

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

FORM 485BPOS

Post-effective amendments [Rule 485(b)]

Filing Date: **2013-01-09**
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FILER

CCA Investments Trust

CIK: [1557802](#) | IRS No.: **000000000** | Fiscal Year End: **1231**
Type: **485BPOS** | Act: **33** | File No.: [333-184138](#) | Film No.: **13520380**

Mailing Address	Business Address
<i>190 NORTH CANON DRIVE SUITE 402 BEVERLY HILLS CA 90210</i>	<i>190 NORTH CANON DRIVE SUITE 402 BEVERLY HILLS CA 90210 310-432-0010</i>

CCA Investments Trust

CIK: [1557802](#) | IRS No.: **000000000** | Fiscal Year End: **1231**
Type: **485BPOS** | Act: **40** | File No.: [811-22753](#) | Film No.: **13520381**

Mailing Address	Business Address
<i>190 NORTH CANON DRIVE SUITE 402 BEVERLY HILLS CA 90210</i>	<i>190 NORTH CANON DRIVE SUITE 402 BEVERLY HILLS CA 90210 310-432-0010</i>

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D. C. 20549

REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

Pre-Effective Amendment No.

Post-Effective Amendment No. 1

and/or

REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT OF 1940

Amendment No. 2

(Check appropriate box or boxes.)

CCA Investments Trust

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Charter)

190 North Canon Cr., Suite 402

Beverly Hills, CA 90210

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)(Zip Code)

Registrant' s Telephone Number, including Area Code: **(310) 432-0010**

CT Corporation System

Corporation Trust Center

1300 East 9th Street

Cleveland, OH 44114

(Name and Address of Agent for Service)

With copy to:

Donald S. Mendelsohn

Thompson Hine LLP

312 Walnut Street, 14th Floor

Cincinnati, OH 45202

Approximate date of proposed public offering:

It is proposed that this filing will become effective:

Immediately upon filing pursuant to paragraph (b)

On (date) pursuant to paragraph (b)

60 days after filing pursuant to paragraph (a)(1)

On (date) pursuant to paragraph (a)(1)

75 days after filing pursuant to paragraph (a)(2)

On (date) pursuant to paragraph (a)(2) of Rule 485.

If appropriate, check the following box:

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

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933 and the Investment Company Act of 1940, the Registrant has duly caused this Registration Statement to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in the City of Cincinnati, State of Ohio, on the 9th day of January, 2013.

CCA Investments Trust

By: /s/ Donald S. Mendelsohn
Donald S. Mendelsohn, Attorney-in-Fact

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, this Registration Statement has been signed below by the following persons in the capacities and on January 9, 2013.

Name	Title
Adam Checchi*	Trustee, President and Principal Executive Officer
Wes Gallup*	Treasurer and Principal Financial Officer
Matthew Hart*	Trustee
Brian Cohen*	Trustee

*By: /s/ Donald S. Mendelsohn
Donald S. Mendelsohn, Attorney-in-Fact

Exhibit Index

EX-101.INS
XBRL Instance Document

EX-101.SCH
XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document

EX-101.CAL
XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase

EX-101.DEF
XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase

EX-101.LAB
XBRL Taxonomy Extension Labels Linkbase

EX-101.PRE
XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase

CCA Core Return Fund

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Fund seeks to provide long-term total return.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF THE FUND

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

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

Shareholder Fees CCA Core Return Fund	Institutional Class	Investor Class
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a % of offering price)	none	none
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a % of original purchase price)	none	none
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and other Distributions	none	none
Redemption Fee (as a % of amount redeemed, if sold within 60 days)	2.00%	2.00%

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Annual Fund Operating Expenses CCA Core Return Fund	Institutional Class	Investor Class
Management Fees	0.75%	0.75%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	none	0.25%
Other Expenses	[1] 2.09%	2.09%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	[1][2] 0.03%	0.03%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	2.87%	3.12%
Fee Waiver	[3] (1.97%)	(1.97%)
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver	0.90%	1.15%

[1] Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

[2] Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies.

[3] The Fund's adviser has contractually agreed to reduce its fees and to reimburse expenses, at least through March 31, 2014, to ensure that total annual Fund operating expenses after fee waiver and reimbursement (exclusive of any 12b-1 fees, interest expenses, dividend expenses on short sales, taxes, brokerage commissions, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, or extraordinary expenses such as litigation) will not exceed 0.90% of the average daily net assets attributable to the Institutional Class or Investor Class shares, respectively. These fee waivers and expense reimbursements are subject to possible recoupment from the Fund within three years after the end of the fiscal year in which the waiver or reimbursement occurs, if such recoupment can be achieved within the foregoing expense limits. This agreement may be terminated only by the Fund's Board of Trustees, on 60 days written notice to the Fund's adviser.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each

year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based upon these assumptions your costs would be:

	Expense Example CCA Core Return Fund (USD \$)	Expense Example, with Redemption, 1 Year	Expense Example, with Redemption, 3 Years
Institutional Class	92		702
Investor Class	117		777

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund attempts to capture the performance of 90% of the domestic and international equity and fixed income markets by employing an investment approach designed to focus on all securities other than those that have the highest expected return sensitivity, as determined by the Fund's sub-adviser, Checchi Capital Advisers, LLC ("CCA"). For this purpose, expected return sensitivity of a security is CCA's estimation of the volatility of the security relative to the volatility of the global equity and fixed income markets. CCA uses a proprietary scoring algorithm to rank the world's investable equity and fixed income securities by expected return sensitivity. CCA considers an equity security to be investable if the security is publicly traded and has a market capitalization of \$50 million or more. CCA considers a fixed income security to be investable if the security is rated CCC or higher by S&P or Caa2 or higher by Moody's. The algorithm uses fundamental and technical variables to score each security. The sub-adviser periodically scores and ranks the securities in its universe of the world's investable equity and fixed income securities, and divides the universe into market value deciles by score. CCA manages the Fund to closely approximate the key characteristics of the nine deciles other than the top decile (i.e., the 90% of the world's securities by market value, excluding the 10% that provide the highest expected return sensitivity based on the score). For this purpose, CCA invests in a sampling of securities that, in the aggregate, are selected to provide performance that corresponds generally to the performance of the nine deciles. The securities in the nine deciles will change from time to time. Every two months, CCA conducts its periodic scoring and ranking of the universe and modifies the Fund's holdings accordingly.

The Fund anticipates that approximately 40-60% of its assets will be selected to track the MSCIACWI All Cap Index, a market capitalization weighted index designed to measure the performance of developed and emerging market equity securities. The Fund anticipates that approximately 40-60% of its assets will be selected to track the Barclays Global Aggregate Index, which provides a broad-based measure of the global fixed income market and has three major components, the U.S. Aggregate, the Pan-European Aggregate, and the Asian-Pacific Aggregate Indices. The Fund will periodically rebalance its portfolio to approximate the world's allocation of equity and fixed income securities, less those allocated to the top decile described above.

The Fund may invest in fixed income securities of any maturity or credit rating, although CCA expects that the Fund's fixed income securities will consist primarily of securities rated investment grade or higher (BBB- or higher by S&P or Baa3 or higher by Moody's). The Fund may also invest in exchange traded funds (ETFs) to gain exposure to a geographic or other sector of the markets if CCA deems it is more efficient to do so than to invest in individual securities.

The Fund may borrow money from banks to help manage Fund inflows and outflows, such as to avoid having to sell portfolio investments in order to meet net redemptions. The Fund also may borrow money from banks to make additional portfolio investments when the sub-adviser believes market conditions are appropriate. The Fund may borrow an amount equal to as much as one-third of the value of its total assets (which includes the amount borrowed).

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT RISKS

As with all mutual funds, there is the risk that you could lose money through your investment in the Fund. The Fund is not intended to be a complete investment program. Many factors affect the Fund's net asset value and performance. The Fund is subject to the risks associated with the global stock and bond markets, any of which could cause an investment to lose money.

Management Risk. The sub-adviser's dependence on its proprietary algorithm methodology and judgments about the attractiveness, value and potential appreciation of particular sectors, asset classes and securities in which the Fund invests may prove to be incorrect and may not produce the desired results. The Fund is also subject to sampling risk, which is the chance that the securities selected for the Fund will not provide investment performance matching that of the Fund's target of 90% of the investable world securities.

Foreign Investment Risk. Foreign investments, including ADRs, may be riskier than U.S. investments for many reasons, such as changes in currency exchange rates and unstable political, social and economic conditions.

Emerging Market Risk. At times the Fund may have exposure to emerging markets. Emerging markets are riskier than more developed markets because they tend to develop unevenly and may never fully develop. Investments in emerging markets may be considered speculative. Emerging markets are more likely to experience hyperinflation and currency devaluations, which adversely affect returns to U.S. investors. In addition, many emerging securities markets have far lower trading volumes and less liquidity than developed markets.

Issuer Risk. The value of a security may decline for a number of reasons which directly relate to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's goods or services, as well as the historical and prospective earnings of the issuer and the value of its assets.

Limited History of Operations Risk. The Fund is a new mutual fund and has a limited history of operations. The adviser is also new with a limited history of operations and the adviser has not previously managed a mutual fund. While the sub-adviser has been acting as an investment adviser for more than four years, it has not previously managed a mutual fund.

Smaller Company Risk. Investments in securities issued by smaller capitalization companies (including micro-cap, small-cap and mid-cap) involve greater risk than investments in large-capitalization companies. The value of securities issued by smaller capitalization companies may go up or down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably, due to narrower markets and more limited managerial and financial resources than large-cap companies. The Fund's investments in smaller capitalization companies may increase the volatility of the Fund's portfolio.

Fixed Income Risk. The Fund is also subject to bond risks, including interest rate risk, which is the chance that bond prices overall will decline because of rising interest rates; income risk, which is the chance that the Fund's income will decline because of falling interest rates; credit risk, which is the chance that a bond issuer will fail to pay interest and principal in a timely manner, or that negative perceptions of the issuer's ability to make such payments will cause the price of that bond to decline; and call risk, which is the chance that during periods of falling interest rates, issuers of callable bonds may call (redeem) securities with higher coupons or interest rates before their maturity dates. The Fund would then lose any price appreciation above the bond's call price and would be forced to reinvest the unanticipated proceeds at lower interest rates, resulting in a decline in the Fund's income. For mortgage-backed securities, this risk is known as prepayment risk.

High Yield (Junk) Bond Risk. Lower-quality fixed income securities, known as "high yield" or "junk" bonds, present greater risk than bonds of higher quality, including an increased risk of default. An economic downturn or period of rising interest rates could adversely affect the market for these bonds and reduce the Fund's ability to sell its bonds. The lack of a liquid market for these bonds could decrease the Fund's share price.

Defaulted Securities Risk. Repayment of defaulted securities and obligations of distressed issuers (including insolvent issuers or issuers in payment or covenant default, in workout or restructuring or in bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings) is subject to significant uncertainties. Investments in defaulted securities and obligations of distressed issuers are considered speculative, as are junk bonds in general.

Market Risk. The market price of securities owned by the Fund may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. Securities may decline in value due to factors affecting securities markets generally or particular industries represented in the securities markets. The value of a security may decline due to general market conditions which are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. The value of a security may also decline due to factors which affect a particular industry or industries, such as labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry. During a general downturn in the securities markets, multiple asset classes may decline in value simultaneously. Equity securities generally have greater price volatility than fixed income securities.

ETF Risk. Investments in ETFs involve duplication of investment advisory fees and certain other expenses. Investments in ETFs are also subject to brokerage and other trading costs, which could result in greater expenses to the Fund.

Adverse Market Conditions Risk. The performance of the Fund is designed to correlate to the performance of a portion of the universe of investable securities throughout the world. As a consequence, the Fund's performance will suffer during conditions that are adverse to its investment goals.

Liquidity Risk. The markets for certain lightly traded equity securities are often not as liquid as markets for larger capitalization equity securities. For example, relatively few market makers support the secondary markets for certain equity securities and the trading volume is generally lower. Accordingly, these secondary markets (generally or for a particular security) could contract under real or perceived adverse market or economic conditions. These factors may have an adverse effect on the Fund's ability to dispose of particular portfolio investments and may limit the ability of the Fund to obtain accurate market quotations for purposes of valuing securities and calculating net asset value.

Leverage Risk. Borrowing magnifies the potential for losses and exposes the Fund to interest expenses on money borrowed.

PERFORMANCE

Because the Fund has less than a full calendar year of investment operations, no performance information is presented for the Fund at this time. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of the Prospectus. Also, shareholder reports containing financial and performance information will be mailed to shareholders semi-annually. Updated performance information will be available at no cost by calling 1-800-595-4866 and may also be available at www.ccafunds.com.

CCA Aggressive Return Fund

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Fund seeks to provide long-term total return.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF THE FUND

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

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

Shareholder Fees CCA Aggressive Return Fund	Institutional Class	Investor Class
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a % of offering price)	none	none
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a % of original purchase price)	none	none
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and other Distributions	none	none
Redemption Fee (as a % of amount redeemed, if sold within 60 days)	2.00%	2.00%

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Annual Fund Operating Expenses CCA Aggressive Return Fund	Institutional Class	Investor Class
Management Fees	0.75%	0.75%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	none	0.25%
Other Expenses	[1] 2.09%	2.09%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	[1][2] 0.03%	0.03%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	2.87%	3.12%
Fee Waiver	[3] (1.97%)	(1.97%)
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver	0.90%	1.15%

[1] Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

[2] Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies.

[3] The Fund's adviser has contractually agreed to reduce its fees and to reimburse expenses, at least through March 31, 2014, to ensure that total annual Fund operating expenses after fee waiver and reimbursement (exclusive of any 12b-1 fees, interest expenses, dividend expenses on short sales, taxes, brokerage commissions, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, or extraordinary expenses such as litigation) will not exceed 0.90% of the average daily net assets attributable to the Institutional Class or Investor Class shares, respectively. These fee waivers and expense reimbursements are subject to possible recoupment from the Fund within three years after the end of the fiscal year in which the waiver or reimbursement occurs, if such recoupment can be achieved within the foregoing expense limits. This agreement may be terminated only by the Fund's Board of Trustees, on 60 days written notice to the Fund's adviser.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based upon these assumptions your costs would be:

Expense Example CCA Aggressive Return Fund (USD \$)	Expense Example, with Redemption, 1 Year	Expense Example, with Redemption, 3 Years
Institutional Class	92	702

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund attempts to capture the performance of the riskier portion of the domestic and international equity and fixed income markets by employing an investment approach designed to focus on those described securities that have the highest expected return sensitivity, as determined by the Fund's sub-adviser, Checchi Capital Advisers, LLC ("CCA"). For this purpose, expected return sensitivity of a security is CCA's estimation of the volatility of the security relative to the volatility of the global equity and fixed income markets. CCA uses a proprietary scoring algorithm to rank the world's investable equity and fixed income securities by expected return sensitivity. CCA considers an equity security to be investable if the security is publicly traded and has a market capitalization of \$50 million or more. CCA considers a fixed income security to be investable if the security is rated CCC or higher by S&P or Caa2 or higher by Moody's. The algorithm uses fundamental and technical variables to score each security. The sub-adviser periodically scores and ranks the securities in its universe of the world's investable equity and fixed income securities, and divides the universe into market value deciles by score. CCA manages the Fund to closely approximate the key characteristics of the top decile (i.e., the 10% of the world's securities by market value that provide the highest expected return sensitivity based on the score). For this purpose, CCA invests in a sampling of securities that, in the aggregate, are selected to provide performance that corresponds generally to the performance of the top decile. The securities in the top decile will change from time to time. Every two months, CCA conducts its periodic scoring and ranking of the universe and modifies the Fund's holdings accordingly. The mix between equity and fixed income securities is expected to vary significantly from time to time, and it is possible for the Fund to be 100% invested in either asset class at any time.

The Fund's adviser, Checchi Capital Fund Advisers, LLC ("CCFA"), and sub-adviser, CCA, consider the Fund to be aggressive and subject to substantially more risk than the CCA Core Return Fund (see below). The Fund is expected to be less diversified among asset classes and sectors of the domestic and international equity and fixed income markets, and to be subject to greater risk of loss and higher volatility than the CCA Core Return Fund.

It is likely that a substantial portion of the Fund's equity investments will consist of securities of companies with smaller market capitalizations (including mid cap, small cap and micro cap securities) in developed and emerging countries and that a substantial portion of the Fund's fixed income securities will consist of securities rated below investment grade (BB+ or lower by S&P and Ba1 or lower by Moody's), or so called "junk bonds," of companies in developed and emerging market countries. The Fund may invest in fixed income securities of any maturity or credit rating. The Fund may also invest in exchange traded funds (ETFs) to gain exposure to a geographic or other sector of the markets if CCA deems it is more efficient to do so than to invest in individual securities.

The Fund may borrow money from banks to help manage Fund inflows and outflows, such as to avoid having to sell portfolio investments in order to meet net redemptions. The Fund also may borrow money from banks to make additional portfolio investments when the sub-adviser believes market conditions are appropriate. The Fund may borrow an amount equal to as much as one-third of the value of its total assets (which includes the amount borrowed).

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT RISKS

As with all mutual funds, there is the risk that you could lose money through your investment in the Fund. The Fund is not intended to be a complete investment program. Many factors affect the Fund's net asset value and performance. The Fund is subject to the risks associated with the global stock and bond markets, any of which could cause an investment to lose money.

Management Risk. The sub-adviser's dependence on its proprietary algorithm methodology and judgments about the securities in which the Fund invests may prove to be incorrect and may not produce the desired results. The Fund is also subject to sampling risk, which is the chance that the securities selected for the Fund will not provide investment performance matching that of the Fund's target allocation of the top decile of investable world securities that provide the highest expected return sensitivity.

Foreign Investment Risk. Foreign investments, including ADRs, may be riskier than U.S. investments for many reasons, such as changes in currency exchange rates and unstable political, social and economic conditions.

Emerging Market Risk. The Fund intends to have exposure to emerging markets. Emerging markets are riskier than more developed markets because they tend to develop unevenly and may never fully develop. Investments in emerging markets may be considered speculative. Emerging markets are more likely to experience hyperinflation and currency devaluations, which adversely affect returns to U.S. investors. In addition, many emerging securities markets have far lower trading volumes and less liquidity than developed markets.

Sector Risk. Equity securities within the same sector (e.g. Technology) may decline in price due to sector-specific market or economic developments.

Issuer Risk. The value of a security may decline for a number of reasons which directly relate to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's goods or services, as well as the historical and prospective earnings of the issuer and the value of its assets.

Limited History of Operations Risk. The Fund is a new mutual fund and has a limited history of operations. The adviser is also new with a limited history of operations and has not previously managed a mutual fund. While the sub-adviser has been acting as an investment adviser for more than four years, it has not previously managed a mutual fund.

Smaller Company Risk. Smaller cap equity securities (including micro-cap, small-cap and mid-cap) involve greater risk than investments in large-cap companies and may be very sensitive to changing economic conditions and market downturns because the issuers often have narrow markets, fewer product lines, and limited managerial and financial resources, resulting in volatile equity security prices and a limited ability to sell them at a desirable time or price.

Fixed Income Risk. The Fund is also subject to bond risks, including interest rate risk, which is the chance that bond prices overall will decline because of rising interest rates; income risk, which is the chance that the Fund's income will decline because of falling interest rates; credit risk, which is the chance that a bond issuer will fail to pay interest and principal in a timely manner, or that negative perceptions of the issuer's ability to make such payments will cause the price of that bond to decline; and call risk, which is the chance that during periods of falling interest rates, issuers of callable bonds may call (redeem) securities with higher coupons or interest rates before their maturity dates. The Fund would then lose any price appreciation above the bond's call price and would be forced to reinvest the unanticipated proceeds at lower interest rates, resulting in a decline in the Fund's income. For mortgage-backed securities, this risk is known as prepayment risk.

High Yield (Junk) Bond Risk. Lower-quality fixed income securities, known as "high yield" or "junk" bonds, present greater risk than bonds of higher quality, including an increased risk of default. An economic downturn or period of rising interest rates could adversely affect the market for these bonds and reduce the Fund's ability to sell its bonds. The lack of a liquid market for these bonds could decrease the Fund's share price.

Defaulted Securities Risk. Repayment of defaulted securities and obligations of distressed issuers (including insolvent issuers or issuers in payment or covenant default, in workout or restructuring or in bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings) is subject to significant uncertainties. Investments in defaulted securities and obligations of distressed issuers are considered speculative, as are junk bonds in general.

Market Risk. The market price of securities owned by the Fund may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. Securities may decline in value due to factors affecting securities markets generally or particular industries represented in the securities markets. The value of a security may decline due to general market conditions which are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. The value of a security may also decline due to factors which affect a particular industry or industries, such as labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry. During a general downturn in the securities markets, multiple asset classes may decline in value simultaneously. The Fund may, at times, become focused in stocks of a particular sector, category, or group of companies. Equity securities generally have greater price volatility than fixed income securities.

ETF Risk. Investments in ETFs involve duplication of investment advisory fees and certain other expenses. Investments in ETFs are also subject to brokerage and other trading costs, which could result in greater expenses to the Fund.

Adverse Market Conditions Risk. The performance of the Fund is designed to correlate to the performance of a portion of the universe of investable securities throughout the world. As a consequence, the Fund's performance will suffer during conditions that are adverse to its investment goals.

Liquidity Risk. The markets for certain lightly traded equity securities are often not as liquid as markets for larger capitalization equity securities. For example, relatively few market makers support the secondary markets for certain equity securities and the trading volume is generally lower. Accordingly, these secondary markets (generally or for a particular security) could contract under real or perceived adverse market or economic conditions. These factors may have an adverse effect on the Fund's ability to dispose of particular portfolio investments and may limit the ability of the Fund to obtain accurate market quotations for purposes of valuing securities and calculating net asset value.

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Label	Element	Value
Risk/Return:	rr_RiskReturnAbstract	
Document Type	dei_DocumentType	485BPOS
Document Period End Date	dei_DocumentPeriodEndDate	Dec. 26, 2012
Registrant Name	dei_EntityRegistrantName	CCA Investments Trust
Central Index Key	dei_EntityCentralIndexKey	0001557802
Amendment Flag	dei_AmendmentFlag	false
Prospectus Date	rr_ProspectusDate	Dec. 26, 2012
CCA Core Return Fund		
Risk/Return:	rr_RiskReturnAbstract	
Objective [Heading]	rr_ObjectiveHeading	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE
Objective, Primary [Text Block]	rr_ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock	The Fund seeks to provide long-term total return.
Expense [Heading]	rr_ExpenseHeading	FEES AND EXPENSES OF THE FUND
Expense Narrative [Text Block]	rr_ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock	This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund.
Shareholder Fees [Text]	rr_ShareholderFeesCaption	Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)
Operating Expenses Caption [Text]	rr_OperatingExpensesCaption	Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

[Portfolio](#)

[Turnover](#)

[\[Heading\]](#)

[Portfolio](#)

[Turnover](#)

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rr_PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock

[Expense](#)

[Example](#)

[\[Heading\]](#)

[Expense](#)

[Example](#)

[Narrative](#)

[\[Text Block\]](#)

rr_ExpenseExampleHeading

rr_ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

Portfolio Turnover

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[Strategy](#)
[Heading] rr_StrategyHeading

[Strategy](#)
[Narrative](#)
[Text Block]

rr_StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based upon these assumptions your costs would be:

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund attempts to capture the performance of 90% of the domestic and international equity and fixed income markets by employing an investment approach designed to focus on all securities other than those that have the highest expected return sensitivity, as determined by the Fund's sub-adviser, Checchi Capital Advisers, LLC ("CCA"). For this purpose, expected return sensitivity of a security is CCA's estimation of the volatility of the security relative to the volatility of the global equity and fixed income markets. CCA uses a proprietary scoring algorithm to rank the world's investable equity and fixed income securities by expected return sensitivity. CCA considers an equity

security to be investable if the security is publicly traded and has a market capitalization of \$50 million or more. CCA considers a fixed income security to be investable if the security is rated CCC or higher by S&P or Caa2 or higher by Moody's. The algorithm uses fundamental and technical variables to score each security. The sub-adviser periodically scores and ranks the securities in its universe of the world's investable equity and fixed income securities, and divides the universe into market value deciles by score. CCA manages the Fund to closely approximate the key characteristics of the nine deciles other than the top decile (i.e., the 90% of the world's securities by market value, excluding the 10% that provide the highest expected return sensitivity based on the score). For this purpose, CCA invests in a sampling of securities that, in the aggregate, are

selected to provide performance that corresponds generally to the performance of the nine deciles. The securities in the nine deciles will change from time to time. Every two months, CCA conducts its periodic scoring and ranking of the universe and modifies the Fund's holdings accordingly.

The Fund anticipates that approximately 40-60% of its assets will be selected to track the MSCIACWI All Cap Index, a market capitalization weighted index designed to measure the performance of developed and emerging market equity securities.

The Fund anticipates that approximately 40-60% of its assets will be selected to track the Barclays Global Aggregate Index, which provides a broad-based measure of the global fixed income market and has three major components, the U.S. Aggregate, the Pan-European

Aggregate, and the Asian-Pacific Aggregate Indices. The Fund will periodically rebalance its portfolio to approximate the world's allocation of equity and fixed income securities, less those allocated to the top decile described above.

The Fund may invest in fixed income securities of any maturity or credit rating, although CCA expects that the Fund's fixed income securities will consist primarily of securities rated investment grade or higher (BBB- or higher by S&P or Baa3 or higher by Moody's). The Fund may also invest in exchange traded funds (ETFs) to gain exposure to a geographic or other sector of the markets if CCA deems it is more efficient to do so than to invest in individual securities. The Fund may borrow money from banks to help manage Fund inflows and outflows, such as to avoid having to sell

portfolio investments in order to meet net redemptions. The Fund also may borrow money from banks to make additional portfolio investments when the sub-adviser believes market conditions are appropriate. The Fund may borrow an amount equal to as much as one-third of the value of its total assets (which includes the amount borrowed).

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT RISKS

As with all mutual funds, there is the risk that you could lose money through your investment in the Fund. The Fund is not intended to be a complete investment program. Many factors affect the Fund's net asset value and performance. The Fund is subject to the risks associated with the global stock and bond markets, any of which could cause an investment to lose money.

Management Risk. The sub-adviser's

[Risk](#)
[Heading] rr_RiskHeading

[Risk](#)
[Narrative](#)
[Text Block]

rr_RiskNarrativeTextBlock

dependence on its proprietary algorithm methodology and judgments about the attractiveness, value and potential appreciation of particular sectors, asset classes and securities in which the Fund invests may prove to be incorrect and may not produce the desired results. The Fund is also subject to sampling risk, which is the chance that the securities selected for the Fund will not provide investment performance matching that of the Fund's target of 90% of the investable world securities.

Foreign Investment Risk.

Foreign investments, including ADRs, may be riskier than U.S. investments for many reasons, such as changes in currency exchange rates and unstable political, social and economic conditions.

Emerging Market Risk. At times the Fund may have exposure to emerging markets. Emerging markets

are riskier than more developed markets because they tend to develop unevenly and may never fully develop.

Investments in emerging markets may be considered speculative.

Emerging markets are more likely to experience hyperinflation and currency devaluations, which adversely affect returns to U.S. investors. In addition, many emerging securities markets have far lower trading volumes and less liquidity than developed markets.

Issuer Risk. The value of a security may decline for a number of reasons which directly relate to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's goods or services, as well as the historical and prospective earnings of the issuer and the value of its assets.

Limited History of Operations Risk. The Fund is a new

mutual fund and has a limited history of operations. The adviser is also new with a limited history of operations and the adviser has not previously managed a mutual fund. While the sub-adviser has been acting as an investment adviser for more than four years, it has not previously managed a mutual fund.

Smaller Company Risk. Investments in securities issued by smaller capitalization companies (including micro-cap, small-cap and mid-cap) involve greater risk than investments in large-capitalization companies. The value of securities issued by smaller capitalization companies may go up or down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably, due to narrower markets and more limited managerial and financial resources than large-cap companies. The Fund's investments in smaller capitalization companies may

increase the volatility of the Fund's portfolio.

Fixed Income Risk. The Fund is also subject to bond risks, including interest rate risk, which is the chance that bond prices overall will decline because of rising interest rates; income risk, which is the chance that the Fund's income will decline because of falling interest rates; credit risk, which is the chance that a bond issuer will fail to pay interest and principal in a timely manner, or that negative perceptions of the issuer's ability to make such payments will cause the price of that bond to decline; and call risk, which is the chance that during periods of falling interest rates, issuers of callable bonds may call (redeem) securities with higher coupons or interest rates before their maturity dates. The Fund would then lose any price appreciation above the bond's call price and would be forced to reinvest the

unanticipated proceeds at lower interest rates, resulting in a decline in the Fund's income. For mortgage-backed securities, this risk is known as prepayment risk.

High Yield (Junk) Bond Risk.

Lower-quality fixed income securities, known as "high yield" or "junk" bonds, present greater risk than bonds of higher quality, including an increased risk of default. An economic downturn or period of rising interest rates could adversely affect the market for these bonds and reduce the Fund's ability to sell its bonds. The lack of a liquid market for these bonds could decrease the Fund's share price.

Defaulted Securities Risk.

Repayment of defaulted securities and obligations of distressed issuers (including insolvent issuers or issuers in payment or covenant default, in workout or restructuring or in bankruptcy or insolvency

proceedings) is subject to significant uncertainties. Investments in defaulted securities and obligations of distressed issuers are considered speculative, as are junk bonds in general.

Market Risk. The market price of securities owned by the Fund may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. Securities may decline in value due to factors affecting securities markets generally or particular industries represented in the securities markets. The value of a security may decline due to general market conditions which are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. The value of a security may also decline due to factors

which affect a particular industry or industries, such as labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry. During a general downturn in the securities markets, multiple asset classes may decline in value simultaneously. Equity securities generally have greater price volatility than fixed income securities.

ETF Risk.

Investments in ETFs involve duplication of investment advisory fees and certain other expenses. Investments in ETFs are also subject to brokerage and other trading costs, which could result in greater expenses to the Fund.

Adverse Market Conditions Risk.

The performance of the Fund is designed to correlate to the performance of a portion of the universe of investable securities throughout the world. As a consequence, the Fund's performance

will suffer during conditions that are adverse to its investment goals.

Liquidity Risk.

The markets for certain lightly traded equity securities are often not as liquid as markets for larger capitalization equity securities. For example, relatively few market makers support the secondary markets for certain equity securities and the trading volume is generally lower. Accordingly, these secondary markets (generally or for a particular security) could contract under real or perceived adverse market or economic conditions. These factors may have an adverse effect on the Fund's ability to dispose of particular portfolio investments and may limit the ability of the Fund to obtain accurate market quotations for purposes of valuing securities and calculating net asset value.

Leverage Risk.

Borrowing magnifies the potential for losses

[Risk Lose Money](#)
[Text]

rr_RiskLoseMoney

[Bar Chart and](#)

[Performance Table](#)

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[Performance](#)

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[Performance](#)

[Availability Phone](#)

[Text]

[Performance](#)

[Availability WebSiteAddress](#)

and exposes the Fund to interest expenses on money borrowed.

As with all mutual funds, there is the risk that you could lose money through your investment in the Fund.

PERFORMANCE

Because the Fund has less than a full calendar year of investment operations, no performance information is presented for the Fund at this time. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of the Prospectus. Also, shareholder reports containing financial and performance information will be mailed to shareholders semi-annually. Updated performance information will be available at no cost by calling 1-800-595-4866 and may also be available at www.ccafunds.com.

800-595-4866

www.ccafunds.com

[Website](#)

[Address](#)

[\[Text\]](#)

CCA Core

Return Fund

|

Institutional

Class

[Risk/](#)

[Return:](#)

rr_RiskReturnAbstract

[Maximum](#)

[Sales](#)

[Charge](#)

[\(Load\)](#)

[Imposed on](#) rr_MaximumSalesChargeImposedOnPurchasesOverOfferingPrice

none

[Purchases](#)

[\(as a % of](#)

[offering](#)

[price\)](#)

[Maximum](#)

[Deferred](#)

[Sales](#)

[Charge](#)

[\(Load\) \(as a](#) rr_MaximumDeferredSalesChargeOverOther

none

[% of](#)

[original](#)

[purchase](#)

[price\)](#)

[Maximum](#)

[Sales](#)

[Charge](#)

[\(Load\)](#)

[Imposed on](#) rr_MaximumSalesChargeOnReinvestedDividendsAndDistributionsOverOther none

[Reinvested](#)

[Dividends](#)

[and other](#)

[Distributions](#)

[Redemption](#)

[Fee \(as a %](#)

[of amount](#)

[redeemed, if](#) rr_RedemptionFeeOverRedemption

(2.00%)

[sold within](#)

[60](#)

[days\){neg}](#)

[Management](#)

[Fees](#)

rr_ManagementFeesOverAssets

0.75%

[Distribution](#)

[and/or](#)

[Service](#)

rr_DistributionAndService12b1FeesOverAssets

none

[\(12b-1\) Fees](#)

Other Expenses Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Fee Waiver Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver Expense Example with Redemption, 1 Year Expense Example with Redemption, 3 Years	rr_OtherExpensesOverAssets	2.09%	[1]
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver Expense Example with Redemption, 1 Year Expense Example with Redemption, 3 Years	rr_AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesOverAssets	0.03%	[1],[2]
CCA Core Return Fund Investor Class	rr_ExpensesOverAssets	2.87%	
Risk/ Return: Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a % of offering price) Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a % of	rr_FeeWaiverOrReimbursementOverAssets	(1.97%)	[3]
	rr_NetExpensesOverAssets	0.90%	
	rr_ExpenseExampleYear01	92	
	rr_ExpenseExampleYear03	702	
	rr_RiskReturnAbstract		
	rr_MaximumSalesChargeImposedOnPurchasesOverOfferingPrice	none	
	rr_MaximumDeferredSalesChargeOverOther	none	

original purchase price)			
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and other Distributions Redemption Fee (as a % of amount redeemed, if sold within 60 days){neg}	rr_MaximumSalesChargeOnReinvestedDividendsAndDistributionsOverOther	none	
Management Fees Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees Other Expenses Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Fee Waiver Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver Expense Example, with Redemption, 1 Year	rr_ManagementFeesOverAssets	0.75%	
	rr_DistributionAndService12b1FeesOverAssets	0.25%	
	rr_OtherExpensesOverAssets	2.09%	[1]
	rr_AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesOverAssets	0.03%	[1],[2]
	rr_ExpensesOverAssets	3.12%	
	rr_FeeWaiverOrReimbursementOverAssets	(1.97%)	[3]
	rr_NetExpensesOverAssets	1.15%	
	rr_ExpenseExampleYear01	117	

[Expense Example with Redemption 3 Years](#) rr_ExpenseExampleYear03

CCA
Aggressive
Return Fund

[Risk/Return:](#) rr_RiskReturnAbstract

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[Objective Primary \[Text Block\]](#) rr_ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock

[Expense \[Heading\]](#) rr_ExpenseHeading

[Expense Narrative \[Text Block\]](#) rr_ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock

[Shareholder Fees Caption \[Text\]](#) rr_ShareholderFeesCaption

[Operating Expenses Caption \[Text\]](#) rr_OperatingExpensesCaption

[Portfolio Turnover \[Heading\]](#) rr_PortfolioTurnoverHeading

[Portfolio Turnover \[Text Block\]](#)

rr_PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock

777

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Fund seeks to provide long-term total return.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF THE FUND

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

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs

and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based upon these assumptions your costs would be:

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund attempts to capture the performance of the

[Expense Example](#) [Heading] rr_ExpenseExampleHeading

[Expense Example Narrative](#) [Text Block]

rr_ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

[Strategy](#) [Heading] rr_StrategyHeading

[Strategy Narrative](#) [Text Block] rr_StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

riskier portion of the domestic and international equity and fixed income markets by employing an investment approach designed to focus on those described securities that have the highest expected return sensitivity, as determined by the Fund's sub-adviser, Checchi Capital Advisers, LLC ("CCA"). For this purpose, expected return sensitivity of a security is CCA's estimation of the volatility of the security relative to the volatility of the global equity and fixed income markets. CCA uses a proprietary scoring algorithm to rank the world's investable equity and fixed income securities by expected return sensitivity. CCA considers an equity security to be investable if the security is publicly traded and has a market capitalization of \$50 million or more. CCA considers a fixed income security to be investable if the security is rated CCC or higher by S&P or Caa2 or

higher by Moody's. The algorithm uses fundamental and technical variables to score each security. The sub-adviser periodically scores and ranks the securities in its universe of the world's investable equity and fixed income securities, and divides the universe into market value deciles by score. CCA manages the Fund to closely approximate the key characteristics of the top decile (i.e., the 10% of the world's securities by market value that provide the highest expected return sensitivity based on the score). For this purpose, CCA invests in a sampling of securities that, in the aggregate, are selected to provide performance that corresponds generally to the performance of the top decile. The securities in the top decile will change from time to time. Every two months, CCA conducts its periodic scoring and ranking of the universe and modifies the Fund's holdings

accordingly. The mix between equity and fixed income securities is expected to vary significantly from time to time, and it is possible for the Fund to be 100% invested in either asset class at any time.

The Fund's adviser, Checchi Capital Fund Advisers, LLC ("CCFA"), and sub-adviser, CCA, consider the Fund to be aggressive and subject to substantially more risk than the CCA Core Return Fund (see below). The Fund is expected to be less diversified among asset classes and sectors of the domestic and international equity and fixed income markets, and to be subject to greater risk of loss and higher volatility than the CCA Core Return Fund.

It is likely that a substantial portion of the Fund's equity investments will consist of securities of companies with smaller market capitalizations (including mid cap, small cap and micro cap securities) in

developed and emerging countries and that a substantial portion of the Fund's fixed income securities will consist of securities rated below investment grade (BB+ or lower by S&P and Ba1 or lower by Moody's), or so called "junk bonds," of companies in developed and emerging market countries. The Fund may invest in fixed income securities of any maturity or credit rating. The Fund may also invest in exchange traded funds (ETFs) to gain exposure to a geographic or other sector of the markets if CCA deems it is more efficient to do so than to invest in individual securities.

The Fund may borrow money from banks to help manage Fund inflows and outflows, such as to avoid having to sell portfolio investments in order to meet net redemptions. The Fund also may borrow money from banks to make

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[Risk](#)
[Narrative](#)
[Text Block]

rr_RiskNarrativeTextBlock

additional portfolio investments when the sub-adviser believes market conditions are appropriate. The Fund may borrow an amount equal to as much as one-third of the value of its total assets (which includes the amount borrowed).

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT RISKS

As with all mutual funds, there is the risk that you could lose money through your investment in the Fund. The Fund is not intended to be a complete investment program. Many factors affect the Fund's net asset value and performance. The Fund is subject to the risks associated with the global stock and bond markets, any of which could cause an investment to lose money.

Management Risk. The sub-adviser's dependence on its proprietary algorithm methodology and judgments about the securities in which the Fund invests

may prove to be incorrect and may not produce the desired results. The Fund is also subject to sampling risk, which is the chance that the securities selected for the Fund will not provide investment performance matching that of the Fund's target allocation of the top decile of investable world securities that provide the highest expected return sensitivity.

Foreign Investment Risk.

Foreign investments, including ADRs, may be riskier than U.S. investments for many reasons, such as changes in currency exchange rates and unstable political, social and economic conditions.

Emerging Market Risk.

The Fund intends to have exposure to emerging markets. Emerging markets are riskier than more developed markets because they tend to develop unevenly and may never fully develop. Investments in emerging markets

may be considered speculative. Emerging markets are more likely to experience hyperinflation and currency devaluations, which adversely affect returns to U.S. investors. In addition, many emerging securities markets have far lower trading volumes and less liquidity than developed markets.

Sector Risk.

Equity securities within the same sector (e.g. Technology) may decline in price due to sector-specific market or economic developments.

Issuer Risk. The value of a security may decline for a number of reasons which directly relate to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's goods or services, as well as the historical and prospective earnings of the issuer and the value of its assets.

Limited History of Operations Risk.

The Fund is a new mutual fund and has a limited history of operations. The adviser is also new with a limited history of operations and has not previously managed a mutual fund. While the sub-adviser has been acting as an investment adviser for more than four years, it has not previously managed a mutual fund.

Smaller Company Risk. Smaller cap equity securities (including micro-cap, small-cap and mid-cap) involve greater risk than investments in large-cap companies and may be very sensitive to changing economic conditions and market downturns because the issuers often have narrow markets, fewer product lines, and limited managerial and financial resources, resulting in volatile equity security prices and a limited ability to sell them at a desirable time or price.

Fixed Income Risk. The Fund is also subject to bond

risks, including interest rate risk, which is the chance that bond prices overall will decline because of rising interest rates; income risk, which is the chance that the Fund's income will decline because of falling interest rates; credit risk, which is the chance that a bond issuer will fail to pay interest and principal in a timely manner, or that negative perceptions of the issuer's ability to make such payments will cause the price of that bond to decline; and call risk, which is the chance that during periods of falling interest rates, issuers of callable bonds may call (redeem) securities with higher coupons or interest rates before their maturity dates. The Fund would then lose any price appreciation above the bond's call price and would be forced to reinvest the unanticipated proceeds at lower interest rates, resulting in a decline in the Fund's income. For mortgage-backed

securities, this risk is known as prepayment risk.

High Yield (Junk) Bond Risk.

Lower-quality fixed income securities, known as "high yield" or "junk" bonds, present greater risk than bonds of higher quality, including an increased risk of default. An economic downturn or period of rising interest rates could adversely affect the market for these bonds and reduce the Fund's ability to sell its bonds. The lack of a liquid market for these bonds could decrease the Fund's share price.

Defaulted Securities Risk.

Repayment of defaulted securities and obligations of distressed issuers (including insolvent issuers or issuers in payment or covenant default, in workout or restructuring or in bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings) is subject to significant uncertainties. Investments in defaulted securities and obligations of

distressed issuers are considered speculative, as are junk bonds in general.

Market Risk. The market price of securities owned by the Fund may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. Securities may decline in value due to factors affecting securities markets generally or particular industries represented in the securities markets. The value of a security may decline due to general market conditions which are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. The value of a security may also decline due to factors which affect a particular industry or industries, such as labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive

conditions within an industry. During a general downturn in the securities markets, multiple asset classes may decline in value simultaneously. The Fund may, at times, become focused in stocks of a particular sector, category, or group of companies. Equity securities generally have greater price volatility than fixed income securities.

ETF Risk.

Investments in ETFs involve duplication of investment advisory fees and certain other expenses. Investments in ETFs are also subject to brokerage and other trading costs, which could result in greater expenses to the Fund.

Adverse Market Conditions Risk.

The performance of the Fund is designed to correlate to the performance of a portion of the universe of investable securities throughout the world. As a consequence, the Fund's performance will suffer during

conditions that are adverse to its investment goals.

Liquidity Risk.

The markets for certain lightly traded equity securities are often not as liquid as markets for larger capitalization equity securities. For example, relatively few market makers support the secondary markets for certain equity securities and the trading volume is generally lower. Accordingly, these secondary markets (generally or for a particular security) could contract under real or perceived adverse market or economic conditions. These factors may have an adverse effect on the Fund's ability to dispose of particular portfolio investments and may limit the ability of the Fund to obtain accurate market quotations for purposes of valuing securities and calculating net asset value.

Leverage Risk.

Borrowing magnifies the potential for losses and exposes the Fund to interest

[Risk Lose Money](#)
[Text]

rr_RiskLoseMoney

[Bar Chart and Performance Table](#)
[Heading]
[Performance Narrative](#)
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[Performance Availability Phone](#)
[Text]

rr_PerformanceAvailabilityPhone

[Performance Availability Website](#)

rr_PerformanceAvailabilityWebSiteAddress

expenses on money borrowed.

As with all mutual funds, there is the risk that you could lose money through your investment in the Fund.

PERFORMANCE

Because the Fund has less than a full calendar year of investment operations, no performance information is presented for the Fund at this time. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of the Prospectus. Also, shareholder reports containing financial and performance information will be mailed to shareholders semi-annually. Updated performance information will be available at no cost by calling 1-800-595-4866 and may also be available at www.ccafunds.com.

800-595-4866

www.ccafunds.com

[Address](#)

[\[Text\]](#)

CCA

Aggressive

Return Fund

|

Institutional

Class

[Risk/](#)

[Return:](#)

rr_RiskReturnAbstract

[Maximum](#)

[Sales](#)

[Charge](#)

[\(Load\)](#)

[Imposed on](#) rr_MaximumSalesChargeImposedOnPurchasesOverOfferingPrice

none

[Purchases](#)

[\(as a % of](#)

[offering](#)

[price\)](#)

[Maximum](#)

[Deferred](#)

[Sales](#)

[Charge](#)

[\(Load\) \(as a](#) rr_MaximumDeferredSalesChargeOverOther

none

[% of](#)

[original](#)

[purchase](#)

[price\)](#)

[Maximum](#)

[Sales](#)

[Charge](#)

[\(Load\)](#)

[Imposed on](#) rr_MaximumSalesChargeOnReinvestedDividendsAndDistributionsOverOther none

[Reinvested](#)

[Dividends](#)

[and other](#)

[Distributions](#)

[Redemption](#)

[Fee \(as a %](#)

[of amount](#)

[redeemed, if](#) rr_RedemptionFeeOverRedemption

(2.00%)

[sold within](#)

[60](#)

[days\){neg}](#)

[Management](#)

[Fees](#)

rr_ManagementFeesOverAssets

0.75%

[Distribution](#)

[and/or](#)

[Service](#)

rr_DistributionAndService12b1FeesOverAssets

none

[\(12b-1\) Fees](#)

Other Expenses Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Fee Waiver Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver Expense Example with Redemption, 1 Year Expense Example with Redemption, 3 Years	rr_OtherExpensesOverAssets	2.09%	[1]
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver Expense Example with Redemption, 1 Year Expense Example with Redemption, 3 Years	rr_AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesOverAssets	0.03%	[1],[2]
CCA Aggressive Return Fund Investor Class	rr_ExpensesOverAssets	2.87%	
Risk/ Return: Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a % of offering price) Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a	rr_FeeWaiverOrReimbursementOverAssets	(1.97%)	[3]
	rr_NetExpensesOverAssets	0.90%	
	rr_ExpenseExampleYear01	92	
	rr_ExpenseExampleYear03	702	
	rr_RiskReturnAbstract		
	rr_MaximumSalesChargeImposedOnPurchasesOverOfferingPrice	none	
	rr_MaximumDeferredSalesChargeOverOther	none	

% of original purchase price)			
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and other Distributions Redemption Fee (as a % of amount redeemed, if sold within 60 days){neg}	rr_MaximumSalesChargeOnReinvestedDividendsAndDistributionsOverOther	none	
Management Fees Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees Other Expenses Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Fee Waiver Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver Expense Example, with Redemption, 1 Year	rr_ManagementFeesOverAssets	0.75%	
	rr_DistributionAndService12b1FeesOverAssets	0.25%	
	rr_OtherExpensesOverAssets	2.09%	[1]
	rr_AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesOverAssets	0.03%	[1],[2]
	rr_ExpensesOverAssets	3.12%	
	rr_FeeWaiverOrReimbursementOverAssets	(1.97%)	[3]
	rr_NetExpensesOverAssets	1.15%	
	rr_ExpenseExampleYear01	117	

[Expense
Example,
with
Redemption,
3 Years](#)

rr_ExpenseExampleYear03

777

- [1] Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.
- [2] Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies.
- [3] The Fund's adviser has contractually agreed to reduce its fees and to reimburse expenses, at least through March 31, 2014, to ensure that total annual Fund operating expenses after fee waiver and reimbursement (exclusive of any 12b-1 fees, interest expenses, dividend expenses on short sales, taxes, brokerage commissions, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, or extraordinary expenses such as litigation) will not exceed 0.90% of the average daily net assets attributable to the Institutional Class or Investor Class shares, respectively. These fee waivers and expense reimbursements are subject to possible recoupment from the Fund within three years after the end of the fiscal year in which the waiver or reimbursement occurs, if such recoupment can be achieved within the foregoing expense limits. This agreement may be terminated only by the Fund's Board of Trustees, on 60 days written notice to the Fund's adviser.