Auxier REPORT

5000 SW Meadows Road, Suite 410, Lake Oswego, OR 97035 Phone 503.885.8807 1.800.835.9556 Fax 503.885.8607 Email info@auxierasset.com
J. Jeffrey Auxier

AUXIER FOCUS FUND
PERFORMANCE UPDATE
June 30, 2008

AUXFX RETURNS VS. S&P 500 INDEX

	Auxier Focus Fund	S&P 500 Index	Difference*
03/31/08 – 06/30/08	-3.59%	-2.73%	-0.86
12/31/07 – 06/30/08	-10.17%	-11.91%	1.74
12/31/06 – 12/31/07	5.71%	5.49%	0.22
12/31/05 – 12/31/06	11.75%	15.79%	-4.04
12/31/04 – 12/31/05	4.58%	4.91%	-0.33
12/31/03 – 12/31/04	10.73%	10.87%	-0.14
12/31/02 – 12/31/03	26.75%	28.69%	-1.94
12/31/01 – 12/31/02	-6.79%	-22.10%	15.31
12/31/00 – 12/31/01	12.67%	-11.88%	24.55
12/31/99 – 12/31/00	4.05%	-9.10%	13.15
Since Inception 7/9/99	75.20%	5.84%	69.36

* in percentage points

Average Annual Returns for the period ended 06/30/08	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	Since Inception
Auxier Focus Fund (Investor Shares)	**(12.56)%**	**3.08%**	**7.31%**	**6.45% (7/9/99)**
S&P 500 Index	**(13.12)%**	**4.41%**	**7.58%**	**0.63%**

Performance data quoted represents past performance and is no guarantee of future results. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted. Investment return and principal value will fluctuate so that an investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than original cost. As stated in the current prospectus, the Fund's annual operating expense ratio (gross) is 1.36%. However, the Fund's adviser has agreed to contractually waive a portion of its fees and/or reimburse expenses such that total operating expenses do not exceed 1.35% which is in effect until October 31, 2008. The Fund charges a 2.0% redemption fee on shares redeemed within six months of purchase. For the most recent month-end performance, please call (877)328-9437 or visit the Fund's website at www.auxierasset.com.

Before investing you should carefully consider the Fund's investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses. This and other information is in the prospectus, a copy of which may be obtained by calling (877) 328-9437 or visiting the Fund's website. Please read the prospectus carefully before you invest.

Fund returns (i) assume the reinvestment of all dividends and capital gain distributions and (ii) would have been lower during the period if certain fees and expenses had not been waived. Performance shown is for the Fund's Investor Class shares; returns for other share classes will vary. Performance for Investor Class shares for periods prior to December 10, 2004 reflects performance of the applicable share class of Auxier Focus Fund, a series of Unified Series Trust (the "Predecessor Fund"). Prior to January 3, 2003, the Predecessor Fund was a series of Ameriprime Funds. The performance of the Fund's Investor Class shares for the period prior to December 10, 2004 reflects the expenses of the Predecessor Fund.

The Fund may invest in value and/or growth stocks. Investments in value stocks are subject to risk that their intrinsic value may never be realized and investments in growth stocks may be susceptible to rapid price swings, especially during periods of economic uncertainty. In addition, the Fund may invest in smaller companies which generally carry greater risk than is customarily associated with larger companies for various reasons such as narrower markets, limited financial resources and less liquid stock. Moreover, if the Fund's portfolio is overweighted in a sector, any negative development affecting that sector will have a greater impact on the Fund than a fund that is not overweighted in that sector. Foreside Fund Services, LLC, distributor.

Market Commentary

The Auxier Focus Fund returned -3.59% in second quarter 2008, vs. a -2.73% return in Standard and Poor's 500 stock index.

June was a difficult month for equities on a global basis. The Dow Jones Industrial Average dropped 10%; US financial stocks retreated 18.37%; China lost over 18%; and India plunged 19.49%. The MSCI World Index was off 13% for the first six months, the worst showing in 38 years.

Many investors have migrated to the perceived safety of government bonds. However, inflation materially exceeds the interest return, and government policies may make the catch phrase "safe government bonds" an oxymoron. The bailout policies of the US government have some actually questioning its AAA bond credit rating. Negative real returns (nominal interest rate less inflation = real return) have contributed to a further weakening of the US dollar and recent import inflation over 15%. Commodities do well when prevailing interest rates are less than the underlying inflation rate, and these price increases are filtering through the pipeline. Companies have started to raise prices aggressively to offset rising inputs. Dow Chemical Company, Sara Lee Corp. and Blue Cross are a few companies seeking price increases in excess of 20%. Northwest Natural Gas is seeking a 40% rate increase from utility ratepayers. We believe the more the US government "bails out" problems, the greater the threat of inflation.

Persistently high food and energy prices, with oil having topped $140 a barrel, have been major contributors to a deteriorating inflation outlook. This, combined with a much tighter credit environment, has put pressure on America's consumer balance sheets. The consumer recession is here, we fear.

Why Not Put It All In Energy

With energy-related investments performing well, the temptation is to believe such results are long-lived. However, caution is in order. Oil has always been cyclical. According to ***Barrons***, (July 2008 *"Capitulation? Not Yet, but It's Coming"*) there have been 26 corrections of more than 20% in the price of oil since 1986. According to Bloomberg, (June 2008) oil prices are now up over 600% since $19 a barrel in November 2001. Demand over the period is up less than 10%. Oil has reached a new high 28 times in 2008 alone. It is possible to buy derivative contracts in energy with only 5% down. By comparison, the tech-weighted Nasdaq Composite Index appreciated 640% between 1994 and 2000. In 1999, a number of tech-focused mutual funds were up over 100%. The Nasdaq Composite Index subsequently declined 78%. More recently, the Chinese Shanghai Stock Exchange Composite Index was on a similar ascent until last summer and has now dropped over 55% from the highs in October. Often parabolic moves in an investment class can mark the top of a mania. Just as excitement attracts floods of new capital and entrants, high prices tend to alter behavior and subdue demand. Over the past seven months Americans have reduced their driving by 40 billion miles (US Department of Transportation). One could argue that a 600% price move over six years more than discounts the perceived oil shortage. Still, markets are unpredictable and sometimes irrational. A further spike up is always possible.

Rely On Rating Agencies To Your Peril

Some of the highest yielding (and rated) investments over the past twelve months ironically have been hit the hardest in the market. For example, the $400 billion preferred stock market is down over 16% for the first half of 2008 (*Barrons,* July 2008 *"What to Bank On"*). Issues yielding 7% to 15% are trading at junk levels, yet the ratings agencies still maintain A or better ratings. Enron had an investment grade rating even after the stock dropped from a price of $80 to $3. The lesson: there are no shortcuts to investing. We believe relying on formulas or rating agencies instead of hard headed investment analysis is dangerous. Stretching for yield without looking at the underlying earning power of the company can also lead to pain.

A Route In Financials

Financial stocks as a group are down 28% through the first half of the year, and more than 40% over the past twelve months. Many bank stocks have recently surpassed the declines we witnessed during the last thrift crisis, with bank indexes selling close to 70% of book value. In the last thrift crisis, banks declined 24% in 1990 but then rebounded 43% in 1991. The moves on the upside can be fast and furious. In the 1982 recession, stocks rebounded before the economy was in the clear, to the tune of 40% in 90 days. We believe that identifying the strong businesses and managements during downturns can be very profitable once the turn takes place, as those are usually the first to recover.

A History Of Bear Markets

Since 1900, the US stock market has corrected 20% or more (by definition a bear market) once every four to five years on average (Ibbotson Associates). Recessions have been less frequent. These corrections are a necessary and normal part of investing in auction markets. Bad behavior needs to be punished. We are now purging the excess of extremely easy money and disguised financial leverage. According to Standard and Poor's, there have been nine bear markets since 1956. They lasted on average 14 months. The market typically didn't cross the 20% mark until two-thirds of the way through the decline. The current market has been similar in that we dropped 20% off the October 9, 2007 high in a little over nine months. Bank credit has tightened to levels not seen since the 1940s and bearish sentiment hit 58% according to *Investors Intelligence* (July 2008). Although it may not feel like it, we believe this is a much better time to allocate capital for long-term buyers of quality businesses. Assets become inflated during times of easy money. Conversely, when money is tight, it can be a much better time to put money to work because bargains abound. As this decline matures it makes more sense to concentrate energies on "the knowable" variables of quality enduring businesses, as these "crisis" situations can lead to generational investment opportunities.

Your trust and support is appreciated.

Jeff Auxier

As of 06/30/2008, the Fund held those securities mentioned in the letter as follows: Dow Chemical Company (1.6%); Sara Lee Corp. (0.0%); Blue Cross (0.0%); Northwest Natural Gas (0.0%) and Enron (0.0%).

The S&P 500 Index is a broad-based unmanaged measurement of changes in the stock market based on 500 widely held common stocks. The Dow Jones Industrial Average consists of 30 stocks that are considered to be major factors in their industries and that are widely held by individuals and institutional investors. The MSCI World Index measures the performance of a diverse range of global stock markets in the U.S., Canada, Europe, Australia, New Zealand, and the Far East. The Nasdaq Composite Index is an unmanaged index representing the market cap weighted performance of approximately 5,000 domestic common stocks traded on the Nasdaq exchange. The Shanghai Stock Exchange Composite Index is a capitalization-weighted index. The index tracks the daily price performance of all A-shares and B-shares listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange. One cannot invest directly in an index.

The credit ratings mentioned are published rankings based on detailed financial analyses by a credit bureau, specifically as it relates to the bond issuer's ability to meet debt obligations. The highest rating is AAA, and the lowest is D. Securities with credit ratings of BBB and above are considered investment grade.

Derivatives are financial instruments (contracts) that do not represent ownership rights in any asset but, rather, derive their value from the value of some other underlying commodity or other asset.

Ibbotson Associates® is a leading authority on asset allocation with expertise in capital market expectations and portfolio implementation.

The views in this shareholder letter were those of the Fund Manager as of the letter's publication date and may not reflect his views on the date this letter is first distributed or anytime thereafter. These views are intended to assist readers in understanding the Fund's investment methodology and do not constitute investment advice.