

Statement of Additional Information

Dated March 30, 2010

**PIA BBB Bond Fund (PBBBX)
Managed Account Completion Shares (MACS)**

**PIA MBS Bond Fund (PMTGX)
Managed Account Completion Shares (MACS)**

(each a “Fund,” together, the “Funds”)

Each Fund is a Series of

ADVISORS SERIES TRUST

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) is not a prospectus and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus dated March 30, 2010 (the “Prospectus”) of Advisors Series Trust (the “Trust”) relating to the Funds. Pacific Income Advisers, Inc. (the “Adviser”) is the investment adviser to the Funds.

A copy of the Prospectus may be obtained by writing to the Funds c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201-0701, by calling toll-free at 1-800-251-1970, or on the Funds’ website at www.piamutualfunds.com.

The financial statements, accompanying notes and report of independent registered public accounting firm of the Funds that are included in the Annual Report to shareholders for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2009, have been incorporated by reference into this SAI. The Annual Report can be obtained in the same way as the Prospectus. This SAI has been incorporated by reference into the Funds’ Prospectus.

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No person has been authorized to give any information or to make any representations other than those contained in this SAI and the Prospectus dated March 30, 2010, and, if given or made, such information or representations may not be relied upon as having been authorized by the Trust or the Funds.

This SAI does not constitute an offer to sell securities.

FUND HISTORY AND CLASSIFICATION

The Trust is an open-end management investment company organized as a Delaware statutory trust under the laws of the State of Delaware on October 3, 1996. The Trust's Agreement and Declaration of Trust (the "Declaration of Trust") permits the Trust's Board of Trustees (the "Board" or the "Trustees") to issue an unlimited number of full and fractional shares of beneficial interest, par value \$0.01 per share, which may be issued in any number of series. The Trust consists of various series that represent separate investment portfolios. The Board may from time to time issue other series, the assets and liabilities of which will be separate and distinct from any other series. This SAI relates only to the PIA BBB Bond Fund (the "BBB Bond Fund") and the PIA MBS Bond Fund (the "MBS Bond Fund").

Registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") does not involve supervision of the management or policies of the Funds. The Prospectus and this SAI omit certain of the information contained in the Registration Statement filed with the SEC. Copies of such information may be obtained from the SEC upon payment of the prescribed fee.

The predecessor PIA BBB Bond Fund ("Predecessor Fund") commenced operations on September 25, 2003, as a separate series of PIA Mutual Fund. PIA Mutual Fund was organized as a Massachusetts business trust on January 6, 1984. On December 23, 2004, the Predecessor Fund reorganized into the BBB Bond Fund, a newly formed series of the Trust. Before the reorganization the BBB Bond Fund had no assets or liabilities.

The MBS Bond Fund commenced operations on February 28, 2006, as a separate series of the Trust.

Diversification – Both Funds

The Funds are diversified. Under applicable federal securities laws, the diversification of a mutual fund's holdings is measured at the time the Fund purchases a security. This means that, as to 75% of a Fund's total assets (1) no more than 5% may be invested in the securities of a single issuer, and (2) the Fund may not hold more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of a single issuer. 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. In that case, the Fund would be 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 securities laws.

Percentage Limitations

Whenever an investment policy or limitation states a maximum percentage of a Fund's assets that may be invested in any security or other asset, or sets forth a policy regarding quality standards, such standards 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 in 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 would sell such investments as soon as practicable while trying to maximize the return to its shareholders.

The discussion below supplements information contained in the Funds' Prospectus as to investment policies of the Funds.

General Market Risk – Both Funds

The economic crisis that began to unfold in 2007 continues to manifest itself in nearly all areas of the U.S. economy and has caused dramatic volatility in the financial markets, as well as a significant decrease in the value of many financial institutions, including, in general, a decrease in the value of stocks and bonds. The U.S. government has taken a number of measures to attempt to restore stability to the financial markets and to promote economic recovery. The measures have included various programs to stimulate economic activity, to reform regulatory oversight, to advance various social goals and to provide relief to businesses and individuals suffering from the effects of the economic crisis. There is no guarantee that any of these programs or other efforts will be successful and therefore there is no guarantee that the financial markets or stock and bond values will stabilize in the near future.

Illiquid Securities – Both Funds

It is the position of the SEC (and an operating although not a fundamental policy of the Funds) that open-end investment companies such as the Funds should not hold illiquid securities in their portfolios of more than 15% of the value of their net assets. Each Fund has limited its holdings in illiquid securities to 15% of the value of its net assets. The investments included as illiquid securities are (i) those which cannot freely be sold for legal reasons, although securities eligible to be resold pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended may be considered liquid; (ii) fixed time deposits subject to withdrawal penalties, other than overnight deposits; (iii) repurchase agreements having a maturity of more than seven days; and (iv) investments for which market quotations are not readily available. However, illiquid securities do not include obligations that are payable at principal amount plus accrued interest within seven days after purchase. The Board has delegated to the Adviser, the day-to-day determination of the liquidity of a security although it has retained oversight and ultimate responsibility for such determinations. Although no definite quality criteria are used, the Board has directed the Adviser to consider such factors as (i) the nature of the market for a security (including the institutional private resale markets); (ii) the terms of the securities or other instruments allowing for the disposition to a third party or the issuer thereof (*e.g.*, certain repurchase obligations and demand instruments); (iii) the availability of market quotations; and (iv) other permissible factors. Investing in Rule 144A securities could have the effect of decreasing the liquidity of the Funds to the extent that qualified institutional buyers become, for a time, uninterested in purchasing these securities.

Leverage – Both Funds

From time to time the Funds may increase their ownership of securities by borrowing on a secured or unsecured basis at fixed and floating rates of interest and investing the borrowed funds ("leveraging"). Currently, the Funds do not intend to borrow amounts in excess of 10% of the value of their total assets for leveraging purposes. Borrowings will be made only from banks and only to the extent that the value of the assets of the Fund, less its liabilities other than borrowings, is equal to at least 300% of all borrowings, after giving effect to the proposed borrowing. If the value of the assets of a Fund so computed should fail to meet the 300% asset coverage requirement, the Fund is required within three days to reduce its bank debt to the extent necessary to meet such 300% coverage. Since substantially all of the assets of the Funds fluctuate in value, but borrowing obligations may be fixed, the net asset value per share ("NAV per share") of the Funds will correspondingly tend to increase and decrease in value more than otherwise would be the case.

Lending Portfolio Securities – Both Funds

The Funds may, to increase their income, lend their securities on a short- or long-term basis to brokers, dealers and financial institutions if (i) the loan is collateralized in accordance with applicable regulatory guidelines (the “Guidelines”) and (ii) after any loan, the value of the securities loaned does not exceed 25% of the value of its total assets. Under the present Guidelines (which are subject to change) the loan collateral must be, on each business day, at least equal to the value of the loaned securities and must consist of cash, bank letters of credit or U.S. Government securities. To be acceptable as collateral, a letter of credit must obligate a bank to pay amounts demanded by the Funds if the demand meets the terms of the letter of credit. Such terms and the issuing bank would have to be satisfactory to the Funds. Any loan might be secured by any one or more of the three types of collateral. The Funds currently expect to invest the collateral received in government money market funds, agency securities, or the highest quality commercial paper.

The Funds receive amounts equal to the interest or other distributions on loaned securities and also receive one or more of the negotiated loan fees, interest on securities used as collateral or interest on the securities purchased with such collateral, either of which type of interest may be shared with the borrower. The Funds may also pay reasonable finder’s, custodian and administrative fees but only to persons not affiliated with the Trust. The Funds will not have the right to vote securities on loan, but the terms of the loan will permit the Funds to terminate the loan and thus reacquire the loaned securities on three days’ notice.

The primary risk in securities lending is a default by the borrower during a sharp rise in price of the borrowed security resulting in a deficiency in the collateral posted by the borrower. The Funds will seek to minimize this risk by requiring that the value of the securities loaned be computed each day and additional collateral be furnished each day if required. In addition, the Funds are exposed to the risk of delay in recovery of the loaned securities or possible loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower become insolvent. As well, all investments made with the collateral received are subject to the risks associated with such investments. If such investments lose value, the Funds will have to cover the loss when repaying the collateral.

Hedging Instruments – Both Funds

The Funds may engage in hedging. Hedging may be used in an attempt to (i) protect against declines or possible declines in the market values of securities held in each Fund’s portfolio (“short hedging”) or (ii) establish a position in the securities markets as a substitute for the purchase of individual securities (“long hedging”). The Funds may engage in short hedging in an attempt to protect the Funds’ value against anticipated downward trends in the securities markets or engage in long hedging as a substitute for the purchase of securities, which may then be purchased in an orderly fashion. It is expected that when the Funds are engaging in long hedging, it would, in the normal course, purchase securities and terminate the hedging position, but under unusual market conditions such a hedging position may be terminated without the corresponding purchase of securities. The various hedging instruments which the Funds may use are discussed below.

Derivative Securities – Both Funds

A derivative is a financial instrument which has a value that is based on, or “derived from,” the values of other assets, reference rates, or indexes. Derivatives may relate to a wide variety of underlying references, such as commodities, stocks, bonds, interest rates, currency exchange rates and related indexes. Derivatives include futures contracts and options on futures contracts (see discussion below

on “Debt Futures” and “Options on Debt Futures”), forward-commitment transactions (see discussion below on “When Issued and Delayed-Delivery Securities”), options on securities (see discussion below on “Options on Securities”), caps, floors, collars, swap agreements (see discussion below on “Swaps”), and other financial instruments. Some derivatives, such as futures contracts and certain options, are traded on U.S. commodity and securities exchanges, while other derivatives, such as swap agreements, are privately negotiated and entered into in the over-the-counter (“OTC”) market. The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. Derivatives are used by some investors for speculative purposes. Derivatives also may be used for a variety of purposes that do not constitute speculation, such as hedging, risk management, seeking to reduce transaction costs, and seeking to simulate an investment in equity or debt securities or other investments.

PIA BBB Bond Fund

In its efforts to provide a total rate of return that approximates that of the BBB-rated bonds, the BBB Bond Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in bond futures contracts, options, credit swaps, interest rate swaps, derivative securities and other types of derivatives. The BBB Bond Fund may sometimes use derivatives as a substitute for taking a position in BBB-rated bonds and/or as part of a strategy designed to reduce exposure to other risks, such as interest rate risks.

PIA MBS Bond Fund

In its efforts to provide a total rate of return that approximates that of the MBS Index, the MBS Bond Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in bond futures contracts, options, credit swaps, interest rate swaps, derivative securities and other types of derivatives. The MBS Bond Fund may sometimes use derivatives as a substitute for taking a position in mortgage-backed securities (“MBS”) and/or as part of a strategy designed to reduce exposure to other risks, such as interest rate risks.

Derivative products are highly specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analyses different from those associated with stocks, bonds, and other traditional investments. The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but also of the derivative itself, without the benefit of observing the performance of the derivative under all possible market conditions.

The use of a derivative involves the risk that a loss may be sustained as a result of the insolvency or bankruptcy of the other party to the contract (usually referred to as a “counterparty”) or the failure of the counterparty to make required payments or otherwise comply with the terms of the contract. Additionally, the use of credit derivatives can result in losses if the Adviser does not correctly evaluate the creditworthiness of the issuer on which the credit derivative is based.

Derivatives may be subject to liquidity risk, which exists when a particular derivative is difficult to purchase or sell. If a derivative transaction is particularly large or if the relevant market is illiquid (as is the case with many OTC derivatives), it may not be possible to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position at an advantageous time or price.

Derivatives may be subject to pricing or “basis” risk, which exists when a particular derivative becomes extraordinarily expensive relative to historical prices or the prices of corresponding cash market instruments. Under certain market conditions, it may not be economically feasible to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position in time to avoid a loss or take advantage of an opportunity.

Because many derivatives have a leverage or borrowing component, adverse changes in the value or level of the underlying asset, reference rate, or index can result in a loss substantially greater than the amount invested in the derivative itself. Certain derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment. Accordingly, certain derivative transactions may be considered to constitute borrowing transactions for purposes of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, (the “1940 Act”). Such a derivative transaction will not be considered to constitute the issuance of a “senior security” by the Funds, and therefore such transaction will not be subject to the 300% asset coverage requirement otherwise applicable to borrowings by the Funds, if the Funds cover the transaction or segregate sufficient liquid assets in accordance with the requirements, and subject to the risks, described above under the heading “Leverage.”

Like most other investments, derivative instruments are subject to the risk that the market value of the instrument will change in a way detrimental to the Funds’ interest. The Funds bear the risk that the Adviser will incorrectly forecast future market trends or the values of assets, reference rates, indexes, or other financial or economic factors in establishing derivative positions for the Funds. If the Adviser attempts to use a derivative as a hedge against, or as a substitute for, a portfolio investment, the Funds will be exposed to the risk that the derivative will have or will develop imperfect or no correlation with the portfolio investment. This could cause substantial losses for the Funds. While hedging strategies involving derivative instruments can reduce the risk of loss, they can also reduce the opportunity for gain or even result in losses by offsetting favorable price movements in other Fund investments. Many derivatives, in particular OTC derivatives, are complex and often valued subjectively. Improper valuations can result in increased cash payment requirements to counterparties or a loss of value to the Funds.

Options on Securities – Both Funds

An option is a legal contract that gives the buyer (who then becomes the holder) the right to buy, in the case of a call, or sell, in the case of a put, a specified amount of the underlying security at the option price at any time before the option expires. The buyer of a call obtains, in exchange for a premium that is paid to the seller, or “writer,” of the call, the right to purchase the underlying security. The buyer of a put obtains the right to sell the underlying security to the writer of the put, likewise in exchange for a premium. Options have standardized terms, including the exercise price and expiration time; listed options are traded on national securities exchanges that provide a secondary market in which holders or writers can close out their positions by offsetting sales and purchases. The premium paid to a writer is not a down payment; it is a nonrefundable payment from a buyer to a seller for the rights conveyed by the option. A premium has two components: the intrinsic value and the time value. The intrinsic value represents the difference between the current price of the securities and the exercise price at which the securities will be sold pursuant to the terms of the option. The time value is the sum of money investors are willing to pay for the option in the hope that, at some time before expiration, it will increase in value because of a change in the price of the underlying security.

One risk of any put or call that is held is that the put or call is a wasting asset. If it is not sold or exercised prior to its expiration, it becomes worthless. The time value component of the premium decreases as the option approaches expiration, and the holder may lose all or a large part of the premium paid. In addition, there can be no guarantee that a liquid secondary market will exist on a given exchange, in order for an option position to be closed out. Furthermore, if trading is halted in an underlying security, the trading of options is usually halted as well. In the event that an option cannot be traded, the only alternative to the holder is to exercise the option.

Call Options on Securities. When a Fund writes a call, it receives a premium and agrees to sell the related investments to the purchaser of the call during the call period (usually not more than nine months) at a fixed exercise price (which may differ from the market price of the related investments) regardless of market price changes during the call period. If the call is exercised, a Fund forgoes any gain from an increase in the market price over the exercise price.

To terminate its obligation on a call which it has written, a Fund may purchase a call in a “closing purchase transaction.” A profit or loss will be realized depending on the amount of option transaction costs and whether the premium previously received is more or less than the price of the call purchased. A profit may also be realized if the call lapses unexercised, because a Fund retains the premium received. All call options written by a Fund must be “covered.” For a call to be “covered” (i) a Fund must own the underlying security or have an absolute and immediate right to acquire that security without payment of additional cash consideration; (ii) a Fund must maintain cash or liquid securities adequate to purchase the security; or (iii) any combination of (i) or (ii).

When a Fund buys a call, it pays a premium and has the right to buy the related investments from the seller of the call during the call period at a fixed exercise price. A Fund benefits only if the market price of the related investment is above the call price plus the premium paid during the call period and the call is either exercised or sold at a profit. If the call is not exercised or sold (whether or not at a profit), it will become worthless at its expiration date, and a Fund will lose its premium payment and the right to purchase the related investment.

Put Options on Securities. When a Fund buys a put, it pays a premium and has the right to sell the related investment to the seller of the put during the put period (usually not more than nine months) at a fixed exercise price. Buying a protective put permits a Fund to protect itself during the put period against a decline in the value of the related investment below the exercise price by having the right to sell the investment through the exercise of the put.

When a Fund writes a put option it receives a premium and has the same obligations to a purchaser of such a put as are indicated above as its rights when it purchases such a put. A profit or loss will be realized depending on the amount of option transaction costs and whether the premium previously received is more or less than the put purchased in a closing purchase transaction. A profit may also be realized if the put lapses unexercised, because a Fund retains the premium received. All put options written by a Fund must be “covered.” For a put to be “covered,” a Fund must maintain cash or liquid securities equal to the option price.

Debt Futures – Both Funds

The Funds may invest in futures contracts on debt securities (“Debt Futures”) or options on Debt Futures.

A futures contract is a commitment to buy or sell a specific product at a currently determined market price, for delivery at a predetermined future date. The futures contract is uniform as to quantity, quality and delivery time for a specified underlying product. The commitment is executed in a designated contract market - a futures exchange - that maintains facilities for continuous trading. The buyer and seller of the futures contract are both required to make a deposit of cash or U.S. Treasury Bills with their brokers equal to a varying specified percentage of the contract amount; the deposit is known as initial margin. Since ownership of the underlying product is not being transferred, the margin deposit is not a down payment; it is a security deposit to protect against nonperformance of the contract. No credit is being extended, and no interest expense accrues on the non-margined value of the contract. The contract is marked to market every day, and the profits and losses resulting from

the daily change are reflected in the accounts of the buyer and seller of the contract. A profit in excess of the initial deposit can be withdrawn, but a loss may require an additional payment, known as variation margin, if the loss causes the equity in the account to fall below an established maintenance level. The Funds will maintain cash or liquid securities sufficient to cover their obligations under each futures contract that they have entered into.

To liquidate a futures position before the contract expiration date, a buyer simply sells the contract, and the seller of the contract simply buys the contract, on the futures exchange.

One risk in employing Debt Futures to attempt to protect against declines in the value of the securities held by the Funds is the possibility that the prices of Debt Futures will correlate imperfectly with the behavior of the market value of the Funds' securities. The ordinary spreads between prices in the cash and futures markets, due to differences in those markets, are subject to distortions. First, all participants in the futures market are subject to margin deposit and maintenance requirements. Rather than meeting additional margin deposit requirements, investors may close futures contracts through off-setting transactions which could distort the normal relationship between the cash and futures markets. Second, the liquidity of the futures market depends on participants entering into offsetting transactions rather than making or taking delivery. To the extent participants decide to make or take delivery, liquidity in the futures market could be reduced, thus producing distortion. The liquidity of the Debt Futures being considered for purchase or sale by the Funds will be a factor in their selection by the Adviser.

Third, from the point of view of speculators the deposit requirements in the futures market are less onerous than margin requirements in the securities market. Therefore, increased participation by speculators in the futures market may cause temporary price distortions.

It is possible that, where the Funds have sold Debt Futures in a short hedge, the market may advance but the value of the securities held by the Funds may decline. If this occurred, the Funds would lose money on the Debt Future and also experience a decline in the value of their securities.

Where Debt Futures are purchased in a long hedge, it is possible that the market may decline; if the Funds then decide not to invest in securities at that time because of concern as to possible further market decline or for other reasons, the Funds will realize a loss on the Debt Future that is not offset by a reduction in the price of any securities purchased.

Options on Debt Futures – Both Funds

Options on Debt Futures are similar to options on securities, except that the related investment is not a security, but a Debt Future. Thus, the buyer of a call option obtains the right to purchase a Debt Future at a specified price during the life of the option, and the buyer of a put option obtains the right to sell a Debt Future at a specified price during the life of the option. The options are traded on an expiration cycle based on the expiration cycle of the underlying Debt Future.

The risks of options on Debt Futures are similar to those of options on securities and also include the risks inherent in the underlying Debt Futures.

Exclusion from Definition of Commodity Pool Operator – Both Funds

The Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”) has eliminated limitations on futures transactions and options thereon by registered investment companies, provided that the manager to the registered investment company claims an exclusion from regulation as a commodity pool

operator. The Trust has claimed an exclusion from the definition of the term “commodity pool operator” under the Commodity Exchange Act and therefore is not subject to registration or regulation as a pool operator under the Commodity Exchange Act. As a result of these CFTC rule changes, the Funds are no longer restricted in their ability to enter into futures transactions and options thereon under CFTC regulations. The Funds, however, continue to have policies with respect to futures and options thereon as set forth above. The current view of the staff of the SEC is that a Fund’s long and short positions in future contracts as well as put and call options on futures written by it must be collateralized with cash or other liquid securities and segregated with the Fund’s custodian or a designated sub-custodian or “covered” in a manner similar to that for covered options on securities and designed to eliminate any potential leveraging.

Special Risks of Hedging Strategies – Both Funds

Participation in the options or futures markets involves investment risks and transactions costs to which the Funds would not be subject absent the use of these strategies. In particular, the loss from investing in futures contracts is potentially unlimited. If the Adviser’s prediction of movements in the securities and interest rate markets is inaccurate, the Funds could be in a worse position than if such strategies were not used. Risks inherent in the use of options, futures contracts and options on futures contracts include: (1) dependence on the Adviser’s ability to predict correctly movements in the direction of interest rates, securities prices and currency markets; (2) imperfect correlation between the price of options and futures contracts and options thereon and movements in the prices of the securities being hedged; (3) the fact that skills needed to use these strategies are different from those needed to select portfolio securities; and (4) the possible absence of a liquid secondary market for any particular instrument at any time.

Limitations on Options and Futures – Both Funds

Transactions in options by the Funds will be subject to limitations established by each of the exchanges governing the maximum number of options which may be written or held by a single investor or group of investors acting in concert, regardless of whether the options are written or held on the same or different exchanges or are written or held in one or more accounts or through one or more brokers. Thus, the number of options which the Funds may write or hold may be affected by options written or held by other investment advisory clients of the Adviser and its affiliates. Position limits also apply to Debt Futures. An exchange may order the liquidations of positions found to be in excess of these limits, and it may impose certain sanctions. The Funds may be required to establish segregated accounts when they enter into certain options or futures, in which they will maintain cash and/or liquid securities that are equal in value to the obligations in the applicable option or future.

Temporary Investments – Both Funds

The Funds may invest in cash and money market securities. The Funds may do so to have assets available to pay expenses, satisfy redemption requests or take advantage of investment opportunities. The Funds may invest in shares of other investment companies. The Funds may invest in money market mutual funds in connection with their management of daily cash positions. The Funds currently intend to limit their investments in securities issued by other investment companies (except for money market funds) so that not more than 3% of the outstanding voting stock of any one investment company will be owned by a Fund, or its affiliated persons, as a whole. In addition to the advisory and operational fees a Fund bears directly in connection with its own operation, the Funds would also bear their pro rata portions of each other investment company’s advisory and operational expenses. Money market securities include treasury bills, short-term investment-grade fixed income

securities, bankers' acceptances, commercial paper, commercial paper master notes and repurchase agreements.

The Funds may invest in commercial paper or commercial paper master notes rated, at the time of purchase, within the two highest rating categories by a nationally recognized securities rating organization.

The Funds may enter into repurchase agreements. A repurchase agreement transaction occurs when, at the time a Fund purchases a security, the Fund agrees to resell it to the vendor (normally a commercial bank or a broker-dealer) on an agreed upon date in the future. Such securities are referred to as the "Resold Securities." The Adviser will consider the creditworthiness of any vendor of repurchase agreements. The resale price will be in excess of the purchase price in that it reflects an agreed upon market interest rate effective for the period of time during which the Fund's money is invested in the Resold Securities. The majority of these transactions run from day to day, and the delivery pursuant to the resale typically will occur within one to five days of the purchase. A Fund's risk is limited to the ability of the vendor to pay the agreed-upon sum upon the delivery date; in the event of bankruptcy or other default by the vendor, there may be possible delays and expenses in liquidating the instrument purchased, decline in its value and loss of interest. These risks are minimized when a Fund holds a perfected security interest in the Resold Securities and can therefore resell the instrument promptly. Repurchase agreements can be considered as loans "collateralized" by the Resold Securities, such agreements being defined as "loans" in the 1940 Act. The return on such "collateral" may be more or less than that from the repurchase agreement. The Resold Securities will be marked to market every business day so that the value of the "collateral" is at least equal to the value of the loan, including the accrued interest earned thereon. All Resold Securities will be held by the Funds' custodian or another bank either directly or through a securities depository.

U.S. Government Securities and Mortgage-Backed Securities – Both Funds

The residential mortgage market in the United States recently has experienced difficulties that may adversely affect the performance and market value of certain of the Funds' mortgage-related investments. Delinquencies and losses on residential mortgage loans (especially subprime and second-lien mortgage loans) generally have increased recently and may continue to increase, and a decline in or flattening of housing values (as has recently been experienced and may continue to be experienced in many housing markets) may exacerbate such delinquencies and losses. Borrowers with adjustable rate mortgage loans are more sensitive to changes in interest rates, which affect their monthly mortgage payments, and may be unable to secure replacement mortgages at comparably low interest rates. Also, a number of residential mortgage loan originators have recently experienced serious financial difficulties or bankruptcy. Owing largely to the foregoing, reduced investor demand for mortgage loans and mortgage-related securities, and increased investor yield requirements have caused limited liquidity in the secondary market for mortgage-related securities, which can adversely affect the market value of mortgage-related securities. It is possible that such limited liquidity in such secondary markets could continue or worsen.

As used in this SAI, the term "U.S. Government securities" means securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or any of its agencies or instrumentalities.

Securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government include a variety of Treasury securities (*i.e.*, securities issued by the U.S. Government) that differ only in their interest rates, maturities and dates of issuance. Treasury Bills have maturities of one year or less. Treasury Notes have maturities of one to ten years, and Treasury Bonds generally have maturities of greater than ten years at the date of

issuance. Zero coupon Treasury securities consist of Treasury Notes and Bonds that have been stripped of their unmatured interest coupons.

U.S. Government agencies or instrumentalities which issue or guarantee securities include, but are not limited to, the Federal Housing Administration, Federal National Mortgage Association, Farmers Home Administration, Export-Import Bank of the United States, Small Business Administration, Government National Mortgage Association, General Services Administration, Central Bank for Cooperatives, Federal Home Loan Banks, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, Federal Land Banks, Maritime Administration, Tennessee Valley Authority, District of Columbia Armory Board, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Student Loan Marketing Association and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Except for U.S. Treasury securities, obligations of U.S. Government agencies and instrumentalities may or may not be supported by the full faith and credit of the United States. Some are backed by the right of the issuer to borrow from the Treasury; others by discretionary authority of the U.S. Government to purchase the agencies' obligations; while still others, such as the Student Loan Marketing Association, are supported only by the credit of the instrumentality. In the case of securities not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, the investor must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the obligation for ultimate repayment, and may not be able to assert a claim against the United States itself in the event the agency or instrumentality does not meet its commitment. If the Funds elect to invest in U.S. Government securities, then they will invest in securities of such instrumentality only when the Adviser is satisfied that the credit risk with respect to any instrumentality is acceptable.

Among the U.S. Government securities that the Funds may purchase are "mortgage-backed securities" of the Government National Mortgage Association ("Ginnie Mae"), the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac") and the Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae"). These mortgage-backed securities include "pass-through" securities and "participation certificates;" both are similar, representing pools of mortgages that are assembled, with interests sold in the pool; the assembly is made by an "issuer" which assembles the mortgages in the pool and passes through payments of principal and interest for a fee payable to it. Payments of principal and interest by individual mortgagors are "passed through" to the holders of the interest in the pool. Thus, the monthly or other regular payments on pass-through securities and participation certificates include payments of principal (including prepayments on mortgages in the pool) rather than only interest payments. Another type of mortgage-backed security is the "collateralized mortgage obligation" or "CMO," which is similar to a conventional bond (in that it makes fixed interest payments and has an established maturity date) and is secured by groups of individual mortgages. Timely payment of principal and interest on Ginnie Mae pass-throughs is guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the United States, but their yield is not guaranteed. Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae are both instrumentalities of the U.S. Government, but their obligations are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. It is possible that the availability and the marketability (*i.e.*, liquidity) of these securities discussed in this paragraph could be adversely affected by actions of the U.S. Government to tighten the availability of its credit or to affect adversely the tax effects of owning them.

As of September 7, 2008, the Federal Housing Finance Agency ("FHFA") has been appointed to be the Conservator of Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae for an indefinite period. In accordance with the Federal Housing Finance Regulatory Reform Act of 2008 and the Federal Housing Enterprises Financial Safety and Soundness Act of 1992, as Conservator, the FHFA will control and oversee the entities until the FHFA deems them financially sound and solvent. During the Conservatorship, each

entity's obligations are expected to be paid in the normal course of business. Although no express guarantee exists for the debt or mortgage-backed securities issued by the entities, the U.S. Department of Treasury, through a secured lending credit facility and a Senior Preferred Stock Purchase Agreement, has attempted to enhance the ability of the entities to meet their obligations.

The investment characteristics of adjustable and fixed rate mortgage-backed securities differ from those of traditional fixed income securities. The major differences include the payment of interest and principal on mortgage-backed securities on a more frequent (usually monthly) schedule, and the possibility that principal may be prepaid at any time due to prepayments on the underlying mortgage loans or other assets. These differences can result in significantly greater price and yield volatility than is the case with traditional fixed income securities. As a result, if the Funds purchase mortgage-backed securities at a premium, a faster than expected prepayment rate will reduce both the market value and the yield to maturity from those which were anticipated. A prepayment rate that is slower than expected will have the opposite effect of increasing yield to maturity and market value. Conversely, if the Funds purchase mortgage-backed securities at a discount, faster than expected prepayments will increase, while slower than expected prepayments will reduce, yield to maturity and market value.

Prepayments on a pool of mortgage loans are influenced by a variety of factors, including economic conditions, changes in mortgagors' housing needs, job transfer, unemployment, mortgagors' net equity in the mortgage properties and servicing decisions. The timing and level of prepayments cannot be predicted. Generally, however, prepayments on adjustable rate mortgage loans and fixed rate mortgage loans will increase during a period of falling mortgage interest rates and decrease during a period of rising mortgage interest rates. Accordingly, the amounts of prepayments available for reinvestment by the Funds are likely to be greater during a period of declining mortgage interest rates. If general interest rates also decline, such prepayments are likely to be reinvested at lower interest rates than the Funds were earning on the mortgage-backed securities that were prepaid.

Certain mortgage loans underlying the mortgage-backed securities in which the Funds may invest will be adjustable rate mortgage loans ("ARMs"). ARMs eligible for inclusion in a mortgage pool will generally provide for a fixed initial mortgage interest rate for a specified period of time. Thereafter, the interest rates (the "Mortgage Interest Rates") may be subject to periodic adjustment based on changes in the applicable index rate (the "Index Rate"). The adjusted rate would be equal to the Index Rate plus a gross margin, which is a fixed percentage spread over the Index Rate established for each ARM at the time of its origination.

There are two main categories of indexes which provide the basis for rate adjustments on ARMs: those based on U.S. Treasury securities and those derived from a calculated measure such as a cost of funds index or a moving average of mortgage rates. Commonly utilized indexes include the one-year, three-year and five-year constant maturity Treasury rates, the three-month Treasury Bill rate, the 180-day Treasury bill rate, rates on longer-term Treasury securities, the 11th District Federal Home Loan Bank Cost of Funds, the National Median Cost of Funds, the one-month, three-month, six-month or one year London Interbank Offered Rate, the prime rate of a specific bank, or commercial paper rates. Some indexes, such as the one-year constant maturity Treasury rate, closely mirror changes in market interest rate levels. Others, such as the 11th District Federal Home Loan Bank Cost of Funds index, tend to lag behind changes in market rate levels and tend to be somewhat less volatile. The degree of volatility in the market value of the Funds' portfolios and therefore in the NAV per share of the Fund will be a function of the length of the interest rate reset periods and the degree of volatility in the applicable indexes.

Adjustable interest rates can cause payment increases that some mortgagors may find difficult to make. However, certain ARMs may provide that the Mortgage Interest Rate may not be adjusted to a rate above an applicable lifetime maximum rate or below an applicable lifetime minimum rate for such ARMs. Certain ARMs may also be subject to limitations on the maximum amount by which the Mortgage Interest Rate may adjust for any single adjustment period. Other ARMs (“Negatively Amortizing ARMs”) may provide instead or as well for limitations on changes in the monthly payment on such ARMs. Limitations on monthly payments can result in monthly payments which are greater or less than the amount necessary to amortize a Negatively Amortizing ARM by its maturity at the Mortgage Interest Rate in effect in any particular month. In the event that a monthly payment is not sufficient to pay the interest accruing on a Negatively Amortizing ARM, any such excess interest is added to the principal balance of the loan, causing negative amortization, and is repaid through future monthly payments. It may take borrowers under Negatively Amortizing ARMs longer periods of time to achieve equity and may increase the likelihood of default by such borrowers. In the event that a monthly payment exceeds the sum of the interest accrued at the applicable Mortgage Interest Rate and the principal payment which would have been necessary to amortize the outstanding principal balance over the remaining term of the loan, the excess (or “accelerated amortization”) further reduces the principal balance of the ARM. Negatively Amortizing ARMs do not provide for the extension of their original maturity to accommodate changes in their Mortgage Interest Rate. As a result, unless there is a periodic recalculation of the payment amount (which there generally is), the final payment may be substantially larger than the other payments. These limitations on periodic increases in interest rates and on changes in monthly payments protect borrowers from unlimited interest rate and payment increases.

The mortgage loans underlying other mortgage-backed securities in which the Funds may invest will be fixed rate mortgage loans. Generally, fixed rate mortgage loans eligible for inclusion in a mortgage pool will bear simple interest at fixed annual rates and have original terms to maturity ranging from 5 to 40 years. Fixed rate mortgage loans generally provide for monthly payments of principal and interest in substantially equal installments for the contractual term of the mortgage note in sufficient amounts to fully amortize principal by maturity although certain fixed rate mortgage loans provide for a large final “balloon” payment upon maturity.

CMOs are issued in multiple classes. Each class of CMOs, often referred to as a “tranche,” is issued at a specific adjustable or fixed interest rate and must be fully retired no later than its final distribution date. Principal prepayments on the mortgage loans or other assets (“Mortgage Assets”) underlying the CMOs may cause some or all of the class of CMOs to be retired substantially earlier than their final distribution dates. Generally interest is paid or accrued on all classes of CMOs on a monthly basis.

The principal of and interest on the Mortgage Assets may be allocated among the several classes of CMOs in various ways. In certain structures (known as “sequential pay” CMOs), payments of principal, including any principal prepayments, on the Mortgage Assets generally are applied to the classes of CMOs in the order of their respective final distribution dates. Thus no payment of principal will be made on any class of sequential pay CMOs until all other classes having an earlier final distribution date have been paid in full.

Additional structures of CMOs include, among others, “parallel pay” CMOs. Parallel pay CMOs are those which are structured to apply principal payments and prepayments of the Mortgage Assets to two or more classes concurrently on a proportionate or disproportionate basis. These simultaneous payments are taken into account in calculating the final distribution date of each class.

The Funds may invest in stripped mortgage-backed U.S. Government securities (“SMBS”). SMBS are usually structured with two classes that receive different proportions of the interest and principal

distributions from a pool of Mortgage Assets. A common type of SMBS will have one class receiving all of the interest from the Mortgage Assets, while the other class will receive all of the principal. However, in some instances, one class will receive some of the interest and most of the principal while the other class will receive most of the interest and the remainder of the principal. If the underlying Mortgage Assets experience greater than anticipated prepayments of principal, the Funds may fail to fully recover their initial investment in these securities. Certain SMBS may not be readily marketable and will be considered illiquid for purposes of the Funds' limitation on investments in illiquid securities. Whether SMBS are liquid or illiquid will be determined in accordance with guidelines established by the Board. The market value of the class consisting entirely of principal payments generally is unusually volatile in response to changes in interest rates. The yield on a class of SMBS that receives all or most of the interest from Mortgage Assets are generally higher than prevailing market yields on other mortgage-backed securities because their cash flow patterns are more volatile and there is a greater risk that the initial investment will not be fully recouped.

Mortgage loans are subject to a variety of state and federal regulations designed to protect mortgagors, which may impair the ability of the mortgage lender to enforce its rights under the mortgage documents. These regulations include legal restraints on foreclosures, homeowner rights of redemption after foreclosure, federal and state bankruptcy and debtor relief laws, restrictions on enforcement of mortgage loan "due on sale" clauses and state usury laws. Even though the Funds may invest in Mortgage-Backed Securities which are U.S. Government securities, these regulations may adversely affect the Funds' investments by delaying the Funds' receipt of payments derived from principal or interest on mortgage loans affected by such regulations.

When Issued and Delayed-Delivery Securities – Both Funds

To ensure the availability of suitable securities for their portfolios, the Funds may purchase when-issued or delayed delivery securities. When-issued transactions arise when securities are purchased by the Funds with payment and delivery taking place in the future in order to secure what is considered to be an advantageous price and yield to the Funds at the time of entering into the transaction. When-issued securities represent securities that have been authorized but not yet issued. The Funds may also purchase securities on a forward commitment or delayed delivery basis. In a forward commitment transaction, the Funds contract to purchase securities for a fixed price at a future date beyond customary settlement time. The Funds are required to hold and maintain until the settlement date, cash or other liquid assets in an amount sufficient to meet the purchase price. Alternatively, the Funds may enter into offsetting contracts for the forward sale of other securities that they own. The purchase of securities on a when-issued or forward commitment basis involves a risk of loss if the value of the security to be purchased declines prior to the settlement date. Although the Funds would generally purchase securities on a when-issued or forward commitment basis with the intention of actually acquiring securities for their portfolios, they may dispose of a when-issued security or forward commitment prior to settlement if the Adviser deems it appropriate to do so.

The Funds may enter into mortgage "dollar rolls" in which the Funds sell mortgage-backed securities for delivery in the current month and simultaneously contract to repurchase substantially similar (same type, coupon and maturity) securities on a specified future date. During the roll period, the Funds forgo principal and interest paid on the mortgage-backed securities. The Funds are compensated by the difference between the current sales price and the lower forward price for the future purchase (often referred to as the "drop") as well as by the interest earned on the cash proceeds of the initial sale. A "covered roll" is a specific type of dollar roll for which there is an offsetting cash position or a cash equivalent security position which matures on or before the forward settlement date of the dollar roll transaction. The Funds will only enter into covered rolls. Covered rolls are not treated as a borrowing or other senior security.

Swaps –Both Funds

Credit Default Swaps. Each Fund may enter into credit default swap agreements. The credit default swap agreement may have as a reference obligation one or more securities that are not currently held by a Fund. The buyer in a credit default swap agreement is obligated to pay the seller a periodic fee, typically expressed in basis points on the principal amount of the underlying obligation (the “notional” amount), over the term of the agreement in return for a contingent payment upon the occurrence of a credit event with respect to the underlying reference obligation. A credit event is typically a default, restructuring or bankruptcy.

Each Fund may be either the buyer or seller in the transaction. As a seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the agreement, which typically is between one month and five years, provided that no credit event occurs. If a credit event occurs, the Fund typically must pay the contingent payment to the buyer, which is typically the par value (full notional value) of the reference obligation. The contingent payment may be a cash settlement or by physical delivery of the reference obligation in return for payment of the face amount of the obligation. If the Fund is a buyer and no credit event occurs, the Fund may lose its investment and recover nothing. However, if a credit event occurs, the buyer typically receives full notional value for a reference obligation that may have little or no value.

Credit default swaps may involve greater risks than if a Fund had invested in the reference obligation directly. Credit default swaps are subject to general market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. If the Fund is a buyer in a credit default swap agreement and no credit event occurs, then it will lose its investment. In addition, the value of the reference obligation received by the Fund as a seller if a credit event occurs, coupled with the periodic payments previously received, may be less than the full notional value it pays to the buyer, resulting in a loss of value to the Fund.

Each Fund may also invest in credit default swap index products and in options on credit default swap index products. The individual credits underlying these credit default swap indices may be rated above BBB or below BBB. These instruments are designed to track representative segments of the credit default swap market and provide investors with exposure to specific “baskets” of issuers of bonds or loans. Such investments are subject to liquidity risks as well as other risks associated with investments in credit default swaps discussed above. The Funds reserve the right to invest in similar instruments that may become available in the future.

Foreign Securities – PIA BBB Bond Fund

The BBB Bond Fund may not invest more than 30% of its total assets in securities of foreign issuers denominated in U.S. dollars. There are risks in investing in foreign securities. Foreign economies may differ from the U.S. economy and individual foreign companies may differ from domestic companies in the same industry.

Foreign companies or entities are frequently not subject to accounting and financial reporting standards applicable to domestic companies, and there may be less information available about foreign issuers. Securities of foreign issuers are generally less liquid and more volatile than those of comparable domestic issuers. There is frequently less government regulation of broker-dealers and issuers than in the United States. The costs associated with securities transactions are generally higher than in the United States. In addition, investments in foreign countries are subject to the possibility of expropriation, confiscatory taxation, political or social instability or diplomatic developments that could adversely affect the value of those investments.

All foreign-issued securities owned by the BBB Bond Fund are U.S. dollar denominated and held by the Fund's domestic custodian.

The BBB Bond Fund may invest in securities of companies or entities in countries with emerging economies or securities markets ("Emerging Markets"). Investment in Emerging Markets involves risks in addition to those generally associated with investments in foreign securities. Political and economic structures in many Emerging Markets may be undergoing significant evolution and rapid development, and such countries may lack the social, political and economic stability characteristics of more developed countries. As a result, the risks described above relating to investments in foreign securities, including the risks of nationalization or expropriation of assets, may be heightened. In addition, unanticipated political or social developments may affect the values of the investments of the BBB Bond Fund and the availability to the BBB Bond Fund of additional investments in such Emerging Markets. The small size and inexperience of the securities markets in certain Emerging Markets and the limited volume of trading in securities in those markets may make the BBB Bond Fund's investments in such countries less liquid and more volatile than investments in countries with more developed securities markets (such as the U.S., Japan and most Western European countries).

High Yield and Other Securities – PIA BBB Bond Fund

The BBB Bond Fund may invest in debt securities, including bonds and debentures (which are long-term) and notes (which may be short or long-term). These debt securities may be rated investment grade by Standard & Poor's, Moody's or Fitch. The Fund will invest primarily in securities rated BBB by Standard & Poor's, Baa by Moody's or BBB by Fitch. Securities rated BBB by Standard & Poor's or Baa by Moody's, although investment grade, exhibit speculative characteristics and are more sensitive than higher rated securities to changes in economic conditions. The Fund may invest in securities with one rating at or above investment grade. The securities held by the Fund may have their ratings downgraded below investment grade by Standard & Poor's, Moody's or Fitch. The Fund may sell securities downgraded below investment grade within a reasonable time. Investments in high yield securities (*i.e.*, less than investment grade), while providing greater income and opportunity for gain than investments in higher-rated securities, entail relatively greater risk of loss of income or principal. Lower-grade obligations are commonly referred to as "junk bonds." Market prices of high-yield, lower-grade obligations may fluctuate more than market prices of higher-rated securities. Lower grade, fixed income securities tend to reflect short-term corporate and market developments to a greater extent than higher-rated obligations which, assuming no change in their fundamental quality, react primarily to fluctuations in the general level of interest rates.

The high yield market at times is subject to substantial volatility. An economic downturn or increase in interest rates may have a more significant effect on high yield securities and their markets, as well as on the ability of a security's issuers to repay principal and interest. Issuers of high yield securities may be of low creditworthiness and the high yield securities may be subordinated to the claims of senior lenders. During periods of economic downturn or rising interest rates the issuers of high yield securities may have greater potential for insolvency and a higher incidence of high yield bond defaults may be experienced.

The prices of high yield securities have been found to be less sensitive to interest rate changes than higher-rated investments but are more sensitive to adverse economic changes or individual corporate developments. 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 payment obligations, to meet projected business goals, and to obtain additional financing. If the issuer of a high yield security owned by the Fund defaults, the Fund may

incur additional expenses in seeking recovery. Periods of economic uncertainty and changes can be expected to result in increased volatility of the market prices of high yield securities and the Fund's NAV per share. Yields on high yield securities will fluctuate over time. Furthermore, in the case of high yield securities structured as zero coupon or pay-in-kind securities, their market prices are affected to a greater extent by interest rate changes and therefore tend to be more volatile than the market prices of securities which pay interest periodically and in cash.

Certain securities held by the BBB Bond Fund, including high yield securities, may contain redemption or call provisions. If an issuer exercises these provisions in a declining interest rate market, the Fund would have to replace the security with a lower yielding security, resulting in a decreased return for the investor. Conversely, a high yield security's value will decrease in a rising interest rate market, as will the Fund's NAV per share.

The secondary market for high yield securities may at times become less liquid or respond to adverse publicity or investor perceptions making it more difficult for the BBB Bond Fund to value accurately high yield securities or dispose of them. To the extent the Fund owns illiquid or restricted high yield securities, these securities may involve special registration responsibilities, liabilities and costs, and liquidity difficulties, and judgment will play a greater role in valuation because there is less reliable and objective data available.

Special tax considerations are associated with high yield bonds structured as zero coupon or pay-in-kind securities. The 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. Further, the Fund must distribute substantially all of its income to its shareholders to qualify for pass-through treatment under the tax law. Accordingly, the Fund may have to dispose of its portfolio securities under disadvantageous circumstances to generate cash or may have to borrow to satisfy distribution requirements.

Credit ratings evaluate the safety of principal and interest payments, not the market value risk of high yield securities. Since credit rating agencies may fail to timely change the credit ratings to reflect subsequent events, the Adviser monitors the issuers of securities in the portfolio to determine if the issuers will have sufficient cash flow and profits to meet required principal and interest payments, and to attempt to assure the security's liquidity so the Fund can meet redemption requests. To the extent that the Fund has investments in high yield securities, the achievement of its investment objective may be more dependent on the Adviser's credit analysis than would be the case for higher quality bonds. **It is a non-fundamental policy of the Fund to sell individual securities that are not a part of a credit default swap index with ratings below investment grade (i.e., BB, Ba or B) in an orderly manner.**

Trust Preferred Securities – PIA BBB Bond Fund

The BBB Bond Fund may purchase trust preferred securities, also known as "trust preferreds" or "hybrid preferreds," which are preferred stocks issued by a special purpose trust subsidiary backed by subordinated debt of the corporate parent. An issuer creates trust preferred securities by creating a trust and issuing debt to the trust. The trust in turn issues trust preferred securities. Trust preferred securities are hybrid securities with characteristics of both subordinated debt and preferred stock. Such characteristics include long maturities (typically 30 years or more), early redemption by the issuer, periodic fixed or variable interest payments, and maturities at face value. In addition, trust preferred securities may allow deferral of interest payments for up to 5 years. However, during the deferral period the interest accrues and is taxable for the holder. Holders of trust preferred securities have limited voting rights to control the activities of the trust and no voting rights with respect to the parent company.

To Be Announced (TBA) Market – PIA MBS Bond Fund

The Fund may purchase MBS in the TBA Market. Most Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and Ginnie Mae MBS are eligible to be sold in the TBA market. The TBA market allows mortgage lenders to sell the loans they intend to fund before the loans are closed. A TBA trade represents a contract for purchase or sale of MBS to be delivered at a future agreed-upon date. In the TBA market, Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and Ginnie Mae MBS are traded on a forward or delayed delivery basis with settlement up to 180 days later. The Fund records the transaction when it agrees to buy the securities and continually reflects their value in determining the price of its shares.

The parties to TBA contracts will agree on the type of MBS, the type of mortgage, coupon or interest rate, the total dollar amount of the MBS, price and settlement date. The purchaser will contract to acquire a specified dollar amount of MBS, which may be satisfied when the seller delivers one or more MBS pools at settlement. Forty-eight hours before settlement, the seller specifies or allocates the identity and number of mortgage pools by the specific pool numbers and CUSIPs to be delivered to satisfy the TBA trade. When a seller in the TBA market sells an MBS before the underlying mortgage is closed, the purchaser bears the risk that commitments for the mortgage loans will not close. The TBA market reduces this risk by pooling MBS together according to similar characteristics that are based on guidelines established by the TBA Market. The seller is able to deliver any mortgage pool that satisfies the TBA trade and meets the TBA market's delivery requirements. The purchaser assumes the risk that the characteristics of the mortgage-backed security delivered to the purchaser may be less favorable.

TBA-eligible MBS may be traded through generic, stipulated or specified trades. Generic TBA trades are trades that meet the delivery requirement of the TBA market. The Fund trades on a generic basis through the TBA market process. Stipulated TBA trades are trades that meet the TBA delivery requirements which have characteristics that have been requested by the investor. The most common stipulated terms are number of pools that can be delivered, the principal dollar amount variance, maturity year, weighted average loan age of the mortgage loans in the pool, and geographic location of the underlying properties. In generic and stipulated TBA trades, there is no specific security identified at the time the parties enter into the trade. Investors that wish to purchase a particular mortgage pool will engage in a specified trade. The purchaser identifies the actual pool they wish to purchase by pool and CUSIP number.

Dollar Rolls

TBA market participants trade TBA pools using "dollar rolls" as their financing vehicles. Dollar rolls are a form of collateralized short-term financing where the collateral consists of mortgage securities and performs a function analogous to a reverse repurchase agreement. Unlike a reverse repurchase agreement, which requires redelivery of exactly the same securities, a dollar roll is a simultaneous purchase and sale of substantially similar TBA securities for different settlement dates. The dealer (purchaser), who is said to "roll in" the securities received, is not required to deliver the identical securities, only securities that meet the TBA market's good delivery guidelines (which establishes standard notification and settlement dates for TBA securities). The investor may assume some risk because the characteristics of the MBS delivered to the investor may be less favorable than the MBS the investor delivered to the dealer. Because the dealer is not obligated to return the identical MBS collateral that the investor has delivered, both parties usually transact the dollar roll with generic Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac or Ginnie Mae MBS pools that have the same or less value than the average TBA-eligible security.

A dollar roll transaction transfers prepayment risk to the dealer. Dollar rolls offer the dealer a convenient way to obtain promised mortgage securities, avoiding much of the cost of failing to make timely delivery. The dealer is willing to pay up to the cost of failure to deliver for the short-term opportunity to borrow or purchase securities required to meet a delivery commitment. For this reason most dollar rolls are transacted close to the monthly settlement date for MBS.

Portfolio Turnover

The portfolio turnover of the Funds may vary significantly from year to year. The Funds' annual portfolio turnover rate may exceed 100%. High portfolio turnover (100% or more) would result in the Funds incurring more transaction costs such as mark-ups or mark-downs. Payment of these transaction costs could reduce the Funds' total return. High portfolio turnover could also result in the payment by the Funds' shareholders of increased taxes on realized gains. The Funds' portfolio turnover rate for the fiscal years ended November 30, 2008 and 2009 were as follows:

Portfolio Turnover Rate

	2008	2009
BBB Bond Fund	39%	84%
MBS Bond Fund	126%	108%

Investment Restrictions

Each Fund with respect to 75% of its total assets may not purchase any security, other than U.S. Government securities, if as a result (a) more than 5% of such Fund's total assets (taken at current value) would then be invested in securities of a single issuer; or (b) it would hold more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of any one issuer; provided, however, that 25% of the total assets of the Fund may be invested without regard to this restriction.

The Trust has adopted the following restrictions applicable to the Funds as fundamental policies, which may not be changed without the approval of the holders of a "majority," as defined in the 1940 Act, of the shares of the Fund as to which the policy change is being sought. Under the 1940 Act, approval of the holders of a "majority" of a Fund's outstanding voting securities means the affirmative vote of the holders of the lesser of (i) 67% of its shares represented at a meeting at which more than 50% of its outstanding shares are represented or (ii) more than 50% of its outstanding shares.

Each Fund may not:

1. Make loans to others, except (a) through the purchase of debt securities in accordance with its investment objectives and policies, (b) to the extent the entry into a repurchase agreement is deemed to be a loan.
2. Borrow (for temporary or emergency purposes and not for the purpose of leveraging its investments) in an amount exceeding 33 1/3% of the value of its total assets, and, in the event that market conditions or other factors result in a Fund's borrowed amounts exceeding 33 1/3% of its total assets (including amounts borrowed), a Fund will reduce the amount of its borrowing to an extent and in such a manner required by the 1940 Act.
3. 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 a 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.

4. Invest 25% or more of the value of its net assets in the securities of companies engaged in any one industry (other than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or any of its agencies or instrumentalities or securities of other investment companies).
5. Issue senior securities, such as shares having priority over other shares as to the payment of dividends, or as defined in the 1940 Act, except that this restriction shall not be deemed to prohibit a Fund from (a) making any permitted borrowings, mortgages or pledges, or (b) entering into options, futures, currency contract or repurchase transactions.
6. Purchase or sell real estate; however, a Fund may invest in debt securities secured by real estate or interests therein or issued by companies which invest in real estate or interests therein, including real estate investment trusts.
7. Act as an underwriter except to the extent a Fund may be deemed to be an underwriter when disposing of securities it owns or when selling its own shares.

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

1. Hold, in the aggregate, more than 15% of its net assets in securities that are illiquid. Illiquid securities are securities that cannot be sold or disposed of in the ordinary course of business within seven business days at approximately the value at which they are being carried on a Fund's books.
2. Purchase more than 3% of any other investment company's voting securities or make any other investment in other investment companies except as permitted by the 1940 Act.
3. Make any change in its investment policy of investing at least 80% of its net assets in the investments suggested by the Fund's name without first providing the Fund's shareholders with at least 60 days' prior notice.

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

In accordance with the requirements of Rule 35d-1 under the 1940 Act, it is a non-fundamental policy of the Funds to normally invest 80% of the value of their net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in the particular type of investments suggested by each Fund's name. If the Board determines to change this non-fundamental policy for the Funds, the Funds will provide 60 days, prior notice to the shareholders before implementing the change of policy.

MANAGEMENT

The overall management of the business and affairs of the Trust is vested with its Board. The Board approves all significant agreements between the Trust and persons or companies furnishing services to it, including the agreements with the Adviser, Administrator, Custodian and Transfer Agent (each

as defined below). The day-to-day operations of the Trust are delegated to its officers, subject to the Funds' investment objectives, strategies, and policies and to general supervision by the Board.

The Trustees and officers of the Trust, their ages, birth dates, positions with the Trust, term of office with the Trust and length of time served, their business addresses and principal occupations during the past five years and other directorships held are listed in the table below. Unless noted otherwise, each person has held the position listed for a minimum of five years.

Independent Trustees⁽¹⁾

Name, Address and Age	Position Held with the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation During Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee⁽²⁾	Other Directorships Held
Michael D. LeRoy (age 62, dob 8/14/1947) 615 E. Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53202	Trustee	Indefinite term since December 2008.	President, Crown Capital Advisors, LLC (financial consulting firm) (2000 to present).	4	Independent Trustee from 2004 to 12/1/2008, Bjurman, Barry Funds (3 portfolios); Independent Trustee from 12/1/2008 to 5/1/2009, B.B. Funds (1 portfolio); Director, Wedbush Bank.
Donald E. O'Connor (age 73, dob 6/18/1936) 615 E. Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53202	Trustee	Indefinite term since February 1997.	Retired; former Financial Consultant and former Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of ICI Mutual Insurance Company (until January 1997).	4	Trustee, The Forward Funds (35 portfolios).
George J. Rebhan (age 75, dob 7/10/1934) 615 E. Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53202	Trustee	Indefinite term since May 2002.	Retired; formerly President, Hotchkis and Wiley Funds (mutual funds) (1985 to 1993).	4	Independent Trustee from 1999 to 2009, E*TRADE Funds.
George T. Wofford (age 70, dob 10/8/1939) 615 E. Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53202	Trustee	Indefinite term since February 1997.	Retired; formerly Senior Vice President, Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco.	4	None.

Interested Trustee

Name, Address and Age	Position Held with the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation During Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee⁽²⁾	Other Directorships Held
Joe D. Redwine ⁽³⁾ (age 62, dob 7/9/1947) 615 E. Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53202	Interested Trustee	Indefinite term since September 2008.	President, CEO, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (May 1991 to present).	4	None.

Officers

Name, Address and Age	Position Held with the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation During Past Five Years
Joe D. Redwine (age 62, dob 7/9/1947) 615 E. Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53202	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer	Indefinite term since September 2007.	President, CEO, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (May 1991 to present).
Douglas G. Hess (age 42, dob 7/19/1967) 615 E. Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53202	President and Principal Executive Officer	Indefinite term since June 2003.	Vice President, Compliance and Administration, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (March 1997 to present).
Cheryl L. King (age 48, dob 8/27/1961) 615 E. Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53202	Treasurer and Principal Financial Officer	Indefinite term since December 2007.	Assistant Vice President, Compliance and Administration, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (October 1998 to present).
Michael L. Ceccato (age 52, dob 9/11/1957) 615 E. Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53202	Vice President, Chief Compliance Officer and AML Officer	Indefinite term since September 2009.	Vice President, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (February 2008 to present); General Counsel/Controller, Steinhafels, Inc. (September 1995 to February 2008).
Jeanine M. Bajczyk, Esq. (age 44, dob 4/16/1965) 615 E. Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53202	Secretary	Indefinite term since June 2007.	Vice President and Counsel, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (May 2006 to present); Senior Counsel, Wells Fargo Funds Management, LLC (May 2005 to May 2006); Senior Counsel, Strong Financial Corporation (January 2002 to April 2005).

- (1) The Trustees of the Trust who are not “interested persons” of the Trust as defined under the 1940 Act (“Independent Trustees”).
- (2) The Trust is comprised of numerous portfolios managed by unaffiliated investment advisors. The term “Fund Complex” applies only to the Funds, the PIA Short-Term Securities Fund and the PIA Moderate Duration Bond Fund and not any other series of the Trust. The Funds do not hold themselves out as related to any other series within the Trust for investment purposes, nor do they share the same investment advisor with any other series.
- (3) Mr. Redwine is an “interested person” of the Trust as defined by the 1940 Act. Mr. Redwine is an interested Trustee of the Trust by virtue of the fact that he is an interested person of Quasar Distributors, LLC who acts as principal underwriter to the series of the Trust.

Compensation

Effective January 1, 2010, the Independent Trustees receive an annual trustee fee of \$50,000 per year from the Trust with no additional fee for special meetings. The Trustees also receive reimbursement from the Trust for expenses incurred in connection with attendance at regular meetings. This amount is allocated among each of the current series of the Trust. The Trust has no pension or retirement plan. No other entity affiliated with the Trust pays any compensation to the Trustees.

Name of Independent Trustee	Aggregate Compensation from the BBB Bond Fund ⁽¹⁾	Aggregate Compensation from the MBS Bond Fund ⁽¹⁾	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of Fund Expenses	Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement	Total Compensation from Fund Complex Paid to Trustees ⁽²⁾
Walter E. Auch ⁽³⁾	\$471	\$419	None	None	\$1,607
James Clayburn LaForce ⁽³⁾	\$471	\$419	None	None	\$1,607
Michael D. LeRoy	\$2,034	\$1,673	None	None	\$6,746
Donald E. O'Connor	\$2,034	\$1,673	None	None	\$6,746
George J. Rebhan	\$2,034	\$1,673	None	None	\$6,746
George T. Wofford	\$2,034	\$1,673	None	None	\$6,746
Name of Interested Trustee					
Joe D. Redwine	None	None	None	None	None

⁽¹⁾ For the Funds' fiscal year ended November 30, 2009.

⁽²⁾ There are currently numerous series comprising the Trust. The term "Fund Complex" refers only to the Funds and the PIA Short-Term Securities Fund and the PIA Moderate Duration Bond Fund and not to any other series of the Trust. For the Funds' fiscal year ended November 30, 2009, Independent Trustees' fees for the Trust were \$198,000.

⁽³⁾ Mr. Auch and Mr. LaForce retired from the Trust effective December 31, 2008.

Additional Information Concerning Our Board of Trustees

The Role of the Board

The Board provides oversight of the management and operations of the Trust. Like all mutual funds, the day-to-day responsibility for the management and operation of the Trust is the responsibility of various service providers to the Trust, such as the Trust's Advisors, Distributor, Administrator, Custodian, and Transfer Agent, each of whom are discussed in greater detail in this SAI. The Board approves all significant agreements between the Trust and its service providers, including the agreements with the Advisors, Distributor, Administrator, Custodian and Transfer Agent. The Board has appointed various senior individuals of certain of these service providers as officers of the Trust, with responsibility to monitor and report to the Board on the Trust's day-to-day operations. In conducting this oversight, the Board receives regular reports from these officers and service providers regarding the Trust's operations. The Board has appointed a Chief Compliance Officer who administers the Trust's compliance program and regularly reports to the Board as to compliance matters. Some of these reports are provided as part of formal "Board Meetings" which are typically held quarterly, in person, and involve the Board's review of recent Trust operations. From time to time one or more members of the Board may also meet with Trust officers in less formal settings, between formal "Board Meetings", to discuss various topics. In all cases, however, the role of the Board and of any individual Trustee is one of oversight and not of management of the day-to-day

affairs of the Trust and its oversight role does not make the Board a guarantor of the Trust's investments, operations or activities.

Board Leadership Structure

The Board has structured itself in a manner that it believes allows it to effectively perform its oversight function. It has established four standing committees, an Audit Committee, a Nominating Committee, a Qualified Legal Compliance Committee (the "QLCC") and a Valuation Committee, which are discussed in greater detail under "Board Committees", below. More than 75% of the members of the Board are Independent Trustees, which are Trustees that are not affiliated with the Adviser or its affiliates or any other investment adviser in the Trust, and each of the Audit Committee, Nominating Committee and QLCC are comprised entirely of Independent Trustees. The Independent Trustees have engaged their own independent counsel to advise them on matters relating to their responsibilities in connection with the Trust.

The Chairman of the Board is the Chief Executive Officer of the Trust and a Trustee; he is an "interested person" of the Trust, as defined by the 1940 Act, by virtue of the fact that he is an interested person of Quasar Distributors, LLC, the Trust's Distributor and principal underwriter. He is also the President and CEO of the Administrator to the Trust. The President and Principal Executive Officer of the Trust is not a Trustee, but rather is a senior employee of the Administrator who routinely interacts with the unaffiliated investment advisers of the Trust and comprehensively manages the operational aspects of the Funds in the Trust. The Trust has determined that it is appropriate to separate the Principal Executive Officer and Board Chairman positions because the day-to-day responsibilities of the Principal Executive Officer are not consistent with the oversight role of the Trustees and because of the potential conflict of interest that may arise from the Administrator's duties with the Trust. The Trust has not appointed a lead Independent Trustee.

The Trust has determined that the Board's leadership structure is appropriate given the characteristics and circumstances of the Trust. The Board reviews its structure annually. The Board has also determined that the function and composition of the Audit Committee, the Nominating Committee, and the QLCC are appropriate means to address any potential conflicts of interest that may arise from the Chairman's status as an Interested Trustee.

Board Oversight of Risk Management

As part of its oversight function, the Board receives and reviews various risk management reports and assessments and discusses these matters with appropriate management and other personnel. Because risk management is a broad concept comprised of many elements (such as, for example, investment risk, issuer and counterparty risk, compliance risk, operational risks, business continuity risks, etc.) the oversight of different types of risks is handled in different ways. For example, the Audit Committee meets regularly with the Chief Compliance Officer to discuss compliance and operational risks. The Audit Committee also meets with the Treasurer and the Trust's independent public accounting firm to discuss, among other things, the internal control structure of the Trust's financial reporting function. The full Board receives reports from the Advisor and portfolio managers as to investment risks as well as other risks that may be also discussed in Audit Committee.

Information about Each Trustee's Qualification, Experience, Attributes or Skills

The Board believes that each of the Trustees has the qualifications, experience, attributes and skills ("Trustee Attributes") appropriate to their continued service as Trustees of the Trust in light of the Trust's business and structure. Each of the Trustees has substantial business and professional

backgrounds that indicate they have the ability to critically review, evaluate and access information provided to them. Certain of these business and professional experiences are set forth in detail in the table above. In addition, each of the Trustees has served on boards for organizations other than the Trust, as well as having served on the Board of the Trust for a number of years. They therefore have substantial board experience and, in their service to the Trust, have gained substantial insight as to the operation of the Trust. The Board annually conducts a 'self-assessment' wherein the effectiveness of the Board and individual Trustees is reviewed.

In addition to the information provided in the table above, below is certain additional information concerning each particular Trustee and certain of their Trustee Attributes. The information provided below, and in the table above, is not all-inclusive. Many Trustee Attributes involve intangible elements, such as intelligence, integrity, work ethic, the ability to work together, the ability to communicate effectively, the ability to exercise judgment, the ability to ask incisive questions, and commitment to shareholder interests. In conducting its annual self-assessment, the Board has determined that the Trustees have the appropriate attributes and experience to continue to serve effectively as Trustees of the Trust.

Michael D. LeRoy. Mr. LeRoy has served on a number of mutual fund boards and is experienced with financial, accounting, investment and regulatory matters through his prior service as an independent trustee of Bjurman, Barry Funds/B.B. Funds and as a former Partner (retired) in the investment company group of Pricewaterhouse, LLP. Mr. LeRoy is a Certified Public Accountant and is President of his own financial consulting firm, Crown Capital Advisors, LLC.

Donald E. O'Connor. Mr. O'Connor has served on a number of mutual fund boards and is experienced with financial, accounting, investment and regulatory matters through his prior service as a trustee of The Forward Funds, Inc. and his prior position as Chief of the Branch of Market Surveillance at the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. Mr. O'Connor also has substantial experience in mutual fund operations through senior positions at industry trade associations, including Vice President of Operations for the Investment Company Institute covering accounting, transfer agent and custodian industry functions and Chief Operating Officer of ICI Mutual, a captive insurance company focused exclusively on the insurance needs of mutual funds, their directors, officers, and advisers.

George J. Rebhan. Mr. Rebhan has served on a number of mutual fund boards and is experienced with financial, accounting, investment and regulatory matters through his prior service as a trustee of E*Trade Funds and as President of the Hotchkis and Wiley mutual fund family. Mr. Rebhan also has substantial investment experience through his former association with a registered investment adviser.

Joe D. Redwine. Mr. Redwine has substantial mutual fund experience and is experienced with financial, accounting, investment and regulatory matters through his position as President and CEO of U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, a full service provider to mutual funds and alternative investment products. In addition, he has extensive experience consulting with investment advisers regarding the legal structure of mutual funds, distribution channel analysis and actual distribution of those funds.

George T. Wofford. Mr. Wofford is experienced in financial, accounting, regulatory and investment matters through his executive experience as a Senior Vice President of Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco ("FHLB-SF") where he was involved with the development of FHLB-SF's information technology infrastructure as well as legal and regulatory financial reporting.

Board Committees

The Trust has established the following four standing committees and the membership of each committee to assist in its oversight functions, including its oversight of the risks the Trust faces: the Audit Committee, the Qualified Legal Compliance Committee (“QLCC”), the Nominating Committee and the Valuation Committee. There is no assurance, however, that the Board’s committee structure will prevent or mitigate risks in actual practice. The Trust’s committee structure is specifically not intended or designed to prevent or mitigate each Fund’s investment risks. Each Fund is designed for investors that are prepared to accept investment risk, including the possibility that as yet unforeseen risks may emerge in the future. The Audit Committee is comprised of all of the Independent Trustees. It does not include any interested Trustees. The Audit Committee typically meets once per year with respect to the various series of the Trust. The function of the Audit Committee, with respect to each series of the Trust, is to review the scope and results of the audit and any matters bearing on the audit or a Fund’s financial statements and to ensure the integrity of the Fund’s pricing and financial reporting. During the fiscal year ended November 30, 2009, the Audit Committee met once with respect to the Funds.

The Audit Committee also serves as the QLCC for the Trust for the purpose of compliance with Rules 205.2(k) and 205.3(c) of the Code of Federal Regulations, regarding alternative reporting procedures for attorneys retained or employed by an issuer who appear and practice before the SEC on behalf of the issuer (the “issuer attorneys”). An issuer attorney who becomes aware of evidence of a material violation by the Trust, or by any officer, director, employee, or agent of the Trust, may report evidence of such material violation to the QLCC as an alternative to the reporting requirements of Rule 205.3(b) (which requires reporting to the chief legal officer and potentially “up the ladder” to other entities). The QLCC meets as needed. During the fiscal year ended November 30, 2009, the QLCC did not meet with respect to the Funds.

The Nominating Committee is responsible for seeking and reviewing candidates for consideration as nominees for Trustees as is considered necessary from time to time and meets only as necessary. For the fiscal year ended November 30, 2009, the Nominating Committee did not meet with respect to the Funds. The Nominating Committee is comprised of Messrs. LeRoy, O’Connor, Rebhan and Wofford.

The Nominating Committee will consider nominees recommended by shareholders for vacancies on the Board. 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 Amended and Restated By-Laws. In general, to comply with such procedures, such nominations, together with all required biographical information, must be delivered to and received by the President of the Trust at the principal executive office of the Trust not later than 60 days prior to the shareholder meeting at which any such nominee would be voted on.

The Board has delegated day-to-day valuation issues to a Valuation Committee that is comprised of one or more Trustees and representatives from the Administrator’s staff. The function of the Valuation Committee is to value securities held by any series of the Trust for which current and reliable market quotations are not readily available. Such securities are valued at their respective fair values as determined in good faith by the Valuation Committee and the actions of the Valuation Committee are subsequently reviewed and ratified by the Board of Trustees. The Valuation Committee meets as needed. During the fiscal year ended November 30, 2009, the Valuation Committee did not meet with respect to the BBB Bond Fund and the MBS Bond Fund.

Trustee Ownership of Fund Shares and Other Interests

The following table states the dollar range of equity securities of the Funds beneficially owned by the Trustees as of December 31, 2009:

Name of Trustee	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Funds (None, \$1-\$10,000, \$10,001-\$50,000, \$50,001-\$100,000, Over \$100,000)		Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in all Registered Investment Companies Overseen by Trustee in Family of Investment Companies
	<u>BBB Bond Fund</u>	<u>MBS Bond Fund</u>	
Michael D. LeRoy, Independent Trustee	None	None	None
Donald E. O'Connor, Independent Trustee	None	None	None
George J. Rebhan, Independent Trustee	None	None	None
Joe D. Redwine, Interested Trustee	None	None	None
George T. Wofford, Independent Trustee	None	None	None

As of December 31, 2009, neither the Independent Trustees nor members of their immediate families, owned securities beneficially or of record in the Adviser, the Distributor or an affiliate of the Adviser or Distributor. Accordingly, neither the Independent Trustees nor members of their immediate families, have direct or indirect interest, the value of which exceeds \$120,000, in the Adviser, the Distributor or any of their affiliates. In addition, during the two most recently completed calendar years, neither the Independent Trustees nor members of their immediate families have conducted any transactions (or series of transactions) in which the amount involved exceeds \$120,000 and to which the Adviser, the Distributor or any affiliate thereof was a party.

Control Persons, Principal Shareholders, and Management Ownership

A principal shareholder is any person who owns of record or beneficially 5% or more of the outstanding shares of the Fund. A control person is one who owns beneficially or through controlled companies more than 25% of the voting securities of a company or acknowledges the existence of control. Shareholders with a controlling interest could affect the outcome of voting or the direction of management of a Fund.

As of March 1, 2010, the following shareholders were considered to be either a control person or principal shareholder of the Funds:

PIA BBB Bond Fund

Name and Address	Parent Company	Jurisdiction	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
First Clearing, LLC One North Jefferson Avenue Saint Louis, MO 63103-2205	Wells Fargo & Company	DE	53.78%	Record
National Financial LLC 200 Liberty Street New York, NY 10281-1003	N/A	N/A	8.08%	Record
Northern Trust TR FBO State of Hawaii P.O. Box 92956 Chicago, IL 60675-0001	N/A	N/A	6.69%	Record

PIA MBS Bond Fund

Name and Address	Parent Company	Jurisdiction	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
Citigroup Global Markets, Inc. 333 West 34 th Street – 3 rd Floor New York, NY 10001-2402	N/A	N/A	24.93%	Record
SEI Private Trust Company c/o Union Bank of California 1 Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	N/A	N/A	7.08%	Record

Management Ownership Information. As of March 2, 2010, the Trustees and Officers of the Trust, as a group, beneficially owned less than 1% of the outstanding shares of either Fund.

Investment Adviser

Pacific Income Advisers, Inc., is the investment adviser to the Funds pursuant to an Investment Advisory Agreement (the “Advisory Agreement”). Joseph Lloyd McAdams, Jr. and Heather U. Baines collectively control the Adviser due to their ownership of a majority of the outstanding stock of the Adviser. Mr. McAdams is also a portfolio manager of both Funds. Subject to such policies as the Board may determine, the Adviser is ultimately responsible for investment decisions for the Funds. Pursuant to the terms of the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser provides the Funds with such investment advice and supervision as it deems necessary for the proper supervision of the Funds’ investments.

The Advisory Agreement will continue in effect from year to year only if such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by the Board or by vote of a majority of the Funds’ outstanding voting securities and 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 Funds on 60 days’ written notice when authorized either by a majority vote of the Funds’ shareholders or by a vote of a majority of the Board, or by the Adviser on 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 Adviser under such agreement shall not be liable for

any error of judgment or mistake of law or for any loss arising out of any investment or for any act or omission in the execution of portfolio transactions for the Funds, except for willful misfeasance, bad faith or negligence in the performance of its duties, or by reason of reckless disregard of its obligations and duties thereunder.

Under the current Advisory Agreement applicable to the Funds, the Adviser is not paid a fee by the Funds. Only investment advisory clients of the Adviser are eligible to invest in the Funds. These clients pay the Adviser a separate fee to manage their assets, including assets invested in the Funds.

The Funds are responsible for their own operating expenses, including: fees and expenses incurred in connection with the issuance, registration and transfer of its shares; brokerage and commission expenses; all expenses of transfer, receipt, safekeeping, servicing and accounting for the cash, securities and other property of the Trust for the benefit of each Fund including all fees and expenses of its custodian and accounting services agent; fund administration fees and related expenses; chief compliance officer fees; interest charges on any borrowings; costs and expenses of pricing and calculating its daily NAV per share and of maintaining its books of account required under the 1940 Act, including pricing services; taxes, if any; a pro rata portion of expenditures in connection with meetings of the Funds' shareholders and the Board that are properly payable by the Funds; compensation and fees and expenses of members of the Board who are not members of, affiliated with or interested persons of the Adviser or Administrator; insurance premiums on property or personnel of the Funds which inure to their benefit, including liability and fidelity bond insurance; the cost of preparing and printing reports, proxy statements, prospectuses and the statement of additional information of the Funds or other communications for distribution to existing shareholders; legal counsel, auditing and accounting fees; trade association membership dues (including membership dues in the Investment Company Institute allocable to the Funds); fees and expenses (including legal fees) of registering and maintaining registration of its shares for sale under federal and applicable state and foreign securities laws; all expenses of maintaining shareholder accounts, including all charges for transfer, shareholder recordkeeping, dividend disbursing, redemption, and other agents for the benefit of the Funds, if any; and all other charges and costs of their operation plus any extraordinary and non-recurring expenses. General expenses of the Trust are allocated among all of the series of the Trust, including the Funds, in a manner proportionate to the net assets of each Fund, on a transactional basis, or on such other basis as the Board deems equitable.

The Adviser has voluntarily agreed to pay Fund expenses for an indefinite period to the extent necessary to permit the Funds to maintain a voluntary expense limitation of 0.00%. The Adviser may discontinue payment of Fund expenses as long as it provides shareholders of the Funds with written notice six months in advance. The Adviser may not recoup expense payments in future periods. Expense payment obligations are calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate expressed as a percentage of each Fund's average daily net assets.

As a result of the voluntary expense limitation, the following payments were made by the Adviser to the Funds:

Expense Payments by Adviser for Fiscal Years Ended November 30,

	2009	2008	2007
BBB Bond Fund	\$356,247	\$337,927	\$308,067
MBS Bond Fund	\$217,849	\$433,800	\$416,024

Portfolio Managers

Mr. H. Mitchell Harper, Mr. Evangelos Karagiannis and Mr. Lloyd McAdams serve as portfolio managers of the Funds. The portfolio managers are responsible for the day-to-day management of each Fund's portfolio. The following table shows the number of other accounts managed by the portfolio managers and the total assets in the accounts managed within various categories as of November 30, 2009.

H. Mitchell Harper – PIA BBB Bond Fund

Type of Accounts	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (\$mm)	<u>With Management Fee Based on Performance</u>	
			Number of Accounts	Total Assets (\$mm)
Registered Investment Companies	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
Other Pooled Investments	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
Other Accounts	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00

Evangelos Karagiannis – Both Funds

Type of Accounts	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (\$mm)	<u>With Management Fee Based on Performance</u>	
			Number of Accounts	Total Assets (\$mm)
Registered Investment Companies	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
Other Pooled Investments	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
Other Accounts	72	\$1.076 billion	0	\$0.00

Lloyd McAdams – Both Funds

Type of Accounts	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (\$mm)	<u>With Management Fee Based on Performance</u>	
			Number of Accounts	Total Assets (\$mm)
Registered Investment Companies	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
Other Pooled Investments	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
Other Accounts	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00

Material Conflict of Interest. There are presently no other accounts managed by the portfolio managers which have the same strategy as the Funds. When the same securities are being bought or sold on the same day by a portfolio manager, the portfolio manager allocates the transaction on a pro rata basis as long as it is in the best interests of the clients. Where conflicts of interest arise between the Funds and other accounts managed by the portfolio manager, the portfolio manager will proceed in a manner that ensures that the Funds will not be treated materially less favorably. There may be instances where similar portfolio transactions may be executed for the same security for numerous accounts managed by each portfolio management team. In such instances, securities will be allocated in accordance with the Adviser's trade allocation policy.

Compensation. The portfolio managers' total compensation includes a base salary, bonus, performance bonus, employee benefits and a 401(k) plan with matching contributions. The year-end

bonus represents a subjective calculation of an individual’s contribution to the portfolio management group’s success. The portfolio manager’s bonus is not based on the value of assets in the Funds’ portfolios.

Securities Owned in the Funds by Portfolio Managers. As of November 30, 2009, the portfolio managers owned the following securities in the Funds:

Name of Portfolio Manager	Dollar Range of Securities Owned in the BBB Bond Fund Managed (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)	Dollar Range of Securities Owned in the MBS Bond Fund Managed (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)
H. Mitchell Harper	None	N/A
Evangelos Karagiannis	None	None
Lloyd McAdams	\$10,001 - \$50,000	None

SERVICE PROVIDERS

Administrator

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

The Administration Agreement is terminable without penalty by the Trust on behalf of the Funds or by the Administrator on 60 days’ written notice (as defined in the 1940 Act). The Administration Agreement also provides that neither the Administrator nor its personnel shall be liable for any error of judgment or mistake of law or for any act or omission in the administration of the Funds, except for willful misconduct, bad faith or negligence in the performance of its or their duties under the Administration Agreement.

During the fiscal years ended November 30, 2007 through November 30, 2009, the Funds paid USBFS the following amounts for administration services:

	Fiscal Years Ended		
	2009	November 30, 2008	2007
BBB Bond Fund	\$52,525	\$43,116	\$36,612
MBS Bond Fund	\$37,971	\$56,607	\$57,896

Distributor

The Trust has entered into a Distribution Agreement (the “Distribution Agreement”) with Quasar Distributors, LLC, an affiliate of the Administrator, 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202 (the “Distributor”), pursuant to which the Distributor acts as the Funds’ distributor, provides certain administration services and promotes and arranges for the sale of the Funds’ shares. The offering of the Funds’ shares is continuous.

The Distribution Agreement will continue in effect only if such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by the Board or by vote of a majority of the Funds’ outstanding voting securities and, in either case, by a majority of the 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 Funds on 60 days’ written notice when authorized either by a majority vote of the Funds’ shareholders or by vote of a majority of the Board, including a majority of the Trustees who are not “interested persons” (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Trust, 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). The Board of Trustees approved the Distribution Agreement on December 10, 2009, for another annual term.

Fund Accountant and Transfer Agent

USBFS also serves as fund accountant, transfer agent (the “Transfer Agent”) and dividend disbursing agent under separate agreements.

Custodian

U.S. Bank National Association, located at 1555 North River Center Drive, Suite 302, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212, acts as custodian (“Custodian”) of the securities and other assets of the Funds. The Custodian holds the Funds’ portfolio securities in safekeeping and keeps all necessary records and documents relating to its duties. The Custodian is compensated with an asset-based fee plus transaction fees and is reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses. The Custodian and Transfer Agent do not participate in decisions relating to the purchase and sale of securities by the Funds. The Custodian, Distributor, Transfer Agent and Administrator are all affiliated entities under the common control of U.S. Bancorp. The Custodian and its affiliates may participate in revenue sharing arrangements with service providers of mutual funds in which the Funds may invest.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Tait, Weller & Baker LLP (“Tait”), 1818 Market Street, Suite 2400, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103, is the independent registered public accounting firm for the Funds whose services include auditing each Fund’s financial statements and the performance of related tax services.

Trust Counsel

Paul, Hastings, Janofsky & Walker LLP (“Paul Hastings”), 75 E. 55th Street, New York, New York 10022, is counsel to the Trust and provides counsel on legal matters relating to the Funds. Paul Hastings also serves as independent legal counsel to the Board of Trustees.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS AND BROKERAGE

Pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser determines which securities are to be purchased and sold by the Funds and which broker-dealers are eligible to execute the Funds’ portfolio transactions.

Purchases of portfolio securities for the Funds also may be made directly from issuers or from underwriters. Where possible, purchase and sale transactions will be effected through dealers (including banks) that specialize in the types of securities which the Funds will be holding, unless better executions are available elsewhere. Dealers and underwriters usually act as principal for their own accounts. Purchases from underwriters will include a concession paid by the issuer to the underwriter and purchases from dealers will include the spread between the bid and the asked price. If the execution and price offered by more than one dealer or underwriter are comparable, the order may be allocated to a dealer or underwriter that has provided research or other services as discussed below. Explicit brokerage commissions are not paid on these transactions. However, commissions will be paid on the Funds’ futures and options transactions. The purchase price of portfolio securities purchased from an underwriter or dealer may include underwriting commissions and dealer spreads.

For the fiscal years ended November 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007, the Funds paid the following brokerage commissions:

	Brokerage Commissions Paid For the Fiscal Years Ended November 30,		
	2009	2008	2007
BBB Bond Fund	\$126	\$ 8,912	\$12,061
MBS Bond Fund	\$230	\$14,866	\$61,696

The amounts in the above table represent overnight discount agency notes and commercial paper.

In placing portfolio transactions, the Adviser will seek best execution. 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 and the firm’s risk in positioning a block of securities. 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 which furnish or supply research, as it is defined in Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and statistical information to the Adviser that they may lawfully and appropriately use in their investment advisory capacities, as well as provide other services in addition to execution services. The Adviser 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 Funds, to be useful in varying degrees, but of indeterminable value. Portfolio transactions may be placed with broker-dealers who sell shares of the Funds subject to policies developed by the Board and to rules adopted by the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (“FINRA”) and the SEC. The Adviser is also a registered broker-dealer and may place portfolio transactions for the Funds with its own registered representatives.

While it is the Adviser's general policy to seek best execution in selecting a broker-dealer to execute portfolio transactions for the Funds, when it is determined that one or more broker-dealers can deliver best execution, weight is also given to the ability of a broker-dealer to furnish brokerage and research services to the Funds or to the Adviser, even if the specific services are not directly useful to the Funds and may be useful to the Adviser in advising other clients. In negotiating commissions with a broker or evaluating the spread to be paid to a dealer, the Funds may therefore pay a higher commission or spread than would be the case if no weight was 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 Adviser 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 Adviser's overall responsibilities to the Funds. Additionally, the Adviser may direct transactions to a broker-dealer with which it has an affiliation.

Investment decisions for the Funds are made independently from those of other client accounts that may be managed or advised by the Adviser. Nevertheless, it is possible that at times identical securities will be acceptable for both the Funds and one or more of such client accounts. In such event, the position of the Funds and such client accounts in the same issuer may vary and the length of time that each may choose to hold its investment in the same issuer may likewise vary. However, to the extent any of these client accounts seeks to acquire the same security as the Funds at the same time, the Funds 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 Funds 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 Funds are purchasing or selling, each day's transactions in such security will be allocated between the Funds and all such client accounts in a manner deemed equitable by the Adviser, 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 Funds are concerned. In other cases, however, it is believed that the ability of the Funds to participate in volume transactions may produce better executions for the Funds.

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

The research services discussed above may be in written form or through direct contact with individuals and may include information as to particular companies and securities as well as market, economic or institutional ideas and information assisting the Funds in the valuation of their investments.

The Trust is required to identify any securities of its "regular brokers or dealers" that the Funds have acquired during its most recent fiscal year. The Funds did not acquire any securities of their "regular brokers or dealers" during the fiscal year ended November 30, 2009.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

The Adviser and the Funds maintain portfolio holdings disclosure policies (the "Disclosure Policies") that govern the timing and circumstances of disclosure to shareholders and third parties of information regarding the portfolio investments held by the Funds. These Disclosure Policies have been approved by the Board. Disclosure of the Funds' complete holdings is required to be made

quarterly within 60 days of the end of each fiscal quarter in the Annual Report and Semi-Annual Report to Fund shareholders and in the quarterly holdings report on Form N-Q. These reports are available, free of charge, on the EDGAR database on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. A complete listing of each Fund's portfolio holdings is available at the end of each month with a lag time of five to ten business days on the Funds' website at www.piamutualfunds.com.

Pursuant to the Funds' Disclosure Policies, information about the Funds' portfolio holdings is not distributed to any person unless:

- The disclosure is required pursuant to a regulatory request, court order or is legally required in the context of other legal proceedings;
- The disclosure is made to a mutual fund rating and/or ranking organization, or person performing similar functions, who is subject to a duty of confidentiality, including a duty not to trade on any non-public information;
- The disclosure is made to internal parties involved in the investment process, administration, operation or custody of the Funds, including, but not limited to USBFS and the Board, attorneys, auditors or accountants;
- The disclosure is made: (a) in connection with a quarterly, semi-annual or annual report that is available to the public; or (b) relates to information that is otherwise available to the public; or
- The disclosure is made with the prior written approval of either the Trust's Chief Compliance Officer (the "CCO") or his or her designee.

Certain of the persons listed above receive information about the Funds' portfolio holdings on an ongoing basis. The Funds believe that these third parties have legitimate objectives in requesting such portfolio holdings information and operate in the best interest of the Funds' shareholders. These persons include:

- A mutual fund rating and/or ranking organization, or person performing similar functions, who is subject to a duty of confidentiality, including a duty not to trade on any non-public information;
- Rating and/or ranking organizations, specifically: Lipper; Morningstar; S&P; Bloomberg; Vickers-Stock Research Corporation; Thomson Financial; and Capital Bridge, all of which currently receive such information between the fifth and tenth business day of the month following the end of a calendar quarter; and
- Internal parties involved in the investment process, administration, operation or custody of the Funds, specifically: USBFS; the Board; and the Trust's attorneys and accountants (currently, Paul Hastings and Tait), all of which typically receive such information after it is generated.

Any disclosures to additional parties not described above are made with the approval of either the Trust's CCO or his or her designee, pursuant to the Funds' Policies.

The Board exercises continuing oversight of the disclosure of the Funds' portfolio holdings by (1) overseeing the implementation and enforcement of the Policies, Codes of Ethics and other relevant policies of the Funds and their service providers by the Trust's CCO, (2) considering reports and recommendations by the Trust's CCO concerning any material compliance matters (as defined in Rule 38a-1 under the 1940 Act), and (3) considering to approve any amendment to these Disclosure

Policies. The Board reserves the right to amend the Disclosure Policies at any time without prior notice in their sole discretion.

Neither the Adviser nor the Funds may receive compensation in connection with the disclosure of information about Fund portfolio securities. In the event of a conflict between the interests of the Funds and the interests of the Adviser or an affiliated person of the Adviser, the CCO of the Adviser, in consultation with the Trust's CCO, shall make a determination in the best interests of the Funds, and shall report such determination to the Adviser's Board of Directors and to the Board at the end of the quarter in which such determination was made. Any employee of the Adviser who suspects a breach of this obligation must report the matter immediately to the Adviser's CCO or to his or her supervisor.

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

In no event shall the Adviser, its affiliates or employees, or the Funds receive any direct or indirect compensation in connection with the disclosure of information about the Funds' portfolio holdings.

There can be no assurance that the Disclosure Policies and these procedures will protect the Funds from potential misuse of that information by individuals or entities to which it is disclosed.

PROXY VOTING POLICY

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

Conflict of Interest. Where a proxy proposal raises a material conflict between the Adviser's interests and a Fund's interests, the Adviser will disclose the conflict to the Board and may resolve the conflict by voting in accordance with the Proxy Policies or the Adviser will abstain from voting the securities held by the Fund, depending on the circumstances.

Proxy Voting Records. The Trust is required to annually file Form N-PX, which lists the Funds' complete proxy voting record for the 12-month period ending June 30. The Funds' proxy voting records are available without charge, upon request by calling 1-800-251-1970 and on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

The NAV per share of the Funds will be determined as of the close of regular trading (4:00 P.M. Eastern time) on each day the New York Stock Exchange (the “NYSE”) is open for trading. The NYSE is open for trading Monday through Friday except New Year’s Day, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Washington’s Birthday/Presidents’ Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. Additionally, if any of the aforementioned holidays falls on a Saturday, the NYSE will not be open for trading on the preceding Friday and when any such holiday falls on a Sunday, the NYSE will not be open for trading on the succeeding Monday, unless unusual business conditions exist, such as the ending of a monthly or the yearly accounting period. Each Fund reserves the right to close if the primary trading markets of a Fund’s portfolio instruments are closed and the Fund’s management believes that there is not an adequate market to meet purchase, redemption or exchange requests. On any business day when the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association recommends that the securities markets close trading early, the Funds may close trading early.

Purchase orders for Fund shares will be accepted only on days on which a Fund is open for business. If a purchase order is received by the Distributor on a day when the Fund is not open for business, it will be processed on the next succeeding day a Fund is open for business (according to the succeeding day’s NAV).

The NAV per share is computed by dividing the value of the securities held by each Fund plus any cash or other assets (including interest and dividends accrued but not yet received) minus all liabilities (including accrued expenses) by the total number of interests in each Fund outstanding at such time, as shown below:

$$\frac{\text{Net Assets}}{\text{Shares Outstanding}} = \text{NAV per share}$$

In determining the NAV per share of a Fund’s shares, common stocks that are listed on national securities exchanges are valued at the last sale price as of the close of trading, or, in the absence of recorded sales, at the average of readily available closing bid and asked prices on such exchanges. Securities primarily traded in the National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotation (“Nasdaq”) Global Market System for which market quotations are readily available shall be valued using the Nasdaq Official Closing Price (“NOCP”). If the NOCP is not available, such securities shall be valued at the last sale price on the day of valuation, or if there has been no sale on such day, at the mean between the bid and asked prices. Unlisted securities held by a Fund that are not included in the Nasdaq Stock Market are valued at the average of the quoted bid and asked prices in the over-the-counter market. Securities and other assets for which market quotations are not readily available are valued by appraisal at their fair value as determined in good faith by the Adviser under procedures established by and under the general supervision and responsibility of the Board. Short-term investments which mature in less than 60 days are valued at amortized cost (unless the Board determines that this method does not represent fair value), if their original maturity was 60 days or less, or by amortizing the value as of the 61st day prior to maturity, if their original term to maturity exceeded 60 days. An option that is written by the Funds or purchased by the Funds is generally valued using composite pricing. Composite pricing uses the National Best Bid and Offer quotes (“NBBO”). NBBO consists of the highest bid price and lowest ask price across any of the options exchanges on which an option is quoted. Specifically, composite pricing looks at the last trades on the exchanges where the options are traded. If there are no trades for the option on a given business day, as of closing, composite option pricing calculates the mean of the highest bid price and lowest ask price across the exchanges where the option is traded.

When a Fund writes a call or a put, an amount equal to the premium received is included in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities as an asset, and an equivalent amount is included in the liability section. This amount is “marked-to-market” to reflect the current market value of the call or put. If a call a Fund wrote is exercised, the proceeds it receives on the sale of the related investment by it are increased by the amount of the premium it received. If a put a Fund wrote is exercised, the amount it pays to purchase the related investment is decreased by the amount of the premium received. If a call a Fund purchased is exercised by it, the amount it pays to purchase the related investment is increased by the amount of the premium it paid. If a put a Fund purchased is exercised by it, the amount it receives on its sale of the related investment is reduced by the amount of the premium it paid. If a call or put written by a Fund expires, it has a gain in the amount of the premium; if a Fund enters into a closing transaction, it will have a gain or loss depending on whether the premium was more or less than the cost of the closing transaction.

Generally, U.S. Government securities and other fixed income securities complete trading at various times prior to the close of the NYSE. For purposes of computing NAV per share, the Funds use the market value of such securities as of the time their trading day ends. Occasionally, events affecting the value of such securities may occur between such times and the close of the NYSE, which events will not be reflected in the computation of the Funds’ NAV per share. It is currently the policy of the Funds that events affecting the valuation of Fund securities occurring between such times and the close of the NYSE, if material, may be reflected in such NAV per share.

The Funds price foreign securities in terms of U.S. dollars at the official exchange rate. Alternatively, they may price these securities at the average of the current bid and asked price of such currencies against the dollar last quoted by a major bank that is a regular participant in the foreign exchange market, or on the basis of a pricing service that takes into account the quotes provided by a number of such major banks. If the Funds do not have either of these alternatives available to them or the alternatives do not provide a suitable method for converting a foreign currency into U.S. dollars, the Board of Trustees in good faith will establish a conversion rate for such currency.

The Funds reserve the right to suspend or postpone redemptions during any period when: (a) trading on the NYSE is restricted, as determined by the SEC, or that the NYSE is closed for other than customary weekend and holiday closings; (b) the SEC has by order permitted such suspension; or (c) an emergency, as determined by the SEC, exists, making disposal of portfolio securities or valuation of net assets of the Funds not reasonably practicable.

ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING PROGRAM

The Trust has established an Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Program (the “AML 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 AML 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 AML Program.

Procedures to implement the AML 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, checking shareholder names against designated government lists, including Office of Foreign Asset Control (OFAC), and a complete and thorough review of all

new opening account applications. The Funds will not transact business with any person or entity whose identity cannot be adequately verified under the provisions of the USA PATRIOT Act.

TAXES

General

Each Fund has elected to qualify and intends to continue to qualify annually for tax treatment applicable to regulated investment companies under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). The discussion that follows is not intended to be a complete discussion of present or proposed federal income tax laws and the effect of such laws on an investor. Investors are urged to consult with their tax advisers for a complete review of the tax consequences of an investment in the Funds.

If a Fund fails to qualify as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M in any fiscal year, it will be treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes. As such that Fund would be required to pay income taxes on its net investment income and net realized capital gains, if any, at the rates generally applicable to corporations. Distributions to shareholders, whether from that Fund’s net investment income or net realized capital gains, would be treated as taxable dividends to the extent of current or accumulated earnings and profits of that Fund.

If, as expected, a Fund qualifies as a regulated investment company, dividends from a Fund’s net investment income, including short-term capital gains, are taxable to shareholders as ordinary income, while distributions of net capital gains are taxable as long-term capital gains regardless of the shareholder’s holding period for the shares. Such dividends and distributions are taxable to shareholders whether received in cash or reinvested in additional shares. Since all or substantially all of the income of the Fund is derived from interest payments to it, none of the dividends of the Fund are expected to qualify for the intercorporate dividends received deduction or the reduced rate for qualified dividend income.

Any dividend or capital gain distribution paid shortly after a purchase of shares of a Fund, will have the effect of reducing the NAV per share of such shares by the amount of the dividend or distribution. Furthermore, if the NAV per share of a Fund immediately after a dividend or distribution is less than the cost of such shares to the shareholder, the dividend or distribution will be taxable to the shareholder even though it results in a return of capital to him.

At November 30, 2009, the BBB Bond Fund had tax capital losses which may be carried over to offset future gains. Such losses expire as follows:

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>Total</u>
BBB Bond Fund	\$373,955	\$1,819,397	\$732,786	\$6,657,303	\$2,506,637	\$12,090,078

Redemptions of shares will generally result in a capital gain or loss for income tax purposes. Such capital gain or loss will be long term or short term, depending upon the shareholder’s holding period for the shares. However, if a loss is realized on shares held for six months or less, and the investor received a capital gain distribution during that period, then such loss is treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of the capital gain distribution received.

Rule 17a-7 Transactions

The Trust has adopted procedures pursuant to Rule 17a-7 under the 1940 Act pursuant to which the Funds may effect a purchase and sale transaction with an affiliated person of the Funds (or an affiliated person of such an affiliated person) in which the Funds issue their shares in exchange for securities which are permitted investments for the Funds. For purposes of determining the number of shares to be issued, the securities to be exchanged will be valued in accordance with Rule 17a-7. Certain of the transactions may be tax-free with the result that the Funds acquire unrealized appreciation. Most Rule 17a-7 transactions will not be tax-free.

Taxation of Hedging Instruments

If a call option written by a Fund expires, the amount of the premium received by the Fund for the option will be short-term capital gain. If a Fund enters into a closing transaction with respect to the option, any gain or loss realized by a Fund as a result of the transaction will be short-term capital gain or loss. If the holder of a call option exercises the holder's right under the option, any gain or loss realized by the Fund upon the sale of the underlying security or futures contract pursuant to such exercise will be short-term or long-term capital gain or loss to the Fund depending on the Fund's holding period for the underlying security or futures contract, and the amount of the premium received will be added to the proceeds of sale for purposes of determining the amount of the capital gain or loss.

With respect to call options purchased by a Fund, the Fund will realize short-term or long-term capital gain or loss if such option is sold and will realize short-term or long-term capital loss if the option is allowed to expire depending on the Fund's holding period for the call option. If such a call option is exercised, the amount paid by a Fund for the option will be added to the basis of the security or futures contract so acquired.

Gains and losses resulting from the expiration, exercise or closing of futures contracts will be treated as long-term capital gain or loss to the extent of 60% thereof and short-term capital gain or loss to the extent of 40% thereof (hereinafter "blended gain or loss") for determining the character of distributions. In addition, futures contracts held by a Fund on the last day of a fiscal year will be treated as sold for market value ("marked to market") on that date, and gain or loss recognized as a result of such deemed sale will be blended gain or loss. The realized gain or loss on the ultimate disposition of the futures contract will be increased or decreased to take into consideration the prior marked to market gains and losses.

Each Fund may acquire put options. Under the Code, put options on securities are taxed similar to short sales. If a Fund owns the underlying security or acquires the underlying security before closing the option position, the option positions may be subject to certain modified short sale rules. If a Fund exercises or allows a put option to expire, the Fund will be considered to have closed a short sale. A Fund will generally have a short-term gain or loss on the closing of an option position. The determination of the length of the holding period is dependent on the holding period of the security used to exercise that put option. If a Fund sells the put option without exercising it, its holding period will be the holding period of the option.

Foreign Taxes – BBB Bond Fund

The BBB Bond Fund may be subject to foreign withholding taxes on income and gains derived from its investments outside the U.S. Such taxes would reduce the return on the BBB Bond Fund's investments. Tax treaties between certain countries and the U.S. may reduce or eliminate such taxes. If more than 50% of the value of the BBB Bond Fund's total assets at the close of any taxable year

consist of securities of foreign corporations, the BBB Bond Fund may elect, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, to treat any foreign country income or withholding taxes paid by the BBB Bond Fund that can be treated as income taxes under U.S. income tax principles, as paid by its shareholders. For any year that the BBB Bond Fund makes such an election, each of its shareholders will be required to include in his income (in addition to taxable dividends actually received) his allocable share of such taxes paid by the BBB Bond Fund and will be entitled, subject to certain limitations, to credit his portion of these foreign taxes against his U.S. federal income tax due, if any, or to deduct it (as an itemized deduction) from his U.S. taxable income, if any. Generally, credit for foreign taxes is subject to the limitation that it may not exceed the shareholder's U.S. tax attributable to his foreign source taxable income.

If the pass through election described above is made, the source of the BBB Bond Fund's income flows through to its shareholders. Certain gains from the sale of securities and currency fluctuations will not be treated as foreign source taxable income. In addition, this foreign tax credit limitation must be applied separately to certain categories of foreign source income, one of which is foreign source "passive income." For this purpose, foreign "passive income" includes dividends, interest, capital gains and certain foreign currency gains. As a consequence, certain shareholders may not be able to claim a foreign tax credit for the full amount of their proportionate share of the foreign tax paid by the BBB Bond Fund.

The foreign tax credit can be used to offset only 90% of the alternative minimum tax (as computed under the Code for purposes of this limitation) imposed on corporations and individuals. If the BBB Bond Fund does not make the pass through election described above, the foreign taxes it pays will reduce its income, and distributions by the BBB Bond Fund will be treated as U.S. source income.

Each shareholder will be notified within 60 days after the close of the BBB Bond Fund's taxable year whether, pursuant to the election described above, the foreign taxes paid by the BBB Bond Fund will be treated as paid by its shareholders for that year and, if so, such notification will designate: (i) such shareholder's portion of the foreign taxes paid; and (ii) the portion of the BBB Bond Fund's dividends and distributions that represent income derived from foreign sources.

Back-up Withholding

Federal law requires the Fund to withhold currently at the rate of 28% of a non-corporate shareholder's reportable payments (which include dividends, capital gains distributions and redemption proceeds) for shareholders who have not properly certified that the Social Security or other Taxpayer Identification Number they provide is correct and that the shareholder is not subject to back-up withholding, or if such shareholder or the Internal Revenue Service notifies the Fund that back-up withholding is required.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Declaration of Trust permits the Board to issue an unlimited number of full and fractional shares of beneficial interest and to divide or combine the shares into a greater or lesser number of shares without thereby changing the proportionate beneficial interest in the Funds. Each share represents an interest in the Fund proportionately equal to the interest of each other share. Upon a Fund's liquidation, all shareholders would share pro rata in the net assets of the Fund available for distribution to shareholders.

With respect to the Funds, the Trust may offer more than one class of shares. The Trust has reserved the right to create and issue additional series or classes. Each share of a series or class represents an

equal proportionate interest in that series or class with each other share of that series or class. Currently, each Fund has only one class of shares – the Managed Account Completion Shares (MACS).

The shares of each series or class participate equally in the earnings, dividends and assets of the particular series or class. Expenses of the Trust which are not attributable to a specific series or class are allocated among all the series in a manner believed by management of the Trust to be fair and equitable. Shares have no pre-emptive or conversion rights. Shares when issued are fully paid and non-assessable, except as set forth below. Shareholders are entitled to one vote for each share held. Shares of each series or class generally vote together, except when required under federal securities laws to vote separately on matters that only affect a particular class, such as the approval of distribution plans for a particular class.

The Trust is not required to hold annual meetings of shareholders but will hold special meetings of shareholders of a series or class when, in the judgment of the Board, it is necessary or desirable to submit matters for a shareholder vote. Shareholders have, under certain circumstances, the right to communicate with other shareholders in connection with requesting a meeting of shareholders for the purpose of removing one or more Trustees. Shareholders also have, in certain circumstances, the right to remove one or more Trustees without a meeting. No material amendment may be made to the Declaration of Trust without the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of each portfolio affected by the amendment. The Declaration of Trust provides that, at any meeting of shareholders of the Trust or of any series or class, a Shareholder Servicing Agent may vote any shares as to which such Shareholder Servicing Agent is the agent of record and which are not represented in person or by proxy at the meeting, proportionately in accordance with the votes cast by holders of all shares of that portfolio otherwise represented at the meeting in person or by proxy as to which such Shareholder Servicing Agent is the agent of record. Any shares so voted by a Shareholder Servicing Agent will be deemed represented at the meeting for purposes of quorum requirements. Shares have no preemptive or conversion rights. Shares, when issued, are fully paid and non-assessable, except as set forth below. Any series or class may be terminated (i) upon the merger or consolidation with, or the sale or disposition of all or substantially all of its assets to, another entity, if approved by the vote of the holders of two-thirds of its outstanding shares, except that if the Board recommends such merger, consolidation or sale or disposition of assets, the approval by vote of the holders of a majority of the series' or class' outstanding shares will be sufficient, or (ii) by the vote of the holders of a majority of its outstanding shares, or (iii) by the Board by written notice to the series' or class' shareholders. Unless each series and class is so terminated, the Trust will continue indefinitely.

The Declaration of Trust also provides that the Trust shall maintain appropriate insurance (for example, fidelity bonding and errors and omissions insurance) for the protection of the Trust, its shareholders, Trustees, officers, employees and agents covering possible tort and other liabilities. Thus, the risk of a shareholder incurring financial loss on account of shareholder liability is limited to circumstances in which both inadequate insurance existed and the Trust itself was unable to meet its obligations.

The Declaration of Trust does not require the issuance of stock certificates. If stock certificates are issued, they must be returned by the registered owners prior to the transfer or redemption of shares represented by such certificates.

Rule 18f-2 under the 1940 Act provides that as to any investment company which has two or more series outstanding and as to any matter required to be submitted to shareholder vote, such matter is not deemed to have been effectively acted upon unless approved by the holders of a "majority" (as

defined in the Rule) of the voting securities of each series affected by the matter. Such separate voting requirements do not apply to the election of Trustees or the ratification of the selection of accountants. The Rule contains special provisions for cases in which an advisory contract is approved by one or more, but not all, series. A change in investment policy may go into effect as to one or more series whose holders so approve the change even though the required vote is not obtained as to the holders of other affected series.

The Funds do 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 Funds to redeem in-kind redemption requests of a certain amount. Specifically, if the amount you are redeeming is over the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of a Fund's net assets, the Fund has the right to redeem your shares by giving you the amount that exceeds \$250,000 or 1% of the Fund's net assets in securities instead of cash. The securities distributed in-kind would be readily marketable and would be valued for this purpose using the same method employed in calculating the Fund's NAV per share. If a shareholder receives redemption proceeds in-kind, the shareholder should expect to incur transaction costs upon the disposition of the securities received in the redemption.

CODE OF ETHICS

The Trust, the Adviser and the Distributor have adopted separate codes of ethics pursuant to Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act. Subject to certain conditions, each code of ethics permits access persons subject thereto to invest in securities, including securities that may be purchased or held by the Funds. Each code of ethics generally prohibits, among other things, access persons subject thereto from purchasing or selling securities if they know at the time of such purchase or sale that the security is being considered for purchase or sale by the Funds or is being purchased or sold by the Funds.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The annual report to shareholders for the Funds for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2009, is a separate document supplied with this SAI, and the financial statements, accompanying notes and report of independent registered public accounting firm appearing therein are incorporated by reference into this SAI.

APPENDIX

Description of Ratings

Moody's Investors Service, Inc.: Bond Ratings

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

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

Moody's applies numerical modifiers "1", "2" and "3" to both the Aaa and Aa rating classifications. The modifier "1" indicates that the security ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier "2" indicates a mid-range ranking; and the modifier "3" indicates that the issue ranks in the lower end of its generic rating category.

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

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

Standard & Poor's Ratings Group: Bond Ratings

AAA--This is the highest rating assigned by S&P to a debt obligation and indicates an extremely strong capacity to pay principal and interest.

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

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

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

Fitch, Inc. Bond Rating Definitions

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

AA-Bonds considered to be investment grade and of very high credit quality. The obligor's ability to pay interest and repay principal is very strong, although not quite as strong as bonds rated "AAA." Because bonds rated in the "AAA" and "AA" categories are not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable future developments, short-term debt of these issuers is generally rated "F-1+."

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

BBB-Bonds considered to be investment grade and of satisfactory credit quality. The obligor's ability to pay interest and repay principal is considered to be adequate. Adverse changes in economic conditions and circumstances, however, are more likely to have adverse impact on these bonds, and therefore impair timely payment. The likelihood that the ratings of these bonds will fall below investment grade is higher than for bonds with higher ratings.

Commercial Paper Ratings

Moody's commercial paper ratings are assessments of the issuer's ability to repay punctually promissory obligations. Moody's employs the following three designations, all judged to be investment grade, to indicate the relative repayment capacity of rated issuers: Prime 1--highest quality; Prime 2--higher quality; Prime 3--high quality.

An S&P commercial paper rating is a current assessment of the likelihood of timely payment. Ratings are graded into four categories, ranging from "A" for the highest quality obligations to "D" for the lowest.

Issues assigned the highest rating, A, are regarded as having the greatest capacity for timely payment. Issues in this category are delineated with the numbers "1", "2" and "3" to indicate the relative degree of safety. The designation A-1 indicates that the degree of safety regarding timely payment is either overwhelming or very strong. A "+" designation is applied to those issues rated "A-1" which possess extremely strong safety characteristics. Capacity for timely payment on issues with the designation "A-2" is strong. However, the relative degree of safety is not as high as for issues designated A-1. Issues carrying the designation "A-3" have a satisfactory capacity for timely payment. They are, however, somewhat more vulnerable to the adverse effect of changes in circumstances than obligations carrying the higher designations.

**PACIFIC INCOME ADVISERS, INC. (“PIA”)
PROXY VOTING POLICY
2009**

On January 31, 2003, the SEC approved proxy voting regulations for investment advisers registered with the SEC under the Advisers Act. The regulations require investment advisers to disclose their proxy voting policies and procedures to their clients.

1. VOTING PROXIES FOR NON-ERISA ACCOUNTS

In this regard, it is PIA’s policy to vote proxies for portfolio securities in accordance with the best economic interests of each client unless that client explicitly retains responsibility for proxy voting.

2. VOTING OF PROXIES FOR ERISA ACCOUNTS

The Department of Labor (“DOL”) takes the position that the fiduciary act of managing plan assets which are held as shares of corporate stock includes the obligation to vote proxies appurtenant to those shares of stock. Section 403(a) of Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (“ERISA”) requires plan trustees to have exclusive authority and responsibility for voting proxies, unless:

- The plan expressly provides that the trustees are subject to the discretion of a named fiduciary who is not a trustee (in which case the trustees are subject to proper directions made in accordance with the terms of the plan and not contrary to ERISA); and
- The authority to manage, acquire or dispose of assets of the plan is delegated to one or more investment managers pursuant to Section 402 of ERISA.

3. PROCEDURES

PIA has adopted the following procedures in relation to the voting of proxies:

- At the opening of each client relationship, the RIA responsible for the client will determine whether PIA will have proxy voting responsibility and if so whether the client has any specific guidelines or policies it requires PIA to comply with.
- All investment advisory agreements with clients specify whether PIA, the client or (in the case of ERISA Accounts) the plan trustees or a named fiduciary have proxy voting authority. All agreements with Wrap-Fee sponsors provide that PIA has proxy voting authority unless the client explicitly retains responsibility for proxy voting in writing.
- All proxy voting materials received by PIA will be forwarded to Operations whose responsibilities will include but not be limited to:
 - (i) Reconciliation of proxies received against securities held and obtaining any missing proxy materials/ballots prior to the voting deadline.
 - (ii) Forwarding all applicable proxy materials to those clients who have retained authority to vote proxies.

- (iii) Voting proxies in accordance with the Compliance Committee's recommendations and guidelines.
 - (iv) Transmitting voted proxies to the appropriate issuers.
 - (v) Recording how each proxy was voted for PIA clients.
 - (vi) Maintaining appropriate proxy voting records by issuer and for clients.
 - (vii) Preparing and providing proxy voting reports to the CCO upon request.
- If any conflict or potential conflict of interest arises in the execution of PIA's proxy voting responsibilities, Operations will refer the matter to the Compliance Committee who will review and resolve any such conflict in the best interests of all affected clients. The Compliance Committee will either instruct Operations to vote the affected proxies in accordance with the Compliance Committee's specific instructions or provided that the client is not an ERISA client, either request the client to vote their own proxies or abstain from any voting. In all cases, the Compliance Committee will disclose the conflict to all affected clients and notify them of the specific action taken.
 - The CCO is responsible for ensuring that an accurate summary of PIA's proxy voting procedures is included in PIA's client disclosure document and on its website at all times.

PIA will maintain adequate records to document the voting process for all clients.