



PIA HIGH YIELD (MACS) FUND
Managed Account Completion Shares (MACS) (PIAMX)

Summary Prospectus
March 30, 2018

Before you invest, you may want to review the PIA High Yield (MACS) Fund's (the "High Yield (MACS) Fund" or the "Fund") Statutory Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, which contain more information about the Fund and its risks. The current Statutory Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information dated March 30, 2018, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus. You can find the Fund's Statutory Prospectus, Statement of Additional Information and other information about the Fund online at <http://www.pacificincome.com/mutual-funds/>. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-800-251-1970 or by sending an email request to piamutualfunds@pacificincome.com.

Investment Objectives

The High Yield (MACS) Fund's primary objective is to seek a high level of current income. The Fund's secondary objective is to seek capital growth when that is consistent with its primary objective.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the High Yield (MACS) Fund.

SHAREHOLDER FEES (fees paid directly from your investment)	None
ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees ⁽¹⁾	None
Other Expenses ⁽²⁾	0.43%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.43%
Less: Expense Reimbursement ⁽³⁾	-0.18%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Expense Reimbursement	<u>0.25%</u>

(1) Pacific Income Advisers, Inc. (the "Adviser") will not charge a fee for its advisory services to the High Yield (MACS) Fund. However, investors in the Fund are clients of the Adviser and pay the Adviser an advisory fee to manage their assets, which includes assets invested in the Fund.

(2) Other expenses are based on estimated High Yield (MACS) Fund expenses for the current fiscal year.

(3) The Adviser has agreed to temporarily pay for all operating expenses (excluding acquired fund fees and expenses ("AFFE")) incurred by the High Yield (MACS) Fund through at least March 29, 2019 to the extent necessary to limit Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses for the Fund to 0.25% of the Fund's average daily net assets ("temporary expense limitation"). The temporary expense limitation may be discontinued at any time by the Board of Trustees. The Adviser may not recoup amounts subject to the temporary expense limitation in future periods. The table shows the net expenses of the Fund as 0.25% reflecting the fact that the Fund is used to implement certain fixed-income strategies that are offered to Eligible Investors (as such are defined in the statutory Prospectus). Investors should carefully consider the separate fees charged in connection with investment in the Fund.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the High Yield (MACS) Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same (taking into account the temporary expense limitation only in the first year). Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>	<u>5 Years</u>	<u>10 Years</u>
\$26	\$120	\$223	\$525

Portfolio Turnover

The High Yield (MACS) Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance. The Fund commenced operations after the fiscal year end and therefore does not have any portfolio turnover as of the fiscal year end.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The High Yield (MACS) Fund invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in a diversified portfolio of domestic and foreign high yield instruments (“junk bonds”), defined as bonds, convertible securities, forward commitments, loan participations and assignments, preferred stocks and Rule 144A securities. High yield instruments are securities rated below investment grade by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. (“Moody’s”), or equivalently rated by Standard & Poor’s Ratings Services (“Standard & Poor’s”) or Fitch Ratings, Inc. (“Fitch”), or, if unrated, determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality.

The remainder of the High Yield (MACS) Fund’s assets may be invested in investment grade instruments including bonds, debt securities, convertible securities and other similar instruments issued by various U.S. and non-U.S. public- or private-sector entities, and loan participations and assignments.

The average portfolio duration of the High Yield (MACS) Fund normally varies within two years (plus or minus) of the duration of the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Corporate High-Yield Index (the “Barclays Index”) at any point in time. The Barclays Index had a duration of 3.94 years as of January 31, 2018. Duration is a measure of the expected life of a fixed income security that is used to determine the sensitivity of a security’s price to changes in interest rates.

The Fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in securities and instruments that are economically tied to emerging market countries.

The High Yield (MACS) Fund may invest up to 5% of its net assets in derivative instruments, such as options, futures contracts or swap agreements for both bona fide hedging purposes and for speculative purposes. From time to time, the Fund may experience significant inflows; if this occurs, the Fund may, on a temporary or interim basis, invest these new assets (potentially in an amount which may approach up to 100% of the Fund’s total net assets if new flows were extremely large relative to the Fund’s current assets) in a combination of derivative instruments and other investment companies, including exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”), until such time as the Adviser can identify and invest in appropriate high yield instruments in accordance with the Fund’s principal strategy. The Fund may purchase or sell securities on a when-issued, delayed delivery or forward commitment basis. The Fund may, without limitation, seek to obtain market exposure to the securities in which it primarily invests by entering into a series of purchase and sale contracts or by using other investment techniques (such as buy backs or dollar rolls).

In selecting investments for the High Yield (MACS) Fund, the Adviser will consider the risks and opportunities presented by the industries within the high yield universe. The Adviser evaluates the bond issuers within the selected industries and identifies those investments which the Adviser believes have favorable risk reward characteristics and match the Adviser’s investing philosophy. The Adviser evaluates various criteria such as historical and future expected financial performance, management tenure and experience, capital structure, free cash flow generation, barriers to entry, security protections, yield and relative value, and ownership structure. Investments are targeted that have individual yield premiums which appear to be favorable and are viewed by the Adviser as having a comparable or lower probability of default and/or loss risk.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

Losing all or a portion of your investment is a risk of investing in the High Yield (MACS) Fund. The success of the Fund cannot be guaranteed. There are risks associated with investments in the types of securities in which the Fund invests. These risks include:

- **High Yield Securities Risk.** High yield securities (or “junk bonds”) entail greater risk of loss of principal because of their greater exposure to credit risk. High yield bond issuers are more likely to suffer an adverse change in financial condition that would result in the inability to meet a financial obligation. Accordingly, securities issued by such companies carry a higher risk of default and should be considered speculative.
- **Counterparty Risk.** Fund transactions involving a counterparty are subject to the risk that the counterparty or a third party will not fulfill its obligation to the High Yield (MACS) Fund. Counterparty risk may arise because of the counterparty’s financial condition (*i.e.*, financial difficulties, bankruptcy, or insolvency), market activities and developments, or other reasons, whether foreseen or not. A counterparty’s inability to fulfill its obligation may result in significant financial loss to the Fund.
- **Credit Risk.** The issuers of the bonds and other instruments held by the High Yield (MACS) Fund may not be able to make interest or principal payments.
- **Market and Regulatory Risk.** Events in the financial markets and economy may cause volatility and uncertainty and adversely impact the Fund’s performance. Market events may affect a single issuer, industry, sector, or the market as a whole. Traditionally liquid investments may experience periods of diminished liquidity. Governmental and regulatory actions, including tax law changes, may also impair portfolio management and have unexpected or adverse consequences on particular markets, strategies, or investments.
- **Management Risk.** The High Yield (MACS) Fund is an actively managed portfolio. The Adviser’s management practices and investment strategies might not work to produce the desired results.
- **Interest Rate Risk.** The value of the Fund’s investments in fixed-income securities will change based on changes in interest rates. If interest rates increase, the value of these investments generally declines. Securities with greater interest rate sensitivity and longer maturities generally are subject to greater fluctuations in value. Given that the Federal Reserve has begun to raise interest rates, the Fund may face a heightened level of interest rate risk.

- **Liquidity Risk.** Reduced liquidity in the bond markets can result from a number of events, such as limited trading activity, reductions in bond inventory, and rapid or unexpected changes in interest rates. Less liquid markets could lead to greater price volatility and limit the Fund's ability to sell a holding at a suitable price.
- **Derivatives Risk.** Derivatives involve the risk of improper valuation, the risk of ambiguous documentation and the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying security. Losses from a derivative instrument may be greater than the amount invested in the derivative instrument. Certain derivatives have the potential for unlimited losses, regardless of the size of the initial investment.
- **ETF and Mutual Fund Risk.** When the High Yield (MACS) Fund invests in an ETF or mutual fund, it will bear additional expenses based on its pro rata share of the ETF's or mutual fund's operating expenses, including the potential duplication of management fees. The risk of owning an ETF or mutual fund generally reflects the risks of owning the underlying securities that the ETF or mutual fund holds. The Fund also will incur brokerage costs when it purchases ETFs.
- **Preferred Stock Risk.** Preferred stocks may be more volatile than fixed income securities and are more correlated with the issuer's underlying common stock than fixed income securities. Additionally, the dividend on a preferred stock may be changed or omitted by the issuer.
- **Foreign and Emerging Market Securities Risk.** Investments in foreign currencies and foreign issuers are subject to additional risks, including political and economic risks, greater volatility, civil conflicts and war, sanctions or other measures by the United States or other governments, liquidity risks, currency fluctuations, higher transaction costs, delayed settlement, possible foreign controls on investment, expropriation and nationalization risks, and less stringent investor protection and disclosure standards of foreign markets. Events and evolving conditions in certain economies or markets may alter the risks associated with investments tied to countries or regions that historically were perceived as comparatively stable becoming riskier and more volatile. These risks are magnified in countries in "emerging markets." Emerging market countries typically have less-established market economies than developed countries and may face greater social, economic, regulatory and political uncertainties. In addition, emerging markets typically present greater illiquidity and price volatility concerns due to smaller or limited local capital markets and greater difficulty in determining market valuations of securities due to limited public information on issuers.
- **Loan Participation and Assignment Risk.** Loan participations and assignments involve special types of risk, including credit risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, and the risks of being a lender. Bank loans (*i.e.*, loan participations and assignments), like other high yield corporate debt obligations, have a higher risk of default and may be less liquid and/or become illiquid.
- **Rule 144A Securities Risk.** The market for Rule 144A securities typically is less active than the market for publicly-traded securities. Rule 144A securities carry the risk that the liquidity of these securities may become impaired, making it more difficult for the Fund to sell these securities.
- **Convertible Securities Risk.** Convertible securities are subject to the risks of both debt securities and equity securities. The values of convertible securities tend to decline as interest rates rise and, due to the conversion feature, tend to vary with fluctuations in the market value of the underlying common or preferred stock.
- **Risks Associated with Inflation and Deflation.** Rising cost of living may erode the purchasing power of an investment over time. Deflation risk is the risk that prices throughout the economy decline over time — the opposite of inflation.
- **Newer Fund Risk.** The High Yield (MACS) Fund is newer with limited operating history and there can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size, in which case the Board may determine to liquidate the Fund.

Performance

When the High Yield (MACS) Fund has been in operation for a full calendar year, performance information will be shown here. Updated performance information will be available on the Fund's website at www.piamutualfunds.com or by calling the Fund toll-free at 1-800-251-1970.

Management

Investment Adviser: Pacific Income Advisers, Inc. is the investment adviser of the High Yield (MACS) Fund.

Portfolio Managers: Mr. Lloyd McAdams, President and Chief Investment Officer and Mr. Michael Yean, Vice President and Credit Analyst are co-portfolio managers, and together they are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio. Mr. McAdams and Mr. Yean have co-managed the Fund since December 2017.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

You may purchase, exchange, or redeem High Yield (MACS) Fund shares on any business day by written request via mail (PIA High Yield (MACS) Fund, c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201-0701), by telephone at 1-800-251-1970, or through a financial intermediary. You may also purchase and redeem Fund shares by wire transfer. Investors who wish to purchase, exchange or redeem Fund shares through a financial intermediary should contact the financial intermediary directly. The minimum initial and subsequent investment amounts are shown below.

Type of Account	To Open Your Account	To Add to Your Account
Regular Accounts	\$1,000	\$50
Retirement Accounts	\$100	\$50
Automatic Investment Plan	\$50	\$50

Tax Information

High Yield (MACS) Fund distributions are taxable and will be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you invest through an individual retirement account (“IRA”), 401(k) plan, or other tax-deferred arrangement. Distributions on investments made through tax-deferred arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of assets from those accounts.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase the High Yield (MACS) Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary, the Fund and/or the Adviser may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.