

## Report to Thunderstorm Value Fund Shareholders Second Quarter 2009

Dear Fellow Shareholder,

Thunderstorm Value Fund – formerly Dorfman Value Fund – had a good second quarter, with a gain of 19.75%.

On June 30, the fund changed its name. Thunderstorm Capital LLC, parent to Thunderstorm Mutual Funds LLC which manages the fund, is trying to foster brand identification and loyalty for the name Thunderstorm. So it has re-branded all of its products to begin with the word Thunderstorm. I was proud to have my name on the fund, and am proud to remain portfolio manager for the indefinite future. The investment strategy of the fund remains precisely as it was.

<b>Thunderstorm Value Fund Performance through June 30, 2009</b>			
Performance Measurement Period	Second Quarter 2009	One Year	From Inception (December 31, 2007)
Dorfman Value Fund	19.75%	-30.29%	-30.08%
Standard & Poor's 500	15.93%	-26.21%	-35.00%

**The fund's net expense ratio is 1.99%.\***  
**The gross expense ratio, as shown in the March 30, 2009 prospectus, is 2.44%.**

*Performance data represent past performance and do not guarantee future results. Investment returns and principal will fluctuate. When sold, fund shares may be worth more or less than their original cost. Performance current to the most recent month-end may be lower or higher than the performance quoted and can be obtained by calling 1-888-6-DORFMAN until July 1, 2009, and 1-877-374-3888 thereafter.*

Figures are total returns net of fees, including reinvested dividends. Returns for the fund are calculated by US Bancorp, returns for the S&P 500 by Bloomberg LP.

\*The Advisor has contractually agreed to reimburse the Fund to ensure the net annual operating expenses do not exceed 1.99% (excluding interest and tax expenses and Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses) for an initial three year term beginning with the Fund's commencement of operations on December 31, 2007.

From March 9, 2009, through June 12, 2009, the U.S. stock market as measured by the S&P 500 rose 41%. I believe that this vigorous rally presages a recovery from the recession that began in December 2007.

Economic indicators are often confusing, like a stoplight that simultaneously flashes red, yellow and green. Which light should we believe? The issues become less confusing if one sorts the indicators into three baskets – leading indicators (which predict the direction of the economy), coincident indicators (which move in concert with the economy) and

lagging indicators (which trail the economy). Currently, the leading indicators suggest that the economy should improve, possibly this year. The coincident and lagging indicators, not surprisingly in the midst of a stiff recession, are poor. In June, unemployment in the U.S. hit 9.5%. This concerns many people, and rightly so. From an investment perspective, it's important to keep in mind that unemployment is a lagging indicator, often continuing to rise even after a recession is officially over. The stock market, on the other hand, is a leading indicator, usually beginning to rise 3 to 9 months before an economic recovery begins.

### **Fund Profile**

As of June 30, 2009, Thunderstorm Value Fund had 76 shareholder accounts and net assets of \$9.1 million. We are an all-cap value fund. As portfolio manager, I buy stocks I believe are undervalued, based on traditional metrics such as price/earnings, price/book and price/revenue ratios. Our investment objective is capital appreciation. Our prospectus, our performance, and additional information can be found on our web site, [www.thunderstormvalue.com](http://www.thunderstormvalue.com).

### **Portfolio Strategy**

The fund's three largest sectors as of June 30 were industrials (17.9%), information technology (16.6%) and materials (13.2%). We are relatively light in consumer stocks (consumer discretionary is at 9.9% and consumer staples at 4.9%) because of the heavy debt burdens carried by consumers, and also light in financials (8.5%) because we think it will take additional time for that sector to recover from banks' bad-loan problems. We are fairly near market weight in energy (9.9%) and health care (11.4%). Our cash levels are now near normal, as we are constructive on the U.S. stock market for the next six to nine months, and possibly longer.

### **Second Quarter Developments**

During the second quarter, the fund bought four stocks in Hong Kong and Singapore that do business in mainland China. Currently our China holdings include:

- Jardine Matheson, a Hong Kong company with diverse interests in real estate, supermarkets, auto trading, engineering and construction.
- China Construction Bank, one of the four largest banks in China.
- China Mobile, the world's biggest phone company by number of users.
- Texwinca, a textile maker.

As of June 30, these four holdings together are about 9% of the fund. China is experiencing economic growth while much of the world is in recession. In our opinion, its growth rate for the next five years will probably exceed that of most countries. A year ago, one had to pay high multiples of earnings to invest in China, but the prices of Chinese stocks came down substantially in the worldwide financial crisis.

We purchased a sizeable position in BHP Billiton, based in Melbourne, Australia. The world's largest mining company, BHP Billiton produces iron ore, gold, titanium, nickel,

copper and oil. Though it is based in Australia, that country is only its fifth-largest market. Europe is first, China second, Japan third, and the rest of Asia fourth.

Other purchases in the second quarter included Nestle, the Swiss food giant, and Boots & Coots, a small oil-service firm known for its expertise in dealing with well fires and blow-outs. We took some profits in Microsoft, which gained 30% in the quarter and was a sizeable position to begin with. We lightened up a bit on health care, as that sector is defensive, and with the recession likely to end, we want to be a bit more aggressive in our approach. We sold Goldman Sachs outright. When we bought it in early 2008, it sold for about 9 times earnings. At this writing it is 28 times earnings, as the stock has risen while earnings have declined.

Our biggest percentage gainer for the quarter was Ladish Co., a maker of engineered parts for aircraft engines and industrial applications, which rose 79%. Our biggest percentage loser was Ceradyne, a maker of ceramic body armor and other specialized ceramic products. It was down 3%.

Cordially,

John Dorfman  
Portfolio Manager

**Past performance does not guarantee future results.**

Opinions expressed are subject to change at any time, are not intended to be a forecast or future events, a guarantee of future results, nor investment advice.

*Please refer to the prospectus for important information about the investment company including objectives, risks, charges, and expenses. Read and consider it carefully before investing. You may obtain a hard copy of the prospectus by calling **1-888-6- DORFMAN (1-877-374-3888 after July 17, 2009)** or by visiting [www.thunderstormvalue.com](http://www.thunderstormvalue.com).*

**Mutual fund investing involves risk. Principal loss is possible. Investments in smaller companies involve additional risks such as limited liquidity and greater volatility. Investments in foreign securities involve greater volatility and political, economic and currency risks and differences in accounting methods.**

Fund holdings and sector allocations are subject to change at any time and are not recommendations to buy or sell any security. Current and future portfolio holdings are subject to risk. Please refer to the enclosed fact sheet for fund holding information and important disclosures.

Investment performance reflects fee waivers in effect. In the absence of such waivers, total return would be reduced.

The S&P 500 Index is a broad based unmanaged index of 500 stocks, which is widely recognized as representative of the equity market in general. You cannot invest directly in an index.

Thunderstorm Value Fund is distributed by Quasar Distributors, LLC. 7/09

**Definitions:**

Price/earnings ratio: Stock price divided by the company's past 12 months' per-share earnings.

Price/book ratio: Stock price divided by the company's net worth per share.

Price/revenue ratio: Stock price divided by the company's per-share revenue.