions made by the Advisor in its management fees or payment of expenses which are the Fund's obligation are subject to reimbursement by the Fund to the Advisor, if so requested by the Advisor, in subsequent fiscal years if the aggregate amount actually paid by the Fund toward the operating expenses for such fiscal year (taking into account the reimbursement) does not exceed the applicable limitation on Fund expenses. The Advisor is permitted to be reimbursed only for management fee reductions and expense payments made in the previous three fiscal years. Any such reimbursement is also contingent upon the Board of Trustees' subsequent review and ratification of the reimbursed amounts. Such reimbursement may not be paid prior to the Fund's payment of current ordinary operating expenses.

Portfolio Managers

Mr. Mark C. Scheffler and Mr. Peter A. Mutschler act as co-Portfolio Managers (the "Portfolio Managers") for the Fund. Mr. Scheffler and Mr. Mutschler also manage separate accounts for individuals, trusts, corporations, partnerships and retirement plans. The following provides information regarding other accounts managed by Mr. Scheffler and Mr. Mutschler as of February 28, 2010:

Category of Account	Total Number of Accounts Managed	Total Assets in Accounts Managed	Number of Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance	Assets in Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance
Other Registered Investment Companies	1	\$46.2 million	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Accounts	350	\$88.7 Million	0	\$0

The Advisor offers several wealth management models in which its private client group (separately managed accounts) participate. These offerings include portfolios of investments substantially identical to the Fund, which could create certain conflicts of interest. As the Fund and any separate accounts managed similarly to the Fund will be managed concurrently, all portfolio transactions are implemented according to the Advisor's trade allocation procedures. These procedures, among other things, ensure that all trades allocated to advisory clients (including the Fund) fulfill the Advisor's fiduciary duty to each client and otherwise allocate securities on a basis that is fair and nondiscriminatory. Such procedures are generally applied in numerous instances, including, among other things, block and bunched trades, cross transactions and private placements. In determining a fair allocation, the Advisor takes into account a number of factors including, among other things, the Advisor's fiduciary duty to each client, any potential conflicts of interest, the size of the transaction, the relative size of a client's portfolio, cash available for investment suitability, as well as each client's investment objectives.

The compensation of each Portfolio Manager is a fixed salary that allows for an annual cost-of-living adjustment. The Portfolio Managers' salaries are not based on Fund performance. There are no bonuses, deferred compensation or retirement plans associated with the Portfolio Managers' service to the Fund. However, because Mr. Scheffler is the majority shareholder of the Advisor, he participates directly in all profits and losses of the Advisor, including the advisory fees paid by the Fund.

As of February 28, 2010, the Portfolio Managers beneficially owned shares of the Fund as follows:

Name of Portfolio Manager	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Fund
	(None, \$1-\$10,000, \$10,001-\$50,000, \$50,001-\$100,000, \$100,001-\$500,000, \$500,001-\$1,000,000, Over \$1,000,000)
Mark C. Scheffler	\$50,001-\$100,000
Peter A. Mutschler	None

SERVICE PROVIDERS

Pursuant to an Administration Agreement (the "Administration Agreement"), U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC ("USBFS"), 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 53202 (the "Administrator"), acts as administrator for the Fund. The Administrator provides certain administrative services to the Fund, including, among other responsibilities: coordinating the negotiation of contracts and fees with, and the monitoring of performance and billing of, the Fund's independent contractors and agents; preparation for signature by an officer of the Trust of all documents required to be filed for compliance by the Trust and the Fund with applicable laws and regulations excluding those of the securities laws of various states; arranging for the computation of performance data, including net asset value and yield; responding to shareholder inquiries; and arranging for the maintenance of books and records of the Fund, and providing, at its own expense, office facilities, equipment and personnel necessary to carry out its duties. In this capacity, the Administrator does not have any responsibility or authority for the management of the Fund, the determination of investment policy, or for any matter pertaining to the distribution of Fund shares. Pursuant to the Administration Agreement, for its services, the Administrator receives from the Fund 0.12% of average net assets on the first \$50 million of Fund assets, 0.10% of average net assets on the next \$150 million, and 0.05% on the balance, all subject to an annual minimum fee of \$30,000. The Administrator also acts as fund accountant, transfer agent (the "Transfer Agent") and dividend disbursing agent under separate agreements.

During the fiscal years ended February 28, 2010, February 28, 2009 and February 29, 2008, the Administrator received the following fees:

Administrator Fees Received		
2010	2009	2008
\$56,764	\$45,040	\$31,472

U.S. Bank, N.A., an affiliate of USBFS, is the custodian of the assets of the Fund, pursuant to a custody agreement between the Custodian and the Trust, whereby the Custodian provides for fees on a transactional basis plus out-of-pocket expenses. The Custodian's address is 1555 N. River Center Drive, Suite 302, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212. The Custodian does not participate in decisions relating to the purchase and sale of securities by the Fund. The Custodian and its affiliates may participate in revenue sharing arrangements with service providers of mutual funds in which the Fund may invest.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

[Deloitte & Touche LLP, 555 East Wells Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, serves as the independent registered public accounting firm for the Fund.](#)

Legal Counsel

Godfrey & Kahn, S.C., 780 North Water Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, acts as legal counsel to the Fund.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUND SHARES

The Trust has entered into a distribution agreement (the "Distribution Agreement") with Quasar Distributors, LLC (the "Distributor"), 615 E. Michigan Street, Milwaukee, WI 53202, pursuant to which the Distributor acts as the Fund's principal underwriter, provides certain administration services and promotes and arranges for the sale of the Fund's shares. The offering of the Fund's shares is continuous. The Distributor, Administrator, Transfer Agent and Custodian are affiliated companies. The Distributor is a registered broker-dealer and member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. ("FINRA").

The Distribution Agreement has an initial term of up to two years and will continue in effect only if such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by the Board of Trustees or by vote of a majority of the Fund's outstanding voting securities and, in either case, by a majority of the Trustees who are not parties to the Distribution Agreement or "interested persons" (as defined in the 1940 Act) of any such party. The Distribution Agreement is terminable without penalty by the Trust on behalf of the Fund on 60 days' written notice when authorized either by a majority vote of the Fund's shareholders or by vote of a majority of the Board of Trustees, including a majority of the Trustees who are not "interested persons" of the Trust (as defined in the 1940 Act), or by the Distributor on 60 days' written notice, and will automatically terminate in the event of its "assignment" (as defined in the 1940 Act).

DISTRIBUTION (RULE 12b-1) PLAN

As noted in the Prospectus, the Trust, on behalf of the Fund, has adopted a distribution plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act (the "Distribution Plan"). Under the Distribution Plan, the Fund pays a fee for distribution services (the "Distribution Fee") at an annual rate of 0.25% of the Fund's average daily net asset value. The Distribution Plan provides that the Fund may use all or any portion of such Distribution Fee to finance any activity that is principally intended to result in the sale of its shares, subject to the terms of the Distribution Plan, or to provide certain shareholder services.

The Distribution Fee is payable regardless of the distribution-related expenses actually incurred. Because the Distribution Fee is not directly tied to expenses, the amount of distribution fees paid by the Fund during any year may be more or less than actual expenses incurred pursuant to the Distribution Plan. For this reason, this type of distribution fee arrangement is characterized by the staff of the SEC as a "compensation" plan.

The Fund may use the Distribution Fee to pay for services covered by the Distribution Plan including, but not limited to, advertising, compensating underwriters, dealers and selling personnel engaged in the distribution of Fund shares, the printing and mailing of prospectuses, statements of additional information and reports to other than current Fund shareholders, the printing and mailing of sales literature pertaining to the Fund, and obtaining whatever information, analyses and reports with respect to marketing and promotional activities that the Fund may, from time to time, deem advisable.

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The Distribution Plan provides that it will continue from year-to-year upon approval by the majority vote of the Board of Trustees, including a majority of the trustees who are not “interested persons” of the Fund, as defined in the 1940 Act, and who have no direct or indirect financial interest in the operations of the Distribution Plan or in any agreement related to such plan (the “Qualified Trustees”), as required by the 1940 Act, currently cast in person at a meeting called for that purpose. It is also required that the trustees who are not “interested persons” of the Fund, select and nominate all other Trustees who are not “interested persons” of the Fund. The Distribution Plan and any related agreements may not be amended to materially increase the amounts to be spent for distribution expenses without approval of shareholders holding a majority of the Fund shares outstanding. All material amendments to the Distribution Plan or any related agreements must be approved by a vote of a majority of the Board of Trustees and the Qualified Trustees, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on any such amendment. The Fund is entitled to exclusive voting rights with respect to matters concerning the Distribution Plan as it relates to such Fund.

The Distribution Plan requires that the Fund provide to the Board of Trustees, at least quarterly, a written report on the amounts and purpose of any payment made under the Distribution Plan. The Board of Trustees is also required to be furnished with such other information as may reasonably be requested in order to enable the Board of Trustees to make an informed determination of whether the Distribution Plan should be continued. With the exception of the Advisor, no “interested person” of the Fund, as defined in the 1940 Act, and no Qualified Trustee of the Fund has or had a direct or indirect financial interest in the Distribution Plan or any related agreement.

As noted above, the Distribution Plan provides the Fund the ability to use Fund assets to pay financial intermediaries (including those that sponsor mutual fund supermarkets), plan administrators and other service providers to finance any activity that is principally intended to result in the sale of Fund shares (distribution services). The payments made by the Fund to these financial intermediaries are based primarily on the dollar amount of assets invested in the Fund through the financial intermediaries. These financial intermediaries may pay a portion of the payments that they receive from the Fund to their investment professionals. In addition to the ongoing asset-based fees paid to these financial intermediaries under the Distribution Plan, the Fund may, from time to time, make payments under the Distribution Plan that help defray the expenses incurred by these intermediaries for conducting training and educational meetings about various aspects of the Fund for their employees. In addition, the Fund may make payments under the Distribution Plan for exhibition space and otherwise help defray the expenses these financial intermediaries incur in hosting client seminars where the Fund is discussed.

To the extent these asset-based fees and other payments made under the Distribution Plan to these financial intermediaries for the distribution services they provide to the Fund exceeds the Distribution Fees available, these payments are made by the Advisor from its own resources, which may include its profits from the advisory fee it receives from the Fund. In addition, the Fund may participate in various “fund supermarkets” in which a mutual fund supermarket sponsor (usually a broker-dealer) offers many mutual funds to the sponsor’s customers without charging the customers a sales charge. In connection with its participation in such platforms, the Advisor may use all or a portion of the Distribution Fee to pay one or more supermarket sponsors a negotiated fee for distributing the Fund’s shares. In addition, in its discretion, the Advisor may pay additional fees to such intermediaries from its own assets.

During the fiscal year ended February 28, 2010, the Fund paid Rule 12b-1 fees of \$94,073, of which \$64,986 was for compensation to broker-dealers, \$19,221 was paid to the Distributor, and \$9,866 was related to advertising/marketing.

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The following table shows unreimbursed expenses incurred under the plan during the Fund's last fiscal year. The table shows the unreimbursed expenses in dollars and as a percentage of the Fund's total net assets:

Dollar amount of unreimbursed expenses	Percentage of unreimbursed expenses
\$21,126	0.05%

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS AND BROKERAGE

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

Purchases of portfolio securities for the Fund will be effected through broker-dealers (including banks) that specialize in the types of securities which the Fund will be holding, unless better executions are available elsewhere. Dealers usually act as principal for their own accounts. Purchases from dealers will include a spread between the bid and the asked price. If the execution and price offered by more than one dealer are comparable, the order may be allocated to a dealer that has provided research or other services as discussed below.

In placing portfolio transactions, the Advisor will use reasonable efforts to choose broker-dealers capable of providing the services necessary to obtain the most favorable price and execution available. The full range and quality of services available will be considered in making these determinations, such as the size of the order, the difficulty of execution, the operational facilities of the firm involved, the firm's risk in positioning a block of securities, and other factors. In those instances where it is reasonably determined that more than one broker-dealer can offer the services needed to obtain the most favorable price and execution available, consideration may be given to those broker-dealers who furnish or supply research and statistical information to the Advisor that it may lawfully and appropriately use in its investment advisory capacities, as well as provide other brokerage services in addition to execution services, although the Adviser does not currently allocate portfolio transactions in order to obtain such research or brokerage services. The Advisor considers such information, which is in addition to and not in lieu of the services required to be performed by it under its Advisory Agreement with the Fund, to be useful in varying degrees, but of indeterminable value. Portfolio transactions may be placed with broker-dealers who sell shares of the Fund subject to rules adopted by the FINRA.

While it is the Fund's general policy to first seek to obtain the most favorable price and execution available in selecting a broker-dealer to execute portfolio transactions for the Fund and consideration is not currently given to research and brokerage services that may be offered by a broker-dealer, weight may also be given to the ability of a broker-dealer to furnish brokerage and research services to the Fund or to the Advisor, even if the specific services are not directly useful to the Fund and may be useful to the Advisor in advising other clients. In negotiating commissions with a broker or evaluating the spread to be paid to a dealer, the Fund may therefore pay a higher commission or spread than would be the case if no weight were given to the furnishing of these supplemental services, provided that the amount of such commission or spread has been determined in good faith by the Advisor to be reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and/or research services provided by such broker-dealer. The standard of reasonableness is to be measured in light of the Advisor's overall responsibilities to the Fund.

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Investment decisions for the Fund may or may not be made independently from those of other client accounts. In certain instances, investment decisions will be made similar to other accounts managed. In the case where the Fund uses similar strategies, applicable procedures will be taken to ensure trading allocations will be handled fairly and abide by all appropriate rules and regulations. Nevertheless, it is possible that at times identical securities will be acceptable for both the Fund and one or more of such client accounts. In such event, the position of the Fund and such client account(s) in the same issuer may vary and the length of time that each may choose to hold its investment in the same issuer may likewise vary. However, to the extent any of these client accounts seeks to acquire the same security as the Fund at the same time, the Fund may not be able to acquire as large a portion of such security as it desires, or it may have to pay a higher price or obtain a lower yield for such security. Similarly, the Fund may not be able to obtain as high a price for, or as large an execution of, an order to sell any particular security at the same time. If one or more of such client accounts simultaneously purchases or sells the same security that the Fund is purchasing or selling, each day's transactions in such security will be allocated between such Fund and all such client accounts in a manner deemed equitable by the Advisor, taking into account the respective sizes of the accounts and the amount being purchased or sold. It is recognized that in some cases this system could have a detrimental effect on the price or value of the security insofar as the Fund is concerned. In other cases, however, it is believed that the ability of the Fund to participate in volume transactions may produce better executions for such Fund. Notwithstanding the above, the Advisor may execute buy and sell orders for accounts and take action in performance of its duties with respect to any of its accounts that may differ from actions taken with respect to another account, so long as the Advisor shall, to the extent practical, allocate investment opportunities to accounts, including the Fund, over a period of time on a fair and equitable basis and in accordance with applicable law.

The Fund is required to identify any securities of its "regular brokers or dealers" that the Fund has acquired during its most recent fiscal year. The Fund is also required to identify any brokerage transactions during its most recent fiscal year that were directed to a broker because of research services provided, along with the amount of any such transactions and any related commissions paid by the Fund. No such transactions were made during the fiscal year ended February 28, 2010. The Fund did not acquire any securities of its "regular brokers or dealers" during the fiscal year ended February 28, 2010. For the fiscal years ended February 28, 2010, February 28, 2009 and February 29, 2008, the Fund paid \$144,197, \$91,574 and \$29,929, respectively, in brokerage commissions.

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

Although the Fund generally will not invest for short-term trading purposes, portfolio securities may be sold without regard to the length of time they have been held when, in the opinion of the Advisor, investment considerations warrant such action. Portfolio turnover rate is calculated by dividing (i) the lesser of purchases or sales of portfolio securities for the fiscal year by (ii) the monthly average of the value of portfolio securities owned during the fiscal year. A 100% turnover rate would occur if all the securities in the Fund's portfolio, with the exception of securities whose maturities at the time of acquisition were one year or less, were sold and either repurchased or replaced within one year. A high rate of portfolio turnover (100% or more) generally leads to above-average transaction costs, could generate capital gains that must be distributed to shareholders as short-term capital gains taxed at ordinary income tax rates (currently as high as 35%) and could increase brokerage commission costs. To the extent that the Fund experiences an increase in brokerage commissions due to a higher portfolio turnover rate, the performance of the Fund could be negatively impacted by the increased expenses incurred by the Fund and may result in a greater number of taxable transactions. The Fund's portfolio turnover rate for the fiscal year ended February 28, 2010 and February 28, 2009 was 395.33% and 951.67%, respectively.

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CODE OF ETHICS

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

PROXY VOTING POLICY

The Board of Trustees has adopted proxy voting policies and procedures (“Proxy Policies”) wherein the Trust has delegated to the Advisor the responsibility for voting proxies relating to portfolio securities held by the Fund as part of its investment advisory services, subject to the supervision and oversight of the Board of Trustees. The Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures of the Advisor are attached as Appendix B to this SAI. Notwithstanding this delegation of responsibilities, however, the Fund retains the right to vote proxies relating to its portfolio securities. The fundamental purpose of the Proxy Policies is to ensure that each vote will be in a manner that reflects the best interest of the Fund and its shareholders, taking into account the value of the Fund’s investments.

More Information. The actual voting records relating to portfolio securities during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30, 2008 are available without charge, upon request by calling toll-free, 1-800-SEC-0330 or by accessing the SEC’s web-site at www.sec.gov.

ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING PROGRAM

The Trust has established an Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Program (the “Program”) as required by the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (“USA PATRIOT Act”). To ensure compliance with this law, the Program provides for the development of internal practices, procedures and controls, designation of anti-money laundering compliance officers, an ongoing training program and an independent audit function to determine the effectiveness of the Program. Ms. Kristin M. Cuene has been designated as the Trust’s Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Officer.

Procedures to implement the Program include, but are not limited to, determining that the Distributor and Transfer Agent have established proper anti-money laundering procedures, reporting suspicious and/or fraudulent activity and a complete and thorough review of all opening account applications. The Fund will not transact business with any person or entity whose identity cannot be adequately verified under the provisions of the USA PATRIOT Act.

As a result of the Program, the Fund may be required to “freeze” the account of a shareholder if the shareholder appears to be involved in suspicious activity or if certain account information matches information on government lists of known terrorists or other suspicious persons, or the Fund may be required to transfer the account or proceeds of the account to a governmental agency.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

The Trust, on behalf of the Fund, maintains portfolio holdings disclosure policies that govern the timing and circumstances of disclosure to shareholders and third parties of information regarding the portfolio investments held by the Fund. These portfolio holdings disclosure policies have been approved by the Board of Trustees. Disclosure of the Fund’s complete holdings is required to be made quarterly within 60 days of the end of each fiscal quarter in the annual and semi-annual reports to Fund shareholders and in the quarterly holdings report on Form N-Q. These reports are available, free of charge, on the Interactive Data Electronic Applications database on the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov.

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Service providers that have contracted to provide services to the Fund and which require portfolio holdings information in order to perform those services may receive Fund holdings information prior to and more frequently than the public disclosure of such information (“non-standard disclosure”). These third party service providers are the Advisor, Administrator, fund accountant, counsel, independent registered public accountants, custodian and financial printers.

Non-standard disclosure of portfolio holdings information may also be provided to entities that provide a service to the Advisor, provided that the service is related to the investment advisory services that the Advisor provides to the Fund, and to a third-party when the Fund has a legitimate business purpose for doing so. The Fund will not provide this information until such information is at least 30 days old. Specifically, the Fund’s disclosure of its portfolio holdings may include disclosure:

- to pension plan sponsors and/or their consultants that request such information to assess the risks of the Fund’s portfolio along with related performance attribution statistics;
- for the purpose of due diligence regarding a merger or acquisition;
- to a new advisor or sub-advisor prior to the commencement of its management of the Fund;
- to rating agencies for use in developing a rating for the Fund;
- to service providers, such as proxy voting service providers and portfolio-management database providers in connection with their providing services benefiting the Fund; and
- for purposes of effecting in-kind redemptions of securities to facilitate orderly redemption of portfolio assets and minimal impact on remaining Fund shareholders.

As permitted by the Fund’s written policies and procedures, the Fund may provide its portfolio holdings to the rating and ranking organizations listed below on a quarterly basis:

Morningstar, Inc.
Lipper, Inc.
Standard & Poor’s Ratings Group
Bloomberg L.P.
Thomson Financial Services
Wilshire & Associates, Inc.
Interactive Data Corporation
Vickers Stock Research Corporation
CapitalBridge, Inc.

The Board of Trustees will periodically review a list of recipients of non-standard disclosure of portfolio holdings information, but in any event no less frequently than quarterly. In all instances of non-standard disclosure, the receiving party will be subject to a duty of confidentiality to restrict the use of such information to business purposes, unless such party is a regulatory or other governmental entity.

Other than the non-standard disclosure discussed above, if a third-party requests specific, current information regarding the Fund’s portfolio holdings, the Fund will refer the third-party to the latest regulatory filing.

Non-standard disclosure of portfolio holdings may only be made pursuant to a written agreement with a service provider of the Fund that has been approved by the Board of Trustees, or pursuant to a written request for non-standard disclosure. The President or Secretary of the Trust, or the President of the Advisor, acting separately or together, may approve a written request for non-standard disclosure, provided that they promptly report any such approval to the Board of Trustees.

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It is the Fund's policy that neither the Fund, the Advisor, nor any other party shall accept any compensation or other consideration in connection with the disclosure of information about portfolio securities.

There may be instances where the interests of the Fund's shareholders respecting the disclosure of information about portfolio securities may conflict or appear to conflict with the interests of the Advisor, any principal underwriter for the Fund or an affiliated person of the Fund (including such affiliated person's investment advisor or principal underwriter). In such situations, the conflict must be disclosed to the Board of Trustees, which must be afforded the opportunity to determine whether or not to allow such disclosure.

DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

Shares of the Fund are sold at NAV per share, which is determined by the Fund as of the close of regular trading (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) on each day that the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE") is open for unrestricted business. The Fund's NAV, however, may be calculated earlier if trading on the NYSE is restricted or as permitted by the SEC. Additionally, while the Fund does not expect to determine the NAV of its shares on any day when the NYSE is not open for trading (even if there is sufficient trading in its portfolio securities on such days to materially affect the NAV per share), the NAV of the Fund's shares may be determined on days the NYSE is closed for business if the Board of Trustees decides it is necessary.

The NAV is determined by dividing the value of the Fund's securities, cash and other assets, minus all expenses and liabilities, by the number of shares outstanding (assets – liabilities / number of shares = NAV). The NAV takes into account the expenses and fees of the Fund, including management, administration and shareholder servicing fees, which are accrued daily.

The assets of the Fund consist primarily, if not exclusively, of shares of ETFs and other mutual funds that are valued at their respective NAVs. There may be situations when the Fund is unable to receive an NAV. In such case, these shares will be valued at their fair market value as determined in good faith by the Board of Trustees. Most such shares are valued primarily on the basis of current market quotations or on the basis of information furnished by a pricing service. Certain short-term securities are valued on the basis of amortized costs. If market quotations or information furnished by a pricing service is not readily available or does not accurately reflect fair value for a security held by an ETF or other mutual fund, or if the value of a security held by an ETF or other fund has been materially affected by events occurring after the close of the applicable exchange or market on which the security is principally traded, that security may be valued at its fair market value as determined in good faith in accordance with procedures approved by such fund's board of trustees.

Generally, the Fund's investments are valued at market value or, in the absence of a market value, at fair value as determined in good faith by the Advisor and the Trust's Valuation Committee pursuant to procedures approved by or under the direction of the Board of Trustees.

The net asset value per share of the Fund is calculated as follows: all liabilities incurred or accrued are deducted from the valuation of total assets which includes accrued but undistributed income; the resulting net assets are divided by the number of shares of the Fund outstanding at the time of the valuation; and the result (adjusted to the nearest cent) is the net asset value per share.

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PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION OF FUND SHARES

Detailed information on the purchase and redemption of shares is included in the Prospectus.

Purchase of Shares

Shares of the Fund are sold in a continuous offering and may be purchased on any business day through authorized intermediaries or directly from the Fund. The Fund may authorize one or more brokers to accept purchase orders on a shareholder's behalf. Brokers are authorized to designate intermediaries to accept orders on the Fund's behalf. An order is deemed to be received when an authorized broker or agent accepts the order.

Orders received by dealers other than authorized brokers or agents on a business day and that are transmitted to the Fund by the close of the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time), on that day will be effected at the NAV per share determined as of the close of trading on the NYSE on that day. Otherwise, the orders will be effected at the next determined NAV. It is the dealer's responsibility to transmit orders so that they will be received by the Distributor before the close of the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time).

Purchase Requests Must be Received in Good Order

Your share price will be based on the next NAV per share calculated after the Transfer Agent or your Authorized Intermediary receives your purchase request in good order. "Good order" means that your purchase request includes:

- the name of the Fund;
- the dollar amount of shares to be purchased;
- your account application or investment stub; and
- a check payable to "The Appleton Group PLUS Fund."

All purchase requests received in good order before the close of the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) will be processed on that same day. Purchase requests received after the close of the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) will receive the next business day's NAV per share.

Redemption of Shares

To redeem shares, shareholders may send a written request in "good order" to:

Regular Mail

The Appleton Group PLUS Fund
c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC
P.O. Box 701
Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701
1-866-993-7767

Overnight or Express Mail

The Appleton Group PLUS Fund
c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC
615 East Michigan Street, 3rd Floor
Milwaukee, WI 53202

A redemption request will be deemed in "good order" if it includes:

- the shareholder's name;
- the name of the Fund;
- the account number;
- the share or dollar amount to be redeemed; and
- signatures by all shareholders on the account (with signature(s) guaranteed, if applicable).

Redemption requests will be sent to the address of record. Signature guarantees can be obtained from banks and securities dealers, *but not from a notary public*. The Fund will not be responsible for interest lost on redemption amounts due to lost or misdirected mail.

A signature guarantee of each owner is required in the following situations:

- if ownership is changed on your account;
- when redemption proceeds are payable or sent to any person, address, or bank account not on record;
- written requests to wire redemption proceeds (if not previously authorized on the account);
- if a change of address request has been received by the Transfer Agent within the last 15 days; and
- for all redemptions in excess of \$50,000 or more from any shareholder account.

In addition to the situations described above, the Fund and/or the Transfer Agent reserve the right to require a signature guarantee or other acceptable signature verification in other instances based on the circumstances relative to the particular situation. Non-financial transactions including establishing or modifying certain services on an account may require a signature verification from a Signature Verification Program member or other acceptable form of authentication from a financial institution source.

The Fund and Transfer Agent have adopted standards for accepting signature guarantees from the banks and securities dealers. The Fund may elect in the future to limit eligible signature guarantors to institutions that are members of a signature guarantee program. The Fund and Transfer Agent reserve the right to amend these standards at any time without notice.

Redemption in Kind

The Fund does not intend to redeem shares in any form except cash. The Trust, however, has filed a notice of election under Rule 18f-1 of the 1940 Act that allows the Fund to redeem in-kind redemption requests of a certain amount. Specifically, if the amount you are redeeming during any 90-day period is in excess of the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of the net assets of the Fund, valued at the beginning of such period, the Fund has the right to redeem your shares by giving you the amount that exceeds \$250,000 or 1% of the Fund's NAV in net assets of the Fund in securities instead of cash. If the Fund pays your redemption proceeds by a distribution of securities, you could incur brokerage or other charges in converting the securities to cash, and will bear any market risks associated with such securities until they are converted into cash.

TAX MATTERS

Each series of the Trust is treated as a separate entity for federal income tax purposes. The Fund, as a series of the Trust, intends to qualify and elect to be treated as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), provided it complies with all applicable requirements regarding the source of its income, diversification of its assets and timing of distributions. The Fund's policy is to distribute to its shareholders all of its net investment company taxable income and any net realized long-term capital gains for each fiscal year in a manner that complies with the distribution requirements of the Code, so that the Fund will not be subject to any federal income or excise taxes based on net income. However, the Fund can give no assurances that its anticipated distributions will be sufficient to eliminate all taxes. If the Fund does not qualify as a regulated investment company, it would be taxed as a corporation and, in such case, it would be more beneficial for a shareholder to directly own the Fund's underlying investments rather than through the Fund. If the Fund fails to distribute (or be deemed to have distributed) by December 31 of each calendar year (i) at least 98% of its ordinary income for such year, (ii) at least 98% of the excess of its realized capital gains over its realized capital losses for the 12-month period ending on October 31 during such year and (iii) any amounts from the prior calendar year that were not distributed and on which the Fund paid no federal income tax, the Fund will be subject to a 4% excise tax.

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Net investment income generally consists of interest, dividends and short-term capital gains, less expenses. Net realized capital gains for a fiscal period are computed by taking into account any capital loss carryforward of the Fund. At February 28, 2010, the Fund had capital loss carryforwards of \$3,561,438 and \$1,941,900 which will expire February 28, 2017 and February 28, 2018, respectively.

Distributions of net investment income are taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. For individual shareholders, a portion of the distributions paid by the Fund may consist of qualified dividends eligible for taxation at the rate applicable to long-term capital gains to the extent the Fund designates the amount distributed as a qualified dividend and the shareholder meets certain holding period requirements with respect to his or her Fund shares. The current federal tax provisions applicable to "qualified dividends" are scheduled to expire for tax years beginning after December 31, 2010. In the case of corporate shareholders, a portion of the distributions may qualify for the intercorporate dividends-received deduction to the extent the Fund designates the amount distributed as eligible for deduction and the shareholder meets certain holding period requirements with respect to its Fund shares. The aggregate amount so designated to either individuals or corporate shareholders cannot, however, exceed the aggregate amount of such dividends received by the Fund for its taxable year. In view of the Fund's investment policies, it is expected that part of the distributions by the Fund may be eligible for the qualified dividend income treatment for individual shareholders and the dividends-received deduction for corporate shareholders.

Any long-term capital gain distributions are taxable to shareholders as long-term capital gains regardless of the length of time shares have been held. Capital gains distributions are not eligible for the qualified dividend income treatment or the dividends-received deduction referred to in the previous paragraph.

Distributions of any net investment income and net realized capital gains will be taxable as described above, whether received in shares or in cash. Shareholders who choose to receive distributions in the form of additional shares will have a cost basis for federal income tax purposes in each share so received equal to the NAV of a share on the reinvestment date. Distributions are generally taxable when received. However, distributions declared in October, November or December to shareholders of record on a date in such a month and paid the following January are taxable as if received on December 31. Distributions are includable in alternative minimum taxable income in computing a shareholder's liability for the alternative minimum tax.

A redemption of Fund shares may result in recognition of a taxable gain or loss. Any loss realized upon a redemption of shares within six months from the date of their purchase will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any amounts treated as distributions of long-term capital gains received on those shares. Any loss realized upon a redemption may be disallowed under certain wash sale rules to the extent shares of the Fund are purchased (through reinvestment of distributions or otherwise) within 30 days before or after the redemption.

Except in the case of certain exempt shareholders, if a shareholder does not furnish the Fund with its correct Taxpayer Identification Number and certain certifications or the Fund receives notification from the Internal Revenue Service requiring back-up withholding, the Fund is required by federal law to withhold federal income tax from the shareholder's distributions and redemption proceeds currently at a rate of 28% for U.S. residents.

Foreign taxpayers (including nonresident aliens) are generally subject to a flat withholding rate, currently 30% on U.S. source income. This withholding rate may be lower under the terms of a tax convention. Certain distributions of short-term capital gains and qualified interest income of the Fund will not be subject to such withholding for tax years beginning prior to 2010.

This discussion and the related discussion in the Prospectus have been prepared by Fund management, and counsel to the Fund has expressed no opinion in respect thereof.

This section is not intended to be a full discussion of Federal tax laws and the effect of such laws on you. There may be other federal, state, foreign or local tax considerations to a particular investor. You are urged to consult your own tax advisor.

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DISTRIBUTIONS

The Fund will receive income in the form of dividends and interest earned on its investments in securities. This income, less the expenses incurred in its operations, is the Fund's net investment income, substantially all of which will be distributed to the Fund's shareholders.

The amount of the Fund's distributions is dependent upon the amount of net investment income received by the Fund from its portfolio holdings, is not guaranteed and is subject to the discretion of the Board. The Fund does not pay "interest" or guarantee any fixed rate of return on an investment in its shares.

The Fund also may derive capital gains or losses in connection with sales or other dispositions of its portfolio securities. Any net gain the Fund may realize from transactions involving investments held less than the period required for long-term capital gain or loss recognition or otherwise producing short-term capital gains and losses (taking into account any carryover of capital losses from the eight previous taxable years), although a distribution from capital gains, will be distributed to shareholders with and as a part of the distributions of net investment income giving rise to ordinary income. If during any year the Fund realizes a net gain on transactions involving investments held for the period required for long-term capital gain or loss recognition or otherwise producing long-term capital gains and losses, the Fund will have a net long-term capital gain. After deduction of the amount of any net short-term capital loss, the balance (to the extent not offset by any capital losses carried over from the eight previous taxable years) will be distributed and treated as long-term capital gains in the hands of the shareholders regardless of the length of time the Fund's shares may have been held by the shareholders. For more information concerning applicable capital gains tax rates, see your tax advisor.

Any distribution paid by the Fund reduces the Fund's NAV per share on the date paid by the amount of the distribution per share. Accordingly, a distribution paid shortly after a purchase of shares by a shareholder would represent, in substance, a partial return of capital (to the extent it is paid on the shares so purchased), even though it would be subject to income taxes.

Distributions will be made in the form of additional shares of the Fund unless the shareholder has otherwise indicated. Investors have the right to change their elections with respect to the reinvestment of distributions by notifying the Transfer Agent in writing. However any such change will be effective only as to distributions for which the record date is five or more business days after the Transfer Agent has received the written request.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The 2010 Annual Report to Shareholders of the Fund, including the financial statements, accompanying notes and report of the independent registered public accounting firm appearing therein are incorporated by reference in this SAI.

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APPENDIX "A" DESCRIPTION OF BOND RATINGS

SHORT-TERM RATINGS

Standard & Poor's Short-Term Issue Credit Ratings

A Standard & Poor's issue credit rating is a current opinion of the creditworthiness of an obligor with respect to a specific financial obligation, a specific class of financial obligations, or a specific financial program (including ratings on medium-term note programs and commercial paper programs). It takes into consideration the creditworthiness of guarantors, insurers, or other forms of credit enhancement on the obligation and takes into account the currency in which the obligation is denominated. The opinion evaluates the obligor's capacity and willingness to meet its financial commitments as they come due, and may assess terms, such as collateral security and subordination, which could affect ultimate payment in the event of default. The issue credit rating is not a recommendation to purchase, sell, or hold a financial obligation, inasmuch as it does not comment as to market price or suitability for a particular investor.

Issue credit ratings are based on current information furnished by the obligors or obtained by Standard & Poor's from other sources it considers reliable. Standard & Poor's does not perform an audit in connection with any credit rating and may, on occasion, rely on unaudited financial information. Credit ratings may be changed, suspended, or withdrawn as a result of changes in, or unavailability of, such information, or based on other circumstances.

Issue credit ratings can be either long term or short term. Short-term ratings are generally assigned to those obligations considered short-term in the relevant market. In the U.S., for example, that means obligations with an original maturity of no more than 365 days including commercial paper. Short-term ratings are also used to indicate the creditworthiness of an obligor with respect to put features on long-term obligations. The result is a dual rating, in which the short-term rating addresses the put feature, in addition to the usual long-term rating. Medium-term notes are assigned long-term ratings.

Short-Term Issue Credit Ratings

A-1

A short-term obligation rated 'A-1' is rated in the highest category by Standard & Poor's. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is strong. Within this category, certain obligations are designated with a plus sign (+). This indicates that the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on these obligations is extremely strong.

A-2

A short-term obligation rated 'A-2' is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher rating categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is satisfactory.

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A-3

A short-term obligation rated 'A-3' exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

B

A short-term obligation rated 'B' is regarded as having significant speculative characteristics. Ratings of 'B-1', 'B-2', and 'B-3' may be assigned to indicate finer distinctions within the 'B' category. The obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation; however, it faces major ongoing uncertainties which could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

B-1

A short-term obligation rated 'B-1' is regarded as having significant speculative characteristics, but the obligor has a relatively stronger capacity to meet its financial commitments over the short-term compared to other speculative-grade obligors.

B-2

A short-term obligation rated 'B-2' is regarded as having significant speculative characteristics, and the obligor has an average speculative-grade capacity to meet its financial commitments over the short-term compared to other speculative-grade obligors.

B-3

A short-term obligation rated 'B-3' is regarded as having significant speculative characteristics, and the obligor has a relatively weaker capacity to meet its financial commitments over the short-term compared to other speculative-grade obligors.

C

A short-term obligation rated 'C' is currently vulnerable to nonpayment and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

D

A short-term obligation rated 'D' is in payment default. The 'D' rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due even if the applicable grace period has not expired, unless Standard & Poor's believes that such payments will be made during such grace period. The 'D' rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of a similar action if payments on an obligation are jeopardized.

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SPUR (Standard & Poor's Underlying Rating)

This is a rating of a stand-alone capacity of an issue to pay debt service on a credit-enhanced debt issue, without giving effect to the enhancement that applies to it. These ratings are published only at the request of the debt issuer/obligor with the designation SPUR to distinguish them from the credit-enhanced rating that applies to the debt issue. Standard & Poor's maintains surveillance of an issue with a published SPUR.

Dual Ratings

Standard & Poor's assigns "dual" ratings to all debt issues that have a put option or demand feature as part of their structure. The first rating addresses the likelihood of repayment of principal and interest as due, and the second rating addresses only the demand feature. The long-term rating symbols are used for bonds to denote the long-term maturity and the short-term rating symbols for the put option (for example, 'AAA/A-1+'). With U.S. municipal short-term demand debt, note rating symbols are used with the short-term issue credit rating symbols (for example, 'SP-1+/A-1+').

The ratings and other credit related opinions of Standard & Poor's and its affiliates are statements of opinion as of the date they are expressed and not statements of fact or recommendations to purchase, hold, or sell any securities or make any investment decisions. Standard & Poor's assumes no obligation to update any information following publication. Users of ratings and credit related opinions should not rely on them in making any investment decision. Standard & Poor's opinions and analyses do not address the suitability of any security. Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC does not act as a fiduciary or an investment advisor. While Standard & Poor's has obtained information from sources it believes to be reliable, Standard & Poor's does not perform an audit and undertakes no duty of due diligence or independent verification of any information it receives. Ratings and credit related opinions may be changed, suspended, or withdrawn at any time.

Active Qualifiers (Currently applied and/or outstanding)

i

This subscript is used for issues in which the credit factors, terms, or both, that determine the likelihood of receipt of payment of interest are different from the credit factors, terms or both that determine the likelihood of receipt of principal on the obligation. The 'i' subscript indicates that the rating addresses the interest portion of the obligation only. The 'i' subscript will always be used in conjunction with the 'p' subscript, which addresses likelihood of receipt of principal. For example, a rated obligation could be assigned ratings of "AAA_p NR_i" indicating that the principal portion is rated "AAA" and the interest portion of the obligation is not rated.

L

Ratings qualified with 'L' apply only to amounts invested up to federal deposit insurance limits.

p

This subscript is used for issues in which the credit factors, the terms, or both, that determine the likelihood of receipt of payment of principal are different from the credit factors, terms or both that determine the likelihood of receipt of interest on the obligation. The 'p' subscript indicates that the rating addresses the principal portion of the obligation only. The 'p' subscript will always be used in conjunction with the 'i' subscript, which addresses likelihood of receipt of interest. For example, a rated obligation could be assigned ratings of "AAA_p NR_i" indicating that the principal portion is rated "AAA" and the interest portion of the obligation is not rated.

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pi

Ratings with a 'pi' subscript are based on an analysis of an issuer's published financial information, as well as additional information in the public domain. They do not, however, reflect in-depth meetings with an issuer's management and are therefore based on less comprehensive information than ratings without a 'pi' subscript. Ratings with a 'pi' subscript are reviewed annually based on a new year's financial statements, but may be reviewed on an interim basis if a major event occurs that may affect the issuer's credit quality.

pr

The letters 'pr' indicate that the rating is provisional. A provisional rating assumes the successful completion of the project financed by the debt being rated and indicates that payment of debt service requirements is largely or entirely dependent upon the successful, timely completion of the project. This rating, however, while addressing credit quality subsequent to completion of the project, makes no comment on the likelihood of or the risk of default upon failure of such completion. The investor should exercise his own judgment with respect to such likelihood and risk.

preliminary

Preliminary ratings are assigned to issues, including financial programs, in the following circumstances.

- Preliminary ratings may be assigned to obligations, most commonly structured and project finance issues, pending receipt of final documentation and legal opinions. Assignment of a final rating is conditional on the receipt and approval by Standard & Poor's of appropriate documentation. Changes in the information provided to Standard & Poor's could result in the assignment of a different rating. In addition, Standard & Poor's reserves the right not to issue a final rating.
- Preliminary ratings are assigned to Rule 415 Shelf Registrations. As specific issues, with defined terms, are offered from the master registration, a final rating may be assigned to them in accordance with Standard & Poor's policies. The final rating may differ from the preliminary rating.

t

This symbol indicates termination structures that are designed to honor their contracts to full maturity or, should certain events occur, to terminate and cash settle all their contracts before their final maturity date.

unsolicited

Unsolicited ratings are those credit ratings assigned at the initiative of Standard & Poor's and not at the request of the issuer or its agents.

Inactive Qualifiers (No longer applied or outstanding)

*

This symbol indicated continuance of the ratings is contingent upon Standard & Poor's receipt of an executed copy of the escrow agreement or closing documentation confirming investments and cash flows. Discontinued use in August 1998.

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c

This qualifier was used to provide additional information to investors that the bank may terminate its obligation to purchase tendered bonds if the long-term credit rating of the issuer is below an investment-grade level and/or the issuer's bonds are deemed taxable. Discontinued use in January 2001.

q

A 'q' subscript indicates that the rating is based solely on quantitative analysis of publicly available information. Discontinued use in April 2001.

r

The 'r' modifier was assigned to securities containing extraordinary risks, particularly market risks, that are not covered in the credit rating. The absence of an 'r' modifier should not be taken as an indication that an obligation will not exhibit extraordinary non-credit related risks. Standard & Poor's discontinued the use of the 'r' modifier for most obligations in June 2000 and for the balance of obligations (mainly structured finance transactions) in November 2002.

Local Currency and Foreign Currency Risks

Country risk considerations are a standard part of Standard & Poor's analysis for credit ratings on any issuer or issue. Currency of repayment is a key factor in this analysis. An obligor's capacity to repay foreign currency obligations may be lower than its capacity to repay obligations in its local currency due to the sovereign government's own relatively lower capacity to repay external versus domestic debt. These sovereign risk considerations are incorporated in the debt ratings assigned to specific issues. Foreign currency issuer ratings are also distinguished from local currency issuer ratings to identify those instances where sovereign risks make them different for the same issuer.

Moody's Credit Rating Definitions

Purpose

The system of rating securities was originated by John Moody in 1909. The purpose of Moody's ratings is to provide investors with a simple system of gradation by which relative creditworthiness of securities may be noted.

Rating Symbols

Gradations of creditworthiness are indicated by rating symbols, with each symbol representing a group in which the credit characteristics are broadly the same. There are nine symbols as shown below, from that used to designate least credit risk to that denoting greatest credit risk:

Aaa Aa A Baa Ba B Caa Ca C

Moody's appends numerical modifiers 1, 2, and 3 to each generic rating classification from Aa through Caa.

Absence of a Rating

Where no rating has been assigned or where a rating has been withdrawn, it may be for reasons unrelated to the creditworthiness of the issue.

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Should no rating be assigned, the reason may be one of the following:

1. An application was not received or accepted.
2. The issue or issuer belongs to a group of securities or entities that are not rated as a matter of policy.
3. There is a lack of essential data pertaining to the issue or issuer.
4. The issue was privately placed, in which case the rating is not published in Moody's publications.

Withdrawal may occur if new and material circumstances arise, the effects of which preclude satisfactory analysis; if there is no longer available reasonable up-to-date data to permit a judgment to be formed; if a bond is called for redemption; or for other reasons.

Changes in Rating

The credit quality of most issuers and their obligations is not fixed and steady over a period of time, but tends to undergo change. For this reason changes in ratings occur so as to reflect variations in the intrinsic relative position of issuers and their obligations.

A change in rating may thus occur at any time in the case of an individual issue. Such rating change should serve notice that Moody's observes some alteration in creditworthiness, or that the previous rating did not fully reflect the quality of the bond as now seen. While because of their very nature, changes are to be expected more frequently among bonds of lower ratings than among bonds of higher ratings. Nevertheless, the user of bond ratings should keep close and constant check on all ratings — both high and low — to be able to note promptly any signs of change in status that may occur.

Limitations to Uses of Ratings*

Obligations carrying the same rating are not claimed to be of absolutely equal credit quality. In a broad sense, they are alike in position, but since there are a limited number of rating classes used in grading thousands of bonds, the symbols cannot reflect the same shadings of risk which actually exist.

As ratings are designed exclusively for the purpose of grading obligations according to their credit quality, they should not be used alone as a basis for investment operations. For example, they have no value in forecasting the direction of future trends of market price. Market price movements in bonds are influenced not only by the credit quality of individual issues but also by changes in money rates and general economic trends, as well as by the length of maturity, etc. During its life even the highest rated bond may have wide price movements, while its high rating status remains unchanged.

The matter of market price has no bearing whatsoever on the determination of ratings, which are not to be construed as recommendations with respect to "attractiveness". The attractiveness of a given bond may depend on its yield, its maturity date or other factors for which the investor may search, as well as on its credit quality, the only characteristic to which the rating refers.

Since ratings involve judgements about the future, on the one hand, and since they are used by investors as a means of protection, on the other, the effort is made when assigning ratings to look at "worst" possibilities in the "visible" future, rather than solely at the past record and the status of the present. Therefore, investors using the rating should not expect to find in them a reflection of statistical factors alone, since they are an appraisal of long-term risks, including the recognition of many non-statistical factors.

Though ratings may be used by the banking authorities to classify bonds in their bank examination procedure, Moody's ratings are not made with these bank regulations in mind. Moody's Investors Service's own judgement as to the desirability or non-desirability of a bond for bank investment purposes is not indicated by Moody's ratings.

Moody's ratings represent the opinion of Moody's Investors Service as to the relative creditworthiness of securities. As such, they should be used in conjunction with the descriptions and statistics appearing in Moody's publications. Reference should be made to these statements for information regarding the issuer. Moody's ratings are not commercial credit ratings. In no case is default or receivership to be imputed unless expressly stated.

*As set forth more fully on the copyright, credit ratings are, and must be construed solely as, statements of opinion and not statements of fact or recommendations to purchase, sell or hold any securities. Each rating or other opinion must be weighed solely as one factor in any investment decision made by or on behalf of any user of the information, and each such user must accordingly make its own study and evaluation of each security and of each issuer and guarantor of, and each provider of credit support for, each security that it may consider purchasing, selling or holding.

Moody's Short-Term Debt Ratings

Short-Term Ratings

Moody's short-term ratings are opinions of the ability of issuers to honor short-term financial obligations. Ratings may be assigned to issuers, short-term programs or to individual short-term debt instruments. Such obligations generally have an original maturity not exceeding thirteen months, unless explicitly noted.

Moody's employs the following designations to indicate the relative repayment ability of rated issuers:

P-1

Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-1 have a superior ability to repay short-term debt obligations.

P-2

Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-2 have a strong ability to repay short-term debt obligations.

P-3

Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-3 have an acceptable ability to repay short-term obligations.

NP

Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Not Prime do not fall within any of the Prime rating categories.

Note: Canadian issuers rated P-1 or P-2 have their short-term ratings enhanced by the senior-most long-term rating of the issuer, its guarantor or support-provider.

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Short-term vs. Long-term Ratings

Long Term	Short Term	
Investment Grade	Prime-1	
		Prime-2
	Not Prime	

Fitch's National Credit Ratings

For those countries in which foreign and local currency sovereign ratings are below 'AAA', and where there is demand for such ratings, Fitch Ratings will provide National Ratings. It is important to note that each National Rating scale is unique and is defined to serve the needs of the local market in question.

The National Rating scale provides a relative measure of creditworthiness for rated entities only within the country concerned. Under this rating scale, a 'AAA' Long-Term National Rating will be assigned to the lowest relative risk within that country, which, in most but not all cases, will be the sovereign state.

The National Rating scale merely ranks the degree of perceived risk relative to the lowest default risk in that same country. Like local currency ratings, National Ratings exclude the effects of sovereign and transfer risk and exclude the possibility that investors may be unable to repatriate any due interest and principal repayments. It is not related to the rating scale of any other national market. Comparisons between different national scales or between an individual national scale and the international rating scale are therefore inappropriate and potentially misleading. Consequently they are identified by the addition of a special identifier for the country concerned, such as 'AAA(arg)' for National Ratings in Argentina.

In certain countries, regulators have established credit rating scales, to be used within their domestic markets, using specific nomenclature. In these countries, the agency's National Short-Term Rating definitions for 'F1+(xxx)', 'F1(xxx)', 'F2(xxx)' and 'F3(xxx)' may be substituted by the regulatory scales, e.g. 'A1+', 'A1', 'A2' and 'A3'. The below definitions thus serve as a template, but users should consult the individual scales for each country listed on the agency's web-site to determine if any additional or alternative category definitions apply.

National Short-Term Credit Ratings

F1(xxx)

Indicates the strongest capacity for timely payment of financial commitments relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country. Under the agency's National Rating scale, this rating is assigned to the lowest default risk relative to others in the same country. Where the liquidity profile is particularly strong, a "+" is added to the assigned rating.

F2(xxx)

Indicates a good capacity for timely payment of financial commitments relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country. However, the margin of safety is not as great as in the case of the higher ratings.

F3(xxx)

Indicates an adequate capacity for timely payment of financial commitments relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country. However, such capacity is more susceptible to near-term adverse changes than for financial commitments in higher rated categories.

B(xxx)

Indicates an uncertain capacity for timely payment of financial commitments relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country. Such capacity is highly susceptible to near-term adverse changes in financial and economic conditions.

C(xxx)

Indicates a highly uncertain capacity for timely payment of financial commitments relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country. Capacity for meeting financial commitments is solely reliant upon a sustained, favorable business and economic environment.

D(xxx)

Indicates actual or imminent payment default.

Notes to Long-Term and Short-Term National Ratings:

The ISO country code suffix is placed in parentheses immediately following the rating letters to indicate the identity of the National market within which the rating applies. For illustrative purposes, (xxx) has been used.

“+” or “-” may be appended to a National Rating to denote relative status within a major rating category. Such suffixes are not added to the ‘AAA(xxx)’ Long-Term National Rating category, to categories below ‘CCC(xxx)’ or to Short-Term National Ratings other than ‘F1(xxx)’.

Short-Term Ratings Assigned to Obligations in Corporate, Sovereign and Structured Finance

A short-term issuer or obligation rating is based in all cases on the short-term vulnerability to default of the rated entity or security stream, and relates to the capacity to meet financial obligations in accordance with the documentation governing the relevant obligation. Short-Term Ratings are assigned to obligations whose initial maturity is viewed as “short term” based on market convention. Typically, this means up to 13 months for corporate, structured and sovereign obligations, and up to 36 months for obligations in US public finance markets,

F1: Highest short-term credit quality

Indicates the strongest intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments; may have an added “+” to denote any exceptionally strong credit feature.

F2: Good short-term credit quality

Good intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments.

F3: Fair short-short term credit quality

The intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments is adequate.

B: Speculative short-term credit quality

Minimal capacity for timely payment of financial commitments, plus heightened vulnerability to near term adverse changes in financial and economic conditions.

C: High short-term default risk

Default is a real possibility.

RD: Restricted default

Indicates an entity that has defaulted on one or more of its financial commitments, although it continues to meet other financial obligations. Applicable to entity ratings only.

D: Default

Indicates a broad-based default for an entity, or the default of a specific short-term obligation.

LONG-TERM RATINGS

Standard & Poor's Long-Term Issue Credit Ratings Long-Term Issue Credit Ratings

Issue credit ratings are based, in varying degrees, on the following considerations:

- Likelihood of payment capacity and willingness of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on an obligation in accordance with the terms of the obligation;
- Nature of and provisions of the obligation;
- Protection afforded by, and relative position of, the obligation in the event of bankruptcy, reorganization, or other arrangement under the laws of bankruptcy and other laws affecting creditors' rights.

Issue ratings are an assessment of default risk, but may incorporate an assessment of relative seniority or ultimate recovery in the event of default. Junior obligations are typically rated lower than senior obligations, to reflect the lower priority in bankruptcy, as noted above. (Such differentiation may apply when an entity has both senior and subordinated obligations, secured and unsecured obligations, or operating company and holding company obligations.)

AAA
An obligation rated 'AAA' has the highest rating assigned by Standard & Poor's. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is extremely strong.

AA
An obligation rated 'AA' differs from the highest-rated obligations only to a small degree. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is very strong.

A
An obligation rated 'A' is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher-rated categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is still strong.

BBB
An obligation rated 'BBB' exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

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BB, B, CCC, CC, and C

Obligations rated 'BB', 'B', 'CCC', 'CC', and 'C' are regarded as having significant speculative characteristics. 'BB' indicates the least degree of speculation and 'C' the highest. While such obligations will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these may be outweighed by large uncertainties or major exposures to adverse conditions.

BB

An obligation rated 'BB' is less vulnerable to nonpayment than other speculative issues. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions which could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

B

An obligation rated 'B' is more vulnerable to nonpayment than obligations rated 'BB', but the obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions will likely impair the obligor's capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

CCC

An obligation rated 'CCC' is currently vulnerable to nonpayment, and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. In the event of adverse business, financial, or economic conditions, the obligor is not likely to have the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

CC

An obligation rated 'CC' is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment.

C

A 'C' rating is assigned to obligations that are currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment, obligations that have payment arrearages allowed by the terms of the documents, or obligations of an issuer that is the subject of a bankruptcy petition or similar action which have not experienced a payment default. Among others, the 'C' rating may be assigned to subordinated debt, preferred stock or other obligations on which cash payments have been suspended in accordance with the instrument's terms or when preferred stock is the subject of a distressed exchange offer, whereby some or all of the issue is either repurchased for an amount of cash or replaced by other instruments having a total value that is less than par.

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D

An obligation rated 'D' is in payment default. The 'D' rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due even if the applicable grace period has not expired, unless Standard & Poor's believes that such payments will be made during such grace period. The 'D' rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of a similar action if payments on an obligation are jeopardized. An obligation's rating is lowered to "D" upon completion of a distressed exchanged offer, whereby some or all of the issue is either repurchased for an amount of cash or replaced by other instruments having a total value that is less than par.
Plus (+) or minus (-)

The ratings from 'AA' to 'CCC' may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

NR

This indicates that no rating has been requested, that there is insufficient information on which to base a rating, or that Standard & Poor's does not rate a particular obligation as a matter of policy.

Active Qualifiers (Currently applied and/or outstanding)

i

This subscript is used for issues in which the credit factors, terms, or both, that determine the likelihood of receipt of payment of interest are different from the credit factors, terms or both that determine the likelihood of receipt of principal on the obligation. The 'i' subscript indicates that the rating addresses the interest portion of the obligation only. The 'i' subscript will always be used in conjunction with the 'p' subscript, which addresses likelihood of receipt of principal. For example, a rated obligation could be assigned ratings of "AAAp NRi" indicating that the principal portion is rated "AAA" and the interest portion of the obligation is not rated.

L

Ratings qualified with 'L' apply only to amounts invested up to federal deposit insurance limits.

p

This subscript is used for issues in which the credit factors, the terms, or both, that determine the likelihood of receipt of payment of principal are different from the credit factors, terms or both that determine the likelihood of receipt of interest on the obligation. The 'p' subscript indicates that the rating addresses the principal portion of the obligation only. The 'p' subscript will always be used in conjunction with the 'i' subscript, which addresses likelihood of receipt of interest. For example, a rated obligation could be assigned ratings of "AAAp NRi" indicating that the principal portion is rated "AAA" and the interest portion of the obligation is not rated.

pi

Ratings with a 'pi' subscript are based on an analysis of an issuer's published financial information, as well as additional information in the public domain. They do not, however, reflect in-depth meetings with an issuer's management and are therefore based on less comprehensive information than ratings without a 'pi' subscript. Ratings with a 'pi' subscript are reviewed annually based on a new year's financial statements, but may be reviewed on an interim basis if a major event occurs that may affect the issuer's credit quality.

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pr

The letters 'pr' indicate that the rating is provisional. A provisional rating assumes the successful completion of the project financed by the debt being rated and indicates that payment of debt service requirements is largely or entirely dependent upon the successful, timely completion of the project. This rating, however, while addressing credit quality subsequent to completion of the project, makes no comment on the likelihood of or the risk of default upon failure of such completion. The investor should exercise his own judgment with respect to such likelihood and risk.

preliminary

Preliminary ratings are assigned to issues, including financial programs, in the following circumstances.

- Preliminary ratings may be assigned to obligations, most commonly structured and project finance issues, pending receipt of final documentation and legal opinions. Assignment of a final rating is conditional on the receipt and approval by Standard & Poor's of appropriate documentation. Changes in the information provided to Standard & Poor's could result in the assignment of a different rating. In addition, Standard & Poor's reserves the right not to issue a final rating.
- Preliminary ratings are assigned to Rule 415 Shelf Registrations. As specific issues, with defined terms, are offered from the master registration, a final rating may be assigned to them in accordance with Standard & Poor's policies. The final rating may differ from the preliminary rating.

t

This symbol indicates termination structures that are designed to honor their contracts to full maturity or, should certain events occur, to terminate and cash settle all their contracts before their final maturity date.

unsolicited

Unsolicited ratings are those credit ratings assigned at the initiative of Standard & Poor's and not at the request of the issuer or its agents.

Inactive Qualifiers (No longer applied or outstanding)

*

This symbol indicated continuance of the ratings is contingent upon Standard & Poor's receipt of an executed copy of the escrow agreement or closing documentation confirming investments and cash flows. Discontinued use in August 1998.

c

This qualifier was used to provide additional information to investors that the bank may terminate its obligation to purchase tendered bonds if the long-term credit rating of the issuer is below an investment-grade level and/or the issuer's bonds are deemed taxable. Discontinued use in January 2001.

q

A 'q' subscript indicates that the rating is based solely on quantitative analysis of publicly available information. Discontinued use in April 2001.

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r

The 'r' modifier was assigned to securities containing extraordinary risks, particularly market risks, that are not covered in the credit rating. The absence of an 'r' modifier should not be taken as an indication that an obligation will not exhibit extraordinary non-credit related risks. Standard & Poor's discontinued the use of the 'r' modifier for most obligations in June 2000 and for the balance of obligations (mainly structured finance transactions) in November 2002.

Local Currency and Foreign Currency Risks

Country risk considerations are a standard part of Standard & Poor's analysis for credit ratings on any issuer or issue. Currency of repayment is a key factor in this analysis. An obligor's capacity to repay foreign currency obligations may be lower than its capacity to repay obligations in its local currency due to the sovereign government's own relatively lower capacity to repay external versus domestic debt. These sovereign risk considerations are incorporated in the debt ratings assigned to specific issues. Foreign currency issuer ratings are also distinguished from local currency issuer ratings to identify those instances where sovereign risks make them different for the same issuer.

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Moody's Long-Term Debt Ratings

Long-Term Obligation Ratings

Moody's long-term obligation ratings are opinions of the relative credit risk of fixed-income obligations with an original maturity of one year or more. They address the possibility that a financial obligation will not be honored as promised. Such ratings reflect both the likelihood of default and any financial loss suffered in the event of default.

Moody's Long-Term Rating Definitions:

Aaa

Obligations rated Aaa are judged to be of the highest quality, with minimal credit risk.

Aa

Obligations rated Aa are judged to be of high quality and are subject to very low credit risk.

A

Obligations rated A are considered upper-medium grade and are subject to low credit risk.

Baa

Obligations rated Baa are subject to moderate credit risk. They are considered medium-grade and as such may possess certain speculative characteristics.

Ba

Obligations rated Ba are judged to have speculative elements and are subject to substantial credit risk.

B

Obligations rated B are considered speculative and are subject to high credit risk.

Caa

Obligations rated Caa are judged to be of poor standing and are subject to very high credit risk.

Ca

Obligations rated Ca are highly speculative and are likely in, or very near, default, with some prospect of recovery of principal and interest.

C

Obligations rated C are the lowest rated class of bonds and are typically in default, with little prospect for recovery of principal or interest.

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Note: Moody's appends numerical modifiers 1, 2, and 3 to each generic rating classification from Aa through Caa. The modifier 1 indicates that the obligation ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking; and the modifier 3 indicates a ranking in the lower end of that generic rating category.

Fitch's Primary Credit Rating Scales—Long-Term Credit Ratings

The **Primary Credit Rating Scales** (those featuring the symbols 'AAA'–'D' and 'F1'–'D') are used for debt and financial strength ratings. The below section describes their use for issuers and obligations in corporate, public and structured finance debt markets.

AAA	Highest credit quality. 'AAA' ratings denote the lowest expectation of default risk. They are assigned only in cases of exceptionally strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is highly unlikely to be adversely affected by foreseeable events
AA	Very high credit quality. 'AA' ratings denote expectations of very low default risk. They indicate very strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable events.
A	High credit quality. 'A' ratings denote expectations of low default risk. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered strong. This capacity may, nevertheless, be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic conditions than is the case for higher ratings.
BBB	Good credit quality. 'BBB' ratings indicate that expectations of default risk are currently low. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered adequate but adverse business or economic conditions are more likely to impair this capacity.
BB	Speculative. 'BB' ratings indicate an elevated vulnerability to default risk, particularly in the event of adverse changes in business or economic conditions over time; however, business or financial flexibility exists which supports the servicing of financial commitments.
B	Highly speculative. 'B' ratings indicate that material default risk is present, but a limited margin of safety remains. Financial commitments are currently being met; however, capacity for continued payment is vulnerable to deterioration in the business and economic environment.
CCC	Substantial credit risk. Default is a real possibility.
CC	Very high levels of credit risk. Default of some kind appears probable.

C **Exceptionally high levels of credit risk.** Default is imminent or inevitable, or the issuer is in standstill. Conditions that are indicative of a 'C' category rating for an issuer include:

- the issuer has entered into a grace or cure period following non-payment of a material financial obligation;
- the issuer has entered into a temporary negotiated waiver or standstill agreement following a payment default on a material financial obligation; and
- Fitch Ratings otherwise believes a condition of 'RD' or 'D' to be imminent or inevitable, including through the formal announcement of a coercive debt exchange.

RD **Restricted Default.** 'RD' ratings indicate an issuer that in Fitch Ratings' opinion has experienced an uncured payment default on a bond, loan or other material financial obligation but which has not entered into bankruptcy filings, administration, receivership, liquidation or other formal winding-up procedure, and which has not otherwise ceased business. This would include:

- the selective payment default on a specific class or currency of debt;
- the uncured expiry of any applicable grace period, cure period or default forbearance period following a payment default on a bank loan, capital markets security or other material financial obligation;
- the extension of multiple waivers or forbearance periods upon a payment default on one or more material financial obligations, either in series or in parallel; and
- execution of a coercive debt exchange on one or more material financial obligations.

D **Default.** 'D' ratings indicate an issuer that in Fitch Ratings' opinion has entered into bankruptcy filings, administration, receivership, liquidation or other formal winding-up procedure, or which has otherwise ceased business.

Default ratings are not assigned prospectively to entities or their obligations; within this context, non-payment on an instrument that contains a deferral feature or grace period will generally not be considered a default until after the expiration of the deferral or grace period, unless a default is otherwise driven by bankruptcy or other similar circumstance, or by a coercive debt exchange.

"Imminent" default typically refers to the occasion where a payment default has been intimated by the issuer, and is all but inevitable. This may, for example, be where an issuer has missed a scheduled payment, but (as is typical) has a grace period during which it may cure the payment default. Another alternative would be where an issuer has formally announced a coercive debt exchange, but the date of the exchange still lies several days or weeks in the immediate future.

In all cases, the assignment of a default rating reflects the agency's opinion as to the most appropriate rating category consistent with the rest of its universe of ratings, and may differ from the definition of default under the terms of an issuer's financial obligations or local commercial practice.

Note: The modifiers "+" or "-" may be appended to a rating to denote relative status within major rating categories. Such suffixes are not added to the 'AAA' Long-term rating category, to categories below 'CCC', or to Long-Term IDR categories below 'B'.

Fitch's National Credit Ratings

For those countries in which foreign and local currency sovereign ratings are below 'AAA', and where there is demand for such ratings, Fitch Ratings will provide National Ratings. It is important to note that each National Rating scale is unique and is defined to serve the needs of the local market in question.

The National Rating scale provides a relative measure of creditworthiness for rated entities only within the country concerned. Under this rating scale, a 'AAA' Long-Term National Rating will be assigned to the lowest relative risk within that country, which, in most but not all cases, will be the sovereign state.

The National Rating scale merely ranks the degree of perceived risk relative to the lowest default risk in that same country. Like local currency ratings, National Ratings exclude the effects of sovereign and transfer risk and exclude the possibility that investors may be unable to repatriate any due interest and principal repayments. It is not related to the rating scale of any other national market. Comparisons between different national scales or between an individual national scale and the international rating scale are therefore inappropriate and potentially misleading. Consequently they are identified by the addition of a special identifier for the country concerned, such as 'AAA(arg)' for National Ratings in Argentina.

In certain countries, regulators have established credit rating scales, to be used within their domestic markets, using specific nomenclature. In these countries, the agency's National Short-Term Rating definitions for 'F1+(xxx)', 'F1(xxx)', 'F2(xxx)' and 'F3(xxx)' may be substituted by the regulatory scales, e.g. 'A1+', 'A1', 'A2' and 'A3'. The below definitions thus serve as a template, but users should consult the individual scales for each country listed on the agency's web-site to determine if any additional or alternative category definitions apply.

National Long-Term Credit Ratings

AAA(xxx)	'AAA' National Ratings denote the highest rating assigned by the agency in its National Rating scale for that country. This rating is assigned to issuers or obligations with the lowest expectation of default risk relative to all other issuers or obligations in the same country.
AA(xxx)	'AA' National Ratings denote expectations of very low default risk relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country. The default risk inherent differs only slightly from that of the country's highest rated issuers or obligations.
A (xxx)	'A' National Ratings denote expectations of low default risk relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country. However, changes in circumstances or economic conditions may affect the capacity for timely repayment to a greater degree than is the case for financial commitments denoted by a higher rated category.
BBB(xxx)	'BBB' National Ratings denote a moderate default risk relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country. However, changes in circumstances or economic conditions are more likely to affect the capacity for timely repayment than is the case for financial commitments denoted by a higher rated category.
BB(xxx)	'BB' National Ratings denote an elevated default risk relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country. Within the context of the country, payment is uncertain to some degree and capacity for timely repayment remains more vulnerable to adverse economic change over time.

B (xxx)	'B' National Ratings denote a significantly elevated default risk relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country. Financial commitments are currently being met but a limited margin of safety remains and capacity for continued timely payments is contingent upon a sustained, favorable business and economic environment. For individual obligations, may indicate distressed or defaulted obligations with potential for extremely high recoveries.
CCC(xxx)	'CCC' National Ratings denote that default is a real possibility. Capacity for meeting financial commitments is solely reliant upon sustained, favorable business or economic conditions.
CC(xxx)	'CC' National Ratings denote that default of some kind appears probable.
C(xxx)	'C' National Ratings denote that default is imminent.
D(xxx)	'D' National Ratings denote an issuer or instrument that is currently in default.

Notes to Long-Term and Short-Term National Ratings:

The ISO country code suffix is placed in parentheses immediately following the rating letters to indicate the identity of the National market within which the rating applies. For illustrative purposes, (xxx) has been used.

“+” or“-” may be appended to a National Rating to denote relative status within a major rating category. Such suffixes are not added to the ‘AAA(xxx)’ Long-Term National Rating category, to categories below ‘CCC(xxx)’ or to Short-Term National Ratings other than ‘F1(xxx)’.

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MUNICIPAL NOTE RATINGS

Standard & Poor's Note Ratings

Short-Term Notes

A Standard & Poor's U.S. municipal note rating reflects the liquidity factors and market access risks unique to notes. Notes due in three years or less will likely receive a note rating. Notes maturing beyond three years will most likely receive a long-term debt rating. The following criteria will be used in making that assessment:

- Amortization schedule - the larger the final maturity relative to other maturities, the more likely it will be treated as a note; and
- Source of payment - the more dependent the issue is on the market for its refinancing, the more likely it will be treated as a note.

Note rating symbols are as follows:

SP-1

Strong capacity to pay principal and interest. An issue determined to possess a very strong capacity to pay debt service is given a plus (+) designation.

SP-2

Satisfactory capacity to pay principal and interest, with some vulnerability to adverse financial and economic changes over the term of the notes.

SP-3

Speculative capacity to pay principal and interest.

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Moody's MIG/VMIG Ratings U.S. Short-Term Ratings

US Municipal Short-Term Debt And Demand Obligation Ratings

Short-Term Debt Ratings

There are three rating categories for short-term municipal obligations that are considered investment grade. These ratings are designated as Municipal Investment Grade (MIG) and are divided into three levels -- MIG 1 through MIG 3. In addition, those short-term obligations that are of speculative quality are designated SG, or speculative grade. MIG ratings expire at the maturity of the obligation.

MIG 1

This designation denotes superior credit quality. Excellent protection is afforded by established cash flows, highly reliable liquidity support, or demonstrated broad-based access to the market for refinancing.

MIG 2

This designation denotes strong credit quality. Margins of protection are ample, although not as large as in the preceding group.

MIG 3

This designation denotes acceptable credit quality. Liquidity and cash-flow protection may be narrow, and market access for refinancing is likely to be less well-established.

SG

This designation denotes speculative-grade credit quality. Debt instruments in this category may lack sufficient margins of protection.

Demand Obligation Ratings

In the case of variable rate demand obligations (VRDOs), a two-component rating is assigned; a long or short-term debt rating and a demand obligation rating. The first element represents Moody's evaluation of the degree of risk associated with scheduled principal and interest payments. The second element represents Moody's evaluation of the degree of risk associated with the ability to receive purchase price upon demand ("demand feature"), using a variation of the MIG rating scale, the Variable Municipal Investment Grade or VMIG rating.

When either the long- or short-term aspect of a VRDO is not rated, that piece is designated NR, e.g., Aaa/NR or NR/VMIG 1.

VMIG rating expirations are a function of each issue's specific structural or credit features.

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VMIG 1
This designation denotes superior credit quality. Excellent protection is afforded by the superior short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections that ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

VMIG 2
This designation denotes strong credit quality. Good protection is afforded by the strong short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections that ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

VMIG 3
This designation denotes acceptable credit quality. Adequate protection is afforded by the satisfactory short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections that ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

SG
This designation denotes speculative-grade credit quality. Demand features rated in this category may be supported by a liquidity provider that does not have an investment grade short-term rating or may lack the structural and/or legal protections necessary to ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

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APPENDIX “B” PROXY VOTING POLICIES

APPLETON GROUP WEALTH MANAGEMENT, LLC PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

Appleton Group Wealth Management, LLC (the “Advisor”) exercises voting authority with respect to securities held by The Appleton Group PLUS Fund, a series of the Trust for Professional Managers (the “Fund”), and certain of our private account clients. We owe these clients duties of care and loyalty. Our duty of care requires us to monitor corporate events and to vote the proxies. Our duty of loyalty requires us to vote the proxies in a manner consistent with the best interest of our clients and Fund shareholders.

I. SUPERVISION OF POLICY

The Chief Compliance Officer is responsible for overseeing the day-to-day operation of these proxy voting policies and procedures. The Chief Compliance Officer is also responsible for monitoring corporate actions, analyzing proxy proposals, making voting decisions, and ensuring that proxies are submitted in a timely fashion.

II. CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

There may be instances where our interests conflict, or appear to conflict, with client interests. For example, we (or our affiliate) may manage a pension plan, administer employee benefit plans, or provide brokerage, underwriting, insurance or banking services to a company whose management is soliciting proxies. There may be a concern that we would vote in favor of management because of our relationship with the company. Or, for example, we (or our senior executive officers) may have business or personal relationships with corporate directors or candidates for directorship.

Our duty is to vote proxies in the best interests of our clients and Fund shareholders. Therefore, in situations where there is a conflict of interest, we will take one of the following steps to resolve the conflict:

1. Vote the securities based on a pre-determined voting policy if the application of the policy to the matter presented involves little discretion on our part;
2. Vote the securities in accordance with a pre-determined policy based upon the recommendations of an independent third party, such as a proxy voting service;
3. Refer the proxy to the client or to a fiduciary of the client for voting purposes;
4. Suggest that the client engage another party to determine how the proxy should be voted; or
5. Disclose the conflict to the client or, with respect to the Fund, the Fund’s Board of Trustees (or its delegate) and obtain the client’s or Board’s direction to vote the proxies.

III. RECORDKEEPING

We will maintain the following records with respect to proxy voting:

- a copy of our proxy voting policies and procedures;

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- a copy of all proxy statements received (the Advisor may rely on a third party or the SEC's EDGAR system to satisfy this requirement);
- a record of each vote cast on behalf of a client (the Advisor may rely on a third party to satisfy this requirement);
- a copy of any document prepared by the Advisor that was material to making a voting decision or that memorializes the basis for that decision; and
- a copy of each written client request for information on how we voted proxies on the client's behalf, and a copy of any written response to any (written or oral) client request for information on how we voted proxies on behalf of the requesting client.

These books and records shall be made and maintained in accordance with the requirements and time periods provided in Rule 204-2 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940.

IV. DISCLOSURE TO CLIENTS

We will disclose to clients and to the Board of Trustees of the Fund how they can obtain information from us on how client and Fund portfolio securities were voted. This disclosure will be made annually. At the same time, we will provide a summary of these proxy voting policies and procedures to clients and to the Board of Trustees of the Fund, and, upon request, will provide them with a copy of the same.

V. PROXY VOTING GUIDELINES

The attached proxy voting guidelines summarize our position on various issues of concern to clients and Fund shareholders and give a general indication as to how we will vote shares on each issue. However, this list is not exhaustive and does not include all potential voting issues and for that reason, there may be instances where we may not vote the client's shares in strict accordance with these guidelines. Alternatively, clients may give us their own written proxy voting guidelines.

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PROXY VOTING GUIDELINES

I. Overview

In general, we vote proxies in a manner designed to maximize the value of our clients' investment. In evaluating a particular proxy proposal, we take into consideration, among other things, the period of time over which the voting shares of the company are expected to be held, the size of the position, the costs involved in the proxy proposal, and the existing governance documents of the affected company, as well as its management and operations.

We generally vote in accordance with management's recommendations on most issues since the capability of management is one of the criteria we use in selecting stocks. We believe that the management of a company will normally have more specific expertise and knowledge as to the company's operations.

However, when we believe management is acting on its own behalf, instead of on behalf of the best interests of the company and its shareholders, or when we believe that management is acting in a manner that is adverse to the rights of the company's shareholders, we will not vote with management. For example, we will not support management on any resolution if it:

- Would enrich management excessively.
- Would sell or merge the company without the approval of a majority of shares entitled to vote.
- Would deter potential interests in an acquisition or similar corporate transaction at a fair price.
- Would result in unreasonable costs.
- Would disadvantage the corporation relative to other corporations.

The following policies are designed to provide guidelines to be followed in most situations but shall not be binding on the Adviser. In certain cases, we may vote differently due to the particular facts and circumstance of a proposal and the company and/or client objectives.

II. Election of the Board of Directors

We believe that good governance starts with an independent board all of whose members are elected annually by confidential voting. In addition, key board committees should be entirely independent. "Independence" with respect to directors and committee members shall be defined in accordance with the applicable self-regulatory organization definition.

- We generally support the election of directors that result in a board made up of a majority of independent directors.
- We may withhold votes for non-independent directors who serve on the audit, compensation, and/or nominating committees of the board.
- We hold directors accountable for the actions of the committees on which they serve. For example, we may withhold votes for nominees who serve on the compensation committee if they approve excessive compensation arrangements, propose equity-based compensation plans that unduly dilute the ownership interests of shareholders, or approve the repricing of outstanding options without shareholder approval.

- On occasion, in situations where we are extremely displeased with management's performance, we may withhold votes or vote against management's slate of directors and other management proposals as a means of communicating our dissatisfaction.
- We may also withhold votes against directors who have:
 - Approved new shareholder rights plans (poison pills) or extended existing plans.
 - Authorized the issuance of "blank check" preferred stock for other than legitimate financing needs or preferred stock with conversion rights that could significantly dilute common shareholders.
 - Authorized the company to engage in a "toxic financing" (a financing involving the issuance of preferred stock, convertible debt or other convertible securities that is designed to result in downward pressure on a company's stock price) without shareholder approval.
 - Authorized any related party transactions that raise serious conflict of interest concerns.
 - Served on the board of a company at which there is evidence of fraud, serious misconduct or other ethical violations.
- We generally vote for proposals that seek to fix the size of the board.

III. Corporate Structure and Shareholder Rights

Classified Boards

We view the election of a company's board of directors as one of the most fundamental rights held by shareholders of the company. Because a classified board structure prevents shareholders from electing a full slate of directors at annual meetings, we generally vote against proposals that would result in classified boards. We may vote in favor of shareholder or management proposals to declassify a board of directors.

Corporate Restructuring

We vote on corporate restructuring proposals, including minority squeezeouts, leveraged buyouts, spin-offs, liquidations and asset sales, on a case-by-case basis.

Cumulative Voting

The ability of shareholders to cumulate their votes for the election of directors – that is, cast more than one vote for a director they strongly support – generally increases shareholders' rights to effect change in the management of a corporation. Therefore, we generally support proposals to adopt cumulative voting. However, where the rights of the shareholder are protected by an entirely independent nominating committee and a majority of the board of directors is independent, we may abstain on or vote against a shareholder proposal to adopt cumulative voting.

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Dual Class Capitalizations

We generally vote against proposals for a separate class of stock with disparate voting rights because classes of common stock with unequal voting rights limit the rights of certain shareholders.

Equal Access

We generally vote for shareholder proposals that would allow significant company shareholders equal access to management's proxy material in order to evaluate and propose voting recommendations on proxy proposals and director nominees, and in order to nominate their own candidates to the board.

Golden Parachutes

We oppose the use of accelerated employment contracts that will result in cash grants of greater than three times annual compensation (salary and bonus) in the event of termination of employment following a change in control of a company. In general, we vote against such "golden parachute" plans because they can impede potential takeovers that shareholders should be free to consider. Adoption of such golden parachutes generally will result in withholding of our votes for directors who approve such contracts and stand for re-election at the next shareholder meeting.

Greenmail

We generally vote for proposals to adopt anti-greenmail charter or bylaw amendments or otherwise restrict a company's ability to make greenmail payments.

Increases in Authorized Common Stock

We review proposals to increase the number of shares of common stock authorized for issuance on a case-by-case basis. We may approve increases in authorized shares as a result of a recent stock split, with respect to a pending stock split or if the company otherwise presents a compelling need for the additional shares.

Mergers and Acquisitions

We consider mergers and acquisitions on a case-by-case basis, taking into account at least the following:

- offer price (cost vs. premium),
- anticipated financial and operating benefits,
- prospects of the combined companies,
- how the deal was negotiated, and
- changes in corporate governance and their impact on shareholder rights.

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Reincorporation

We examine proposals to change a company's state or country of incorporation on a case-by-case basis to evaluate the necessity of the change and to weigh potential economic benefits against any long-term costs, such as the loss of shareholder rights or financial penalties.

Shareholders' Rights

We view the exercise of shareholders' rights – including the right to act by written consent, to call special meetings and to remove directors – to be fundamental to corporate governance. We generally vote for proposals to lower barriers to shareholder action. We generally vote against proposals that provide that directors may be removed only for cause. We generally vote for proposals to restore shareholder ability to remove directors with or without cause.

We support shareholder requests for additional company disclosure of information if the requested information is on a subject relevant to the company's business, is of value to shareholders in evaluating the company or its managers, the costs of disclosure are reasonable and the information to be disclosed will not disadvantage the company either competitively or economically.

Supermajority Voting

We believe that shareholders should have voting power equal to their equity interest in the company and should be able to approve (or reject) changes to the corporation's by-laws by a simple majority vote. We generally support proposals to remove super-majority (typically from 66.7% to 80%) voting requirements for certain types of proposals, including approval of mergers. We generally vote against proposals to impose super-majority requirements. The requirement of a supermajority vote can limit the ability of shareholders to effect change by essentially providing a veto to a large minority shareholder or group of minority shareholders.

Compensation

We review all proposals relating to management and director compensation in light of the company's performance and corporate governance practices. We normally vote against significant compensation increases or compensation not tied to the company performance in instances where we believe the company is underperforming and/or management has not added value to the company.

Equity-Based Compensation Plans

We encourage the use of reasonably designed equity-based compensation plans that align the interests of corporate management with those of shareholders by providing officers and employees with an incentive to increase shareholder value. Conversely, we are opposed to plans that substantially dilute our ownership interest in the company, provide participants with excessive awards, or have inherently objectionable structural features. All awards of stock-based compensation should be reasonable in light of company and management performance and the industry peer group.

- We review proposals to approve equity-based compensation plans on a case-by-case basis. In evaluating the proposal, we assess the dilutive effect of the plan based on a profile of the company and similar companies. We will generally vote against a plan if we determine that it would be too dilutive.

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- When we review a plan proposal, we may consider the percentage of shares subject to options that the company has granted in the past. If we consider this number to be excessive, we may send a message to management by voting against the plan.
- We vote against plans that have any of the following structural features:
 - ability to reprice underwater options,
 - ability to issue options with an exercise price below the stock's current market price,
 - ability to issue reload options, or
 - automatic share replenishment ("evergreen") feature.
- We support measures intended to increase long-term stock ownership by executives. These may include:
 - Requiring senior executives to hold a minimum amount of stock in the company (frequently expressed as a certain multiple of the executive's salary).
 - Requiring stock acquired through option exercise to be held for a certain period of time.
 - In certain cases, granting restricted stock awards (RSAs). The restriction period for RSAs normally should be at least three years. RSAs with a restriction period of less than three years, but at least one year, might be acceptable if the RSA is performance based.
- We support the use of employee stock purchase plans to increase company stock ownership by employees, provided that shares purchased under the plan are acquired for no less than 85% of the lower of the market price on the first or last day of the offering period, as required by Section 423 of the Internal Revenue Code.
- Neither the board of directors nor its compensation committee should be authorized to materially amend a plan without shareholder approval.
- The granting of awards to non-employee directors should not be subject to management discretion.

IV. Approval of Independent Auditors

We believe that the relationship between the company and its auditors should be limited primarily to the audit engagement, although it may include certain closely related activities that comply with SEC requirements and do not, in the aggregate, raise any appearance of impaired independence.

- We may vote against the approval or ratification of auditors where non-audit fees make up a substantial portion of the total fees paid by the company to the audit firm.

- We will evaluate on a case-by-case basis instances in which the audit firm has substantial non-audit relationships with the company (regardless of its size relative to the audit fee) to determine whether we believe independence has been compromised.

V. Social, Political and Environmental Issues

Proposals in this category, initiated primarily by shareholders, typically request that the company disclose or amend certain business practices.

- We generally vote against these types of proposals, although we may make exceptions in certain instances where we believe a proposal has substantial economic implications.

VI. Other Situations

No set of guidelines can anticipate all situations that may arise. With respect to proposals not addressed by these guidelines, we will vote in a manner that we consider to be in the best interest of our clients.

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**TRUST FOR PROFESSIONAL MANAGERS
PART C**

**(THE APPLETON GROUP PLUS FUND)
OTHER INFORMATION**

Item 28. Exhibits.

- (a) Declaration of Trust.
 - (1) (i) Amended and Restated Certificate of Trust, previously filed with Registrant's Post-Effective Amendment No. 84 to its Registration Statement on Form N-1A with the SEC on April 18, 2008, and is incorporated by reference.
 - (ii) Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust, previously filed with Registrant's Pre-Effective Amendment No. 140 to its Registration Statement on Form N-1A with the SEC on June 22, 2009, and is incorporated by reference.
- (b) Amended and Restated By-Laws.
 - (1) Previously filed with Registrant's Post-Effective Amendment No. 140 to its Registration Statement on Form N-1A with the SEC on June 22, 2009, and is incorporated by reference.
- (c) Instruments Defining Rights of Security Holders are incorporated by reference to the Declaration of Trust and Bylaws.
- (d) Investment Advisory Agreement previously filed with Registrant's Post-Effective Amendment No. 6 to its Registration Statement on Form N-1A with the SEC on May 2, 2005, and is incorporated by reference.
- (e) Underwriting Agreement previously filed with Registrant's Post-Effective Amendment No. 6 to its Registration Statement on Form N-1A with the SEC on May 2, 2005, and is incorporated by reference.
- (f) Bonus or Profit Sharing Contracts – Not Applicable.
- (g) Custody Agreement previously filed with Registrant's Post-Effective Amendment No. 6 to its Registration Statement on Form N-1A with the SEC on May 2, 2005, and is incorporated by reference.
- (h) Other Material Contracts.
 - (1) Fund Administration Servicing Agreement previously filed with Registrant's Post-Effective Amendment No. 6 to its Registration Statement on Form N-1A with the SEC on May 2, 2005, and is incorporated by reference.
 - (2) Transfer Agent Servicing Agreement previously filed with Registrant's Post-Effective Amendment No. 6 to its Registration Statement on Form N-1A with the SEC on May 2, 2005, and is incorporated by reference.
 - (3) Fund Accounting Servicing Agreement previously filed with Registrant's Post-Effective Amendment No. 22 to its Registration Statement on Form N-1A with the SEC on June 28, 2006, and is incorporated by reference.
 - (4) Power of Attorney — Previously filed with Registrant's Post-Effective Amendment No. 174 to its Registration Statement on Form N-1A with the SEC on January 26, 2010, and is incorporated by reference.
 - (5) Operating Expenses Limitation Agreement previously filed with Registrant's Post-Effective Amendment No. 6 to its Registration Statement on Form N-1A with the SEC on May 2, 2005, and is incorporated by reference.

- (i) Legal Opinions.
 - (1) Opinion and Consent of Counsel previously filed with Registrant's Post-Effective Amendment No. 6 to its Registration Statement on Form N-1A with the SEC on May 2, 2005, and is incorporated by reference.
 - (2) Consent of Counsel — Filed herewith.
- (j) Other Opinions.
 - (1) Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm – Filed herewith.
- (k) Omitted Financial Statements – Not Applicable.
- (l) Agreement Relating to Initial Capital.
 - (1) Previously filed with Registrant's Post-Effective Amendment No. 2 to its Registration Statement on Form N-1A with the SEC on December 19, 2003, and is incorporated by reference.
- (m) Rule 12b-1 Plan previously filed with Registrant's Post-Effective Amendment No. 6 to its Registration Statement on Form N-1A with the SEC on May 2, 2005, and is incorporated by reference.
- (n) Rule 18f-3 Plan – Not Applicable.
- (o) Reserved.
- (p) Code of Ethics.
 - (1) Code of Ethics for Registrant was previously filed with Registrant's Post-Effective Amendment No. 162 to its Registration Statement on Form N-1A with the SEC on November 9, 2009, and is incorporated by reference.
 - (2) Code of Ethics for Fund and Adviser previously filed with Registrant's Post-Effective Amendment No. 6 to its Registration Statement on Form N-1A with the SEC on May 2, 2005, and is incorporated by reference.
 - (3) Code of Ethics for Principal Underwriter was previously filed with Registrant's Post-Effective Amendment No. 38 to its Registration Statement on Form N-1A with the SEC on December 14, 2006, and is incorporated by reference.

Item 29. Persons Controlled by or Under Common Control with Registrant

No person is directly or indirectly controlled by or under common control with the Registrant.

Item 30. Indemnification

Reference is made to Article X of the Registrant's Declaration of Trust.

Pursuant to Rule 484 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, the Registrant furnishes the following undertaking: "Insofar as indemnification for liability arising under the Securities Act of 1933 (the "Act") may be permitted to trustees, officers and controlling persons of the Registrant pursuant to the foregoing provisions, or otherwise, the Registrant has been advised that, in the opinion of the Securities and Exchange Commission such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Act and is, therefore, unenforceable. In the event that a claim for indemnification against such liabilities (other than the payment by the Registrant of expenses incurred or paid by a director, officer or controlling person of the Registrant in the successful defense of any action, suit or proceeding) is asserted by such director, officer or controlling person in connection with the securities being registered, the Registrant will, unless in the opinion of its counsel the matter has been settled by controlling precedent, submit to a court of appropriate jurisdiction the question whether such indemnification by it is against public policy as expressed in the Act and will be governed by the final adjudication of such issue."

Item 31. Business and Other Connections of Investment Adviser

Appleton Group Wealth Management, LLC (the "Advisor") serves as the investment advisor for The Appleton Group PLUS Fund (the "Fund"). The principal business address of the Advisor is 100 West Lawrence Street, Third Floor, Appleton, WI 54911. With respect to the Advisor, the response to this Item is incorporated by reference to the Advisor's Uniform Application for Investment Adviser Registration (Form ADV) on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), and dated January 6, 2010. The Advisor's Form ADV may be obtained, free of charge, at the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Item 32. Principal Underwriter.

(a) Quasar Distributors, LLC, the Registrant's principal underwriter, acts as principal underwriter for the following investment companies:

Academy Funds Trust	Jensen Portfolio, Inc.
Advisors Series Trust	Keystone Mutual Funds
Allied Asset Advisors Funds	Kiewit Investment Fund, LLLP
Alpine Equity Trust	Kirr Marbach Partners Funds, Inc.
Alpine Income Trust	LKCM Funds
Alpine Series Trust	Masters' Select Funds Trust
Artio Global Funds	Matrix Advisors Value Fund, Inc.
Brandes Investment Trust	Monetta Fund, Inc.
Brandywine Blue Funds, Inc.	Monetta Trust
Bridges Investment Fund, Inc.	MP63 Fund, Inc.
Buffalo Funds	Nicholas Family of Funds, Inc.
Country Mutual Funds Trust	Permanent Portfolio Family of Funds, Inc.
DoubleLine Funds Trust	Perritt Funds, Inc.
Empiric Funds, Inc.	Perritt Microcap Opportunities Fund, Inc.
Evermore Funds Trust	PineBridge Mutual Funds
First American Funds, Inc.	PRIMECAP Odyssey Funds
First American Investment Funds, Inc.	Professionally Managed Portfolios
First American Strategy Funds, Inc.	Prospector Funds, Inc.
Fort Pitt Capital Funds	Purisima Funds
Glenmede Fund, Inc.	Quaker Investment Trust
Glenmede Portfolios	Rainier Investment Management Mutual Funds
Greenspring Fund, Inc.	RBC Funds Trust
Guinness Atkinson Funds	Thompson Plumb Funds, Inc.
Harding Loevner Funds, Inc.	TIFF Investment Program, Inc.
Hennessy Funds Trust	Trust for Professional Managers
Hennessy Funds, Inc.	USA Mutuals Funds
Hennessy Mutual Funds, Inc.	Wall Street Fund
Hennessy SPARX Funds Trust	Wexford Trust
Hotchkis and Wiley Funds	Wisconsin Capital Funds, Inc.
Intrepid Capital Management Funds Trust	WY Funds
Jacob Funds, Inc.	

(b) To the best of Registrant's knowledge, the directors and executive officers of Quasar Distributors, LLC are as follows:

Name and Principal Business Address	Position and Offices with Quasar Distributors, LLC	Positions and Offices with Registrant
James R. Schoenike ⁽¹⁾	President, Board Member	None
Andrew M. Strnad ⁽²⁾	Secretary	None
Joe D. Redwine ⁽¹⁾	Board Member	None
Robert Kern ⁽¹⁾	Board Member	None
Eric W. Falkeis ⁽¹⁾	Board Member	None
Susan LaFond ⁽¹⁾	Treasurer	None
Teresa Cowan ⁽¹⁾	Assistant Secretary	None

⁽¹⁾ This individual is located at 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 53202.
⁽²⁾ This individual is located at 6602 East 75th Street, Indianapolis, Indiana, 46250.

(c) Not Applicable.

Item 33. Location of Accounts and Records.

The books and records required to be maintained by Section 31(a) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 are maintained in the following locations:

<u>Records Relating to:</u>	<u>Are located at:</u>
Registrant's Fund Administrator, Fund Accountant, and Transfer Agent	U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC 615 East Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53202
Registrant's Investment Advisor	Appleton Group Wealth Management, LLC 100 West Lawrence Street, Third Floor Appleton, WI 54911
Registrant's Custodian	U.S. Bank, National Association 1555 North River Center Drive, Suite 302 Milwaukee, WI 53212
Registrant's Distributor	Quasar Distributors, LLC 615 East Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53202

Item 34. Management Services.

All management-related service contracts entered into by Registrant are discussed in Parts A and B of this Registration Statement.

Item 35. Undertakings.

The Registrant hereby undertakes to furnish each person to whom a Prospectus for one or more of the series of the Registrant is delivered with a copy of the relevant latest annual report to shareholders, upon request and without charge.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933 and the Investment Company Act of 1940, the Registrant certifies that it meets all of the requirements for effectiveness of this Registration Statement under Rule 485(b) under the Securities Act of 1933 and has duly caused this Registration Statement to be signed below on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in the City of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, on the 28th day of June, 2010.

TRUST FOR PROFESSIONAL MANAGERS

By: /s/ John P. Buckel
John P. Buckel
Vice President, Treasurer and Principal Accounting Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, this Registration Statement has been signed below on June 28, 2010 by the following persons in the capacities indicated.

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>
<u>Joseph C. Neuberger*</u> Joseph C. Neuberger	Chairperson, President and Trustee
<u>Dr. Michael D. Akers*</u> Dr. Michael D. Akers	Independent Trustee
<u>Gary A. Drska*</u> Gary A. Drska	Independent Trustee
<u>Jonas B. Siegel*</u> Jonas B. Siegel	Independent Trustee

By /s/ John P. Buckel
John P. Buckel

*Attorney-in-Fact pursuant to Power of Attorney previously filed with Registrant's Post-Effective Amendment No. 174 to its Registration Statement on Form N-1A with the SEC on January 26, 2010, and is incorporated by reference.

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit

Exhibit No.

Consent of Counsel

EX.99.i.(2)

Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

EX.99.j.(1)
