SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

FORM 497

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FILER

Advisors Inner Circle Fund II

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EXPLANATORY NOTE

The sole purpose of this filing is to file revised risk/return summary information for the Frost Growth Equity Fund, the Frost Dividend Value Equity Fund, the Frost Kempner Multi-Cap Deep Value Equity Fund, the Frost Mid Cap Equity Fund, the Frost Small Cap Equity Fund, the Frost International Equity Fund, the Frost Natural Resources Fund, the Frost Cinque Large Cap Buy-Write Equity Fund, the Frost Diversified Strategies Fund, the Frost Strategic Balanced Fund, the Frost Total Return Bond Fund, the Frost Credit Fund, the Frost Low Duration Bond Fund, the Frost Municipal Bond Fund, the Frost Low Duration Municipal Bond Fund, and the Frost Kempner Treasury and Income Fund in interactive data format.

Label	Element	Value
Prospectus [Line Items]	rr_ProspectusLineItems	
Document Type Document Period End Date	dei_DocumentType	Other
	dei_DocumentPeriodEndDate	Jul. 31, 2012
Registrant Name	dei_EntityRegistrantName	Advisors Inner Circle Fund II
Central Index Key	dei_EntityCentralIndexKey	0000890540
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Prospectus Date FROST MID CAP EQUITY FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE	rr_ProspectusDate	Dec. 03, 2012
Prospectus [Line Items]	rr_ProspectusLineItems	
Risk/Return [Heading]	rr_RiskReturnHeading	FROST MID CAP EQUITY FUND
Objective [Heading]	rr_ObjectiveHeading	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE
Objective, Primary [Text Block]	rr_ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock	The Frost Mid Cap Equity Fund (the "Fund") seeks to maximize long-term capital appreciation.
Expense [Heading]	rr ExpenseHeading	FUND FEES AND EXPENSES
Expense Narrative	_ 1	The table below
[Text Block]	rr_ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock	describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Institutional Class Shares of the Fund.
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]	rr_PortfolioTurnoverHeading	PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

Portfolio Turnover [Text Block]

 $rr_PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock$

such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). 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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 108% of the average value of its portfolio.

Fund

pays

costs,

Portfolio Turnover, Rate

Expenses Not
Correlated to Ratio
Due to Acquired
Fund Fees [Text]

 $rr_PortfolioTurnoverRate$

 $rr_Expenses Not Correlated To Ratio Due To Acquired Fund Fees \verb|Financial| \\$

Expense Example [Heading]
Expense Example Narrative [Text Block]

rr_ExpenseExampleHeading

rr ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

108.00%

The

transaction

The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Highlights include only direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses of less than 0.01%.

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.

Strategy [Heading]

rr_StrategyHeading

Strategy Narrative [Text Block]

rr StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

The Example assumes you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then all redeem of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes 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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, equity securities of mid-capitalization companies. This investment strategy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice shareholders. The Fund considers midcapitalization companies to be those companies with total market capitalizations between \$2 billion and \$15 billion at the time of initial purchase.

The equity securities in which the Fund may invest include common preferred stocks, stocks, convertible securities, rights and warrants. Preferred stocks are units of ownership in a company that normally have preference over common stock in the payment

of dividends and the liquidation of the company. Convertible securities are securities that may be exchanged for, converted into, or exercised to acquire a predetermined number of shares of the company's common stock at the holder's option during a specified time period. A right is a privilege granted to existing shareholders of a company subscribe to shares of a new issue of common stock before it is issued. Warrants are securities that are usually issued together with a debt security or preferred stock that give the holder the right to buy a proportionate amount of common stock at a specified price.

The Fund intends to invest in companies that the Fund's subadviser, Luther King Capital Management Corporation ("LKCM"), believes are likely to have above-average growth in revenue, above-average earnings and/or the potential above-average for capital appreciation. Τn selecting investments for the Fund, LKCM performs analyses of financial fundamental and criteria to identify high-quality companies, focusing on following characteristics:

o Consistently
high profitability;

o Strong balance
sheets;
 o Competitive
advantages;
 o High and/or
improving financial
returns;
 o Free cash
flow;

o Reinvestment opportunities; and o Prominent market share positions.

The Fund does not sell stocks simply because they are no longer within LKCM's capitalization range used for the initial purchase.

 $rr_StrategyPortfolioConcentration$

Risk [Heading] rr_RiskHeading

Risk Narrative [Text Block]

Strategy Portfolio

Concentration [Text]

 $rr_RiskNarrativeTextBlock$

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of mid-capitalization companies.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

with all mutual Δς funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED ВҮ THE FDIC. OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

EQUITY RISK -- Since purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results be or negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

MID-CAPITALIZATION COMPANY RISK -- The mid-capitalization companies in which the Fund invests may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, these mid-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial and resources, may depend upon relatively small management group.

Therefore, midcapitalization stocks
may be more volatile
than those of larger
companies. These
securities may be
traded over-thecounter or listed on an
exchange.

CONVERTIBLE SECURITIES RISK -- The value of a convertible security influenced is in changes interest rates (with investment value declining interest rates increase and increase interest rates decline) and the credit standing of the issuer. The price of a convertible security will also normally vary in proportion to changes in the price of the underlying common stock because of the conversion or exercise feature.

PREFERRED STOCK RISK -- Preferred stocks are sensitive to interest rate changes, and are also subject to equity risk, which is the risk that stock prices will fall over short extended periods of time. The rights of preferred stocks the distribution of a company's assets in event of the liquidation are generally subordinate the associated with а company's debt securities.

RIGHTS AND WARRANTS RISK -- The purchase of rights or warrants involves the risk that the Fund could lose the purchase value of right or warrant if the right to subscribe to additional shares not executed prior to the right's warrant's expiration. Also, the purchase of rights and/or warrants involves the risk that effective price paid for the right and/ or warrant added to the subscription price of related security may exceed the value of the subscribed security's market price such as when there is no movement in the level of the underlying security.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her

Risk Lose Money
[Text]

rr_RiskLoseMoney

Risk Not Insured
Depository
Institution [Text]

rr RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution

Bar Chart and
Performance Table
[Heading]
Performance
Narrative [Text
Block]

rr BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading

rr PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock

Performance
Information
Illustrates Variability
of Returns [Text]

 $rr_PerformanceInformationIllustratesVariabilityOfReturns$

investment could lose money.

A FUND SHARE IS NOT
A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT
IS NOT INSURED OR
GUARANTEED BY THE
FDIC, OR ANY
GOVERNMENT AGENCY.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 year and since inception compare with of those а broad measure market of performance. Of Fund's course, the past performance (before and after does taxes) not necessarily indicate the Fund will perform in the future. performance Updated information available the on Fund's website at www.frostbank.com calling 1-877-71-FROST.

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns

for	1	yea	ar	and		since	٤
ince	pti	on	СО	mpaı	ce	with	1
thos	е	of	=	a	k	roac	ł
meas	ure	!	of	=	ma	arket	
perf	orm	anc	e.				

Of course, the Fund's

performance

past

Performance

Availability Phone rr PerformanceAvailabilityPhone 1-877-71-FROST

[Text]

Performance

Availability Website rr PerformanceAvailabilityWebSiteAddress www.frostbank.com

Address [Text]

Performance Past

Does Not Indicate Future [Text]

(before and after rr PerformancePastDoesNotIndicateFuture taxes) does not necessarily indicate Fund how the will perform in the future. WORST BEST OUARTER OUARTER

Bar Chart Closing [Text Block]

18.83% (21.10)% (09/(09/30/2009)30/ 2011)

rr BarChartClosingTextBlock

performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Institutional Class Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 10.05%.

Highest Quarterly Return, Label **Highest Quarterly**

rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturnDate

BEST QUARTER

Return, Date **Highest Quarterly** Return

Sep. 30, 2009

18.83%

Lowest Quarterly Return, Label

rr LowestQuarterlyReturnLabel

rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturn

rr HighestQuarterlyReturnLabel

WORST OUARTER

Lowest Quarterly Return, Date

rr BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturnDate

Sep. 30, 2011

Lowest Quarterly Return

rr BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturn

(21010.00%)

Performance Table Heading

rr PerformanceTableHeading

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL FOR PERIODS RETURNS ENDED DECEMBER 31. 2011

Index No Deduction
for Fees, Expenses, rr_IndexNoDeductionForFeesExpensesTaxes
Taxes [Text]
Performance Table
Uses Highest Federal
Rate

 $rr_Performance Table Uses Highest Federal Rate$

Performance Table
One Class of after
Tax Shown [Text]

 $rr_Performance Table One Class Of After Tax Shown$

Performance Table
Explanation after
Tax Higher

 $rr_Performance Table Explanation After Tax Higher$

Performance Table
Narrative

rr PerformanceTableNarrativeTextBlock

REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES OR TAXES

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest federal individual marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes.

Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown.

After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

This table compares the Fund's Institutional Class Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Russell Midcap Index and the Russell 2500 Index.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not. reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on investor's tax situation and may differ from those After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors

who hold their Fund shares through taxdeferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

FROST MID CAP			
EQUITY FUND			
INSTITUTIONAL			
CLASS SHARE			
C000065022Membe	r		
Prospectus [Line	D		
<u>Items</u>]	rr_ProspectusLineItems		
Management Fees	rr_ManagementFeesOverAssets	0.90%	
Other Expenses	rr OtherExpensesOverAssets	0.36%	
Total Annual Fund			
Operating Expenses	rr_ExpensesOverAssets	1.26%	1]
Expense Example,			
_	rr ExpenseExampleYear01	128	
Year	II_ExpenseExample rearor	128	
Expense Example,	Fr. EvnanceEvampleVacr02	400	
-	rr_ExpenseExampleYear03	400	
Years			
Expense Example,	F F 1.V 05	602	
	rr_ExpenseExampleYear05	692	
<u>Years</u>			
Expense Example,) F F 1 W 10	1.500	
	rr_ExpenseExampleYear10	1,523	
<u>Years</u>			
	rr_AnnualReturn2009	33.65%	
	rr_AnnualReturn2010	35.76%	
Annual Return 2011	rr_AnnualReturn2011	(1.52%)	
<u>Label</u>	rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel	FUND RETURN BEFORE	
		TAXES	
1 Year	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01	(1.52%)	
Since Inception	rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception	3.54%	
Inception Date	rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate	Apr. 25, 2008	
FROST MID CAP			
EQUITY FUND			
INSTITUTIONAL			
CLASS SHARE			
C000065022Membe	r		
After Taxes On			
Distributions			
Prospectus [Line	m Dragnagtual in alteres		
<u>Items</u>]	rr_ProspectusLineItems		
<u>Label</u>	rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel	FUND RETURN AFTER	
	II_AvoragoAiiiuaii\CiuiiiLauci	TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS	

1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (1.81%)Since Inception rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception 3.45% **Inception Date** rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate Apr. 25, 2008 FROST MID CAP **EQUITY FUND** | INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | C000065022Member After Taxes On Distributions And Sales **Prospectus** [Line rr ProspectusLineItems **Items**] FUND RETURN AFTER Label TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel AND SALE OF FUND SHARES 1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (0.62%)Since Inception rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception 3.02% rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate **Inception Date** Apr. 25, 2008 FROST MID CAP EQUITY FUND | INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | C000065022Member RUSSELL MIDCAP INDEX **RETURN** (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES) **Prospectus** [Line rr ProspectusLineItems **Items**] RUSSELL MIDCAP INDEX Label RETURN (REFLECTS NO [2] rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES) 1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (1.55%)Since Inception [3] rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception 1.52% **Inception Date** rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate Apr. 25, 2008 FROST MID CAP EQUITY FUND | **INSTITUTIONAL** CLASS SHARE | C000065022Member RUSSELL 2500

INDEX RETURN

(REFLECTS NO **DEDUCTION FOR** FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

Prospectus [Line

Items]

rr ProspectusLineItems

RUSSELL 2500 INDEX Label

RETURN (REFLECTS NO

[2]

[3]

rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel DEDUCTION FOR FEES,

EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (2.51%)

Since Inception rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception 2.60%

Inception Date rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate Apr. 25, 2008

- [1] The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses of less than 0.01%.
- [2] The Fund has changed its primary benchmark from the Russell 2500 Index to the Russell Midcap Index because the Fund's adviser and sub-adviser believe that the Russell Midcap Index is more representative of the type of securities in which the Fund invests.
- [3] Return shown is from April 30, 2008.

FROST LOW DURATION BOND FUND | INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE

FROST LOW DURATION BOND FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Low Duration Bond Fund (the "Fund") seeks to maximize total return, consisting of income and capital appreciation, consistent with the preservation of principal.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Institutional Class Shares of the Fund.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST LOW DURATION BOND FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES

Management Fees 0.50%
Other Expenses 0.18%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses 0.68%

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

Expense Example (USD \$)

1 3 5 10 YEAR YEARS YEARS YEARS

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST LOW DURATION BOND FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES

69 218 379 847

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 73% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in fixed income securities. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. The Fund's emphasis is on total return with low volatility by investing primarily in shorter-term investment grade securities. Short-term bonds are considered more stable than longer-maturity bonds, but less stable than money market securities.

To achieve its objective, the Fund invests in a diversified mix of taxable fixed income securities. The Adviser actively manages the maturity of the Fund and purchases securities which will, on average, mature in less than 5 years. The Adviser actively manages the duration of the Fund and purchases securities such that the average weighted duration of the Fund's portfolio will typically range within plus or minus one year of the Barclays U.S. 1-5 Year Government Credit Index duration. The Fund seeks to maintain a low duration but

may lengthen or shorten its duration within that range to reflect changes in the overall composition of the short-term investment-grade debt markets. Duration is a measure of a bond price's sensitivity to a given change in interest rates. Generally, the longer a bond's duration, the greater its price sensitivity to a change in interest rates. For example, the price of a bond with a duration of three years would be expected to fall approximately 3% if rates were to rise by one percentage point. The Adviser, in constructing and maintaining the Fund's portfolio, employs the following four primary strategies to varying degrees depending on its views of economic growth prospects, interest rate predictions and relative value assessments: interest rate positioning based on duration and yield curve position; asset category allocations; credit sector allocations relating to security ratings by the national ratings agencies; and individual security selection.

The Fund typically invests in the following U.S. dollar-denominated fixed income securities: U.S. Treasury securities; governmental agency debt; corporate debt; asset-backed securities; taxable municipal bonds; and, to a lesser extent, residential and commercial mortgage-backed securities. The Fund's fixed income investments are primarily of investment grade (rated in one of the four highest rating categories by at least one rating agency), but may at times include securities rated below investment grade (high yield or "junk" bonds). In addition, the Fund's fixed income securities may include unrated securities, if deemed by the Adviser to be of comparable quality to investment grade.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

MUNICIPAL ISSUERS RISK -- There may be economic or political changes that impact the ability of municipal issuers to repay principal and to make interest payments on municipal securities. Changes in the financial condition or credit rating of municipal issuers also may adversely affect the value of the Fund's municipal securities. Constitutional or legislative limits on borrowing by municipal issuers may result in reduced supplies of municipal securities. Moreover, certain municipal securities are backed only by a municipal issuer's ability to levy and collect taxes.

INTEREST RATE RISK - As with most funds that invest in debt securities, changes in interest rates are one of the most important factors that could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall.

The concept of duration is useful in assessing the sensitivity of a fixed income fund to interest rate movements, which are usually the main source of risk for most fixed-income funds. Duration measures price volatility by estimating the change in price of a debt security for a 1% change in its yield. For example, a duration of three years means the price of a debt security will change about 3% for every 1% change in its yield. Thus, the higher duration, the more volatile the security.

Debt securities have a stated maturity date when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the bond. Some debt securities, known as callable bonds, may repay the principal earlier than the stated maturity date. Debt securities are most likely to be called when interest rates are falling because the issuer can refinance at a lower rate.

Rising interest rates may also cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities later than anticipated, forcing the Fund to keep its money invested at lower rates. Falling interest rates, however, generally cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities earlier than expected, forcing the Fund to reinvest the money at a lower interest rate.

Mutual funds that invest in debt securities have no real maturity. Instead, they calculate their weighted average maturity. This number is an average of the effective or anticipated maturity of each debt security held by the mutual fund, with the maturity of each security weighted by the percentage of its assets of the mutual fund it represents.

CREDIT RISK - The credit rating or financial condition of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer defaults or becomes unable to honor its financial obligations, the security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of an investment-grade security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal.

Although the Fund's U.S. government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. Obligations issued by some U.S. government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, while others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the government sponsored agency's own resources. As a result, investments in securities issued by government sponsored agencies that are not backed by the U.S. Treasury are subject to higher credit risk than those that are.

High yield, or "junk," bonds are highly speculative securities that are usually issued by smaller less credit worthy and/or highly leveraged (indebted) companies. Compared with investment-grade bonds, high yield bonds carry a greater degree of risk and are less likely to make payments of interest and principal. Market developments and the financial and business conditions of the corporation issuing these securities influences their price and liquidity more than changes in interest rates, when compared to investment-grade debt securities. Insufficient liquidity in the junk bond market may make it more difficult to dispose of junk bonds and may cause the Fund to experience sudden and substantial price declines. A lack of reliable, objective data or market quotations may make it more difficult to value junk bonds accurately.

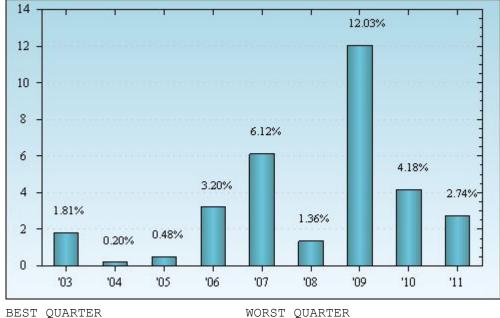
MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The Fund commenced operations after succeeding to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008 and has been adjusted to reflect expenses for Institutional Class Shares of the Fund. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is May 31, 2002 ("Performance Start Date").

Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST.



BEST QUARTER

4.53%

(1.87)%

(06/30/2009)

(06/30/2004)

The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Institutional Class Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 3.82%.

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

This table compares the Fund's Institutional Class Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Barclays U.S. 1-5 Year Government/Credit Index. After-tax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual aftertax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Average Annual Total Returns INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST LOW DURATION BOND FUND	Label	1 5 Since Year Years Inception	Inception n Date
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES	FUND RETURN BEFORE TAXES	2.74% 5.22% 3.84%	May 31, 2002
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES After Taxes On Distributions	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS	1.65% none none	May 31, 2002

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES After FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES May 31, ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE 2.05% none none Taxes On Distributions And Sales 2002 OF FUND SHARES INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES BARCLAYS U.S. 1-5 YEAR GOVERNMENT/CREDIT INDEX BARCLAYS U.S. 1-5 YEAR May 31, RETURN (REFLECTS NO 3.14% 4.84% 4.26% GOVERNMENT/CREDIT INDEX DEDUCTION FOR FEES, 2002 RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION EXPENSES, OR TAXES) FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

FROST STRATEGIC BALANCED FUND | INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE

FROST STRATEGIC BALANCED FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Strategic Balanced Fund (the "Fund") seeks long-term capital appreciation and current income.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Institutional Class Shares of the Fund.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

Annual Fund Operating Expenses FROS

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST STRATEGIC BALANCED FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES

Management Fees0.70%Other Expenses1.07%Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses0.29%Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses[1] 2.06%

[1] The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

Expense Example (USD \$)

1 3 5 10 YEAR YEARS YEARS YEARS

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST STRATEGIC BALANCED FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES

209 646 1,108 2,390

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 18% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal circumstances, the Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing in a diversified portfolio of global fixed income and equity securities. The overarching principle of Frost Investment Advisors, LLC (the "Adviser") is to structure the Fund to be well diversified across many asset classes and securities. In selecting securities for the Fund, the Adviser uses the following strategies:

o Strategic asset allocation;

- o Tactical asset allocation;
- o Security selection;
- o Bond asset class allocation;
- o Foreign currency exposure; and
- o Derivatives.

Between 40% to 80% of the Fund's assets may be invested in domestic and international equity securities, including emerging markets equity securities. The balance of the Fund's portfolio will be invested in fixed income asset classes and cash. Additionally, up to 40% of the Fund's assets may be invested in non-core equity classes/styles such as real estate, infrastructure or commodities, and hedged equity, which may also be internationally diversified. The Adviser may alter these asset allocation guidelines according to its outlook for each asset class. As an alternative to directly investing in securities in these asset classes, the Fund may also invest in other investment companies, including mutual funds, closed-end funds and exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), to gain exposure to equity and fixed-income markets. The degree to which the Fund invests in other investment companies for these purposes will vary, and at times may be significant, depending on factors such as overall Fund asset levels and the Adviser's views on the most efficient method for achieving diversified exposure to a particular asset class consistent with the Fund's investment objective. The Fund may also invest in derivatives to manage risk, increase or decrease exposure to an asset class, and/or to enhance total return. The Fund is reallocated at least annually to manage asset class drift and improve the risk-reward profile of the Fund.

The Fund's asset class selection is based on the Adviser's outlook for the reward and risks presented by each asset class. These assumptions are used in a model-driven framework to make allocation decisions. The principal strategy offers diversification and breadth by providing access to a broad array of sources of returns through exposure to a broad selection of partially correlated asset classes. The Adviser directs the Fund's asset market allocation toward opportunities that are identified to be greater and away from those that are smaller.

The Adviser has discretion to add or remove asset classes from the Fund based on its analysis of valuation, opportunity and risk, provided the Fund's asset allocation guidelines are met. PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

EQUITY RISK -- Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

DERIVATIVES RISKS -- Derivatives may involve risks different from, and possibly greater than, those of traditional investments. The Fund may use derivatives (such as futures, options, and swaps) to attempt to achieve its investment objective and offset certain investment risks, while at the same time maintaining liquidity. These positions may be established for hedging or non-hedging purposes. Risks associated with the use of derivatives include the following risks associated with hedging and leveraging activities:

- The success of a hedging strategy may depend on an ability to predict movements in o the prices of individual securities, fluctuations in markets, and movements in interest rates.
- The Fund may experience losses over certain ranges in the market that exceed losses o experienced by a fund that does not use derivatives.
- There may be an imperfect or no correlation between the changes in market value of the securities held by the Fund and the prices of derivatives.
- o There may not be a liquid secondary market for derivatives.
- o Trading restrictions or limitations may be imposed by an exchange.
- o Government regulations may restrict trading derivatives.

The other party to an agreement (e.g., options or expense swaps) may default; however, in certain circumstances, such counterparty risk may be reduced by having an organization with very good credit act as intermediary. Because options premiums paid or received by the Fund are small in relation to the market value of the investments underlying the options, buying and selling put and call options can be more speculative than investing directly in securities.

REAL ESTATE RISK -- The Fund may invest in funds, ETFs or companies that invest in real estate. Real estate risk is the risk that real estate will underperform the market as a whole. The general performance of the real estate industry has historically been cyclical and particularly sensitive to economic downturns. Real estate can be affected by changes in real estate values and rental income, changes in interest rates, changing demographics and regional economic cycles.

REIT RISK -- Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITs") are pooled investment vehicles that own, and usually operate, income-producing real estate. REITs are susceptible to the risks associated with direct ownership of real estate, such as: declines in property values; increases in property taxes, operating expenses, rising interest rates or competition overbuilding; zoning changes; and losses from casualty or condemnation. REITs typically incur fees that are separate from those of the Fund. Accordingly, the Fund's investments in REITs will result in the layering of expenses, such that shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the REITs' operating expenses, in addition to paying Fund expenses.

SMALL- AND MID-CAPITALIZATION COMPANY RISK -- The small- and mid-capitalization companies in which the Fund may invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, these small- and mid-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, small- and mid-capitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over the counter or listed on an exchange.

ALLOCATION RISK -- The Fund will allocate its investments between various asset classes, including derivatives. These investments are based upon judgments made by the Adviser, which may not accurately predict changes in the market. As a result, the Fund could miss attractive investment opportunities by underweighting markets that subsequently experience

significant returns and could lose value by overweighting markets that subsequently experience significant declines.

FOREIGN COMPANY RISK -- Investing in foreign companies, whether through investments made in foreign markets or made through the purchase of American Depository Receipts ("ADRs"), which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent an ownership in a foreign security, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. In addition, investments in foreign companies are generally denominated in a foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value of the Fund's investments. These currency movements may occur separately from, and in response to, events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. While ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

EMERGING MARKET SECURITIES RISK -- Investments in emerging markets securities are considered speculative and subject to heightened risks in addition to the general risks of investing in non-U.S. securities. Unlike more established markets, emerging markets may have governments that are less stable, markets that are less liquid and economies that are less developed. In addition, emerging markets securities may be subject to smaller market capitalization of securities markets, which may suffer periods of relative illiquidity; significant price volatility; restrictions on foreign investment; and possible restrictions on repatriation of investment income and capital. Furthermore, foreign investors may be required to register the proceeds of sales, and future economic or political crises could lead to price controls, forced mergers, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, seizure, nationalization or creation of government monopolies.

FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK -- Because non-U.S. securities are usually denominated in currencies other than the dollar, the value of the Fund's portfolio may be influenced by currency exchange rates and exchange control regulations. The currencies of emerging market countries may experience significant declines against the U.S. dollar, and devaluation may occur subsequent to investments in these currencies by the Fund. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had, and may continue to have, negative effects on the economies and securities markets of certain emerging market countries.

INTEREST RATE RISK - As with most funds that invest in debt securities, changes in interest rates are one of the most important factors that could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall.

The concept of duration is useful in assessing the sensitivity of a fixed income fund to interest rate movements, which are usually the main source of risk for most fixed-income funds. Duration measures price volatility by estimating the change in price of a debt security for a 1% change in its yield. For example, a duration of five years means the price of a debt security will change about 5% for every 1% change in its yield. Thus, the higher duration, the more volatile the security.

Debt securities have a stated maturity date when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the bond. Some debt securities, known as callable bonds, may repay the principal earlier than the stated maturity date. Debt securities are most likely to be called when interest rates are falling because the issuer can refinance at a lower rate.

Rising interest rates may also cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities later than anticipated, forcing the Fund to keep its money invested at lower rates. Falling interest rates, however, generally cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed

and asset-backed securities earlier than expected, forcing the Fund to reinvest the money at a lower interest rate.

Mutual funds that invest in debt securities have no real maturity. Instead, they calculate their weighted average maturity. This number is an average of the effective or anticipated maturity of each debt security held by the mutual fund, with the maturity of each security weighted by the percentage of its assets of the mutual fund it represents.

CREDIT RISK - The credit rating or financial condition of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer defaults or becomes unable to honor its financial obligations, the security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of an investment-grade security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal.

Although the Fund's U.S. government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. Obligations issued by some U.S. government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, while others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the government sponsored agency's own resources. As a result, investments in securities issued by government sponsored agencies that are not backed by the U.S. Treasury are subject to higher credit risk than those that are.

High yield, or "junk," bonds are highly speculative securities that are usually issued by smaller less credit worthy and/or highly leveraged (indebted) companies. Compared with investment-grade bonds, high yield bonds carry a greater degree of risk and are less likely to make payments of interest and principal. Market developments and the financial and business conditions of the corporation issuing these securities influences their price and liquidity more than changes in interest rates, when compared to investment-grade debt securities. Insufficient liquidity in the junk bond market may make it more difficult to dispose of junk bonds and may cause the Fund to experience sudden and substantial price declines. A lack of reliable, objective data or market quotations may make it more difficult to value junk bonds accurately.

INVESTMENTS IN INVESTMENT COMPANIES AND ETFS -- ETFs are pooled investment vehicles, such as registered investment companies and grantor trusts, whose shares are listed and traded on U.S. stock exchanges or otherwise traded in the over-the-counter market. To the extent the Fund invests in other investment companies, such as ETFs closed-end funds and other mutual funds, the Fund will be subject to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of the securities held by such other investment companies. As a shareholder of another investment company, the Fund relies on that investment company to achieve its investment objective. If the investment company fails to achieve its objective, the value of the Fund's investment could decline, which could adversely affect the Fund's performance. By investing in another investment company, Fund shareholders indirectly bear the Fund's proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the other investment company, in addition to the fees and expenses that Fund shareholders directly bear in connection with the Fund's own operations. The Fund does not intend to invest in other investment companies unless the Adviser believes that the potential benefits of the investment justify the payment of any additional fees or expenses. Federal securities laws impose limitations on the Fund's ability to invest in other investment companies.

Because closed-end funds and ETFs are listed on national stock exchanges and are traded like stocks listed on an exchange, their shares potentially may trade at a discount or premium. Investments in closed-end funds and ETFs are also subject to brokerage and other trading costs, which could result in greater expenses to the Fund. In addition, because the value of closed-end funds and ETF shares depends on the demand in the market, the Adviser may not

be able to liquidate the Fund's holdings at the most optimal time, which could adversely affect Fund performance.

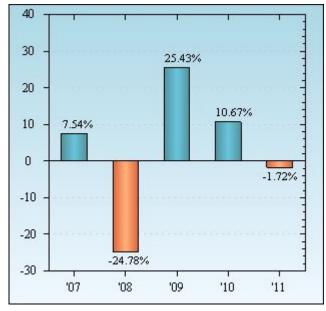
MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The Fund commenced operations after succeeding to the assets and operations of a common fund that was managed by Frost Bank (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to June 30, 2008 and has been adjusted to reflect expenses for Institutional Class Shares of the Fund. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is July 31, 2006 ("Performance Start Date").

Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.comor by calling 1-877-71-FROST.



BEST QUARTER 13.29% (06/30/2009)

WORST QUARTER (11.43)% (12/31/2008)

The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Institutional Class Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 10.53%.

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

This table compares the Fund's Institutional Class Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to appropriate broad-based indices. After-tax returns

cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Average Annual Total					
Returns INSTITUTIONAL	T 1 1	4 ***		Since	Inception
CLASS SHARE FROST	Label	1 Year	5 Years	Inception	-
STRATEGIC BALANCED FUND				•	
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES	FUND RETURN BEFORE TAXES	(1.72%)	1.99%	3.32%	Jul. 31, 2006
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES After Taxes On Distributions	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS	(2.02%)	1.54%	none	Jul. 31, 2006
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES After Taxes On Distributions And Sales	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF FUND SHARES	(0.71%)	1.50%	none	Jul. 31, 2006
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES S&P 500 INDEX (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	S&P 500 INDEX (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES OR TAXES)	2.11%	(0.25%))1.89%	Jul. 31, 2006
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES MSCI ALL COUNTRY WORLD EX-US INDEX (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	MSCI ALL COUNTRY WORLD EX-US INDEX (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	(13.71%))(2.92%))(0.27%)	Jul. 31, 2006
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES BARCLAYS US AGGREGATE INDEX (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	BARCLAYS US AGGREGATE INDEX (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	7.84%	6.50%	6.70%	Jul. 31, 2006
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES 48/ 12/40 BLENDED INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	48/12/40 BLENDED INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	2.66%	2.59%	4.01%	Jul. 31, 2006

Label	Element	Value
Prospectus [Line Items]	rr_ProspectusLineItems	
Document Type	dei_DocumentType	Other
Document Period End Date	dei_DocumentPeriodEndDate	Jul. 31, 2012
Registrant Name Central Index Key Amendment Flag Trading Symbol	dei_EntityRegistrantName dei_EntityCentralIndexKey dei_AmendmentFlag dei TradingSymbol	Advisors Inner Circle Fund II 0000890540 false AICII
Document Creation Date	dei_DocumentCreationDate	Dec. 21, 2012
Document Effective Date	dei_DocumentEffectiveDate	Dec. 21, 2012
Prospectus Date FROST LOW DURATION BOND FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE	rr_ProspectusDate	Dec. 03, 2012
Prospectus [Line Items]	rr_ProspectusLineItems	
Risk/Return [Heading]	rr_RiskReturnHeading	FROST LOW DURATION BOND FUND
-	rr_ObjectiveHeading	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE The Frost Low Duration Bond Fund (the "Fund") seeks to maximize total
	rr_ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock	return, consisting of income and capital appreciation, consistent with the preservation of principal.
Expense [Heading]	rr_ExpenseHeading	FUND FEES AND EXPENSES
Expense Narrative [Text Block]	rr_ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock	The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Institutional Class Shares of the Fund.
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]	rr_PortfolioTurnoverHeading	PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

Portfolio Turnover [Text Block]

rr PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock

Portfolio Turnover,
Rate
Expense Example
[Heading]
Expense Example
Narrative [Text
Block]

rr PortfolioTurnoverRate

rr ExpenseExampleHeading

rr ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

Strategy [Heading]

rr_StrategyHeading

Strategy Narrative
[Text Block]

rr StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

The Fund pays transaction costs, such commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate 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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 73% of the average value of its portfolio.

73.00%

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 on these assumptions your costs would be: PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment

STRATEGIES

purposes, in fixed income securities. investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. The Fund's emphasis is on return with low volatility by investing primarily in shorter-term investment grade securities. Shortterm bonds are considered more stable than longermaturity bonds, but less stable than money market securities.

To achieve its objective, the Fund invests in a diversified mix of taxable fixed income securities. Adviser actively manages the maturity of Fund and purchases the securities which will, on average, mature in less than 5 years. The Adviser actively manages the duration of the Fund and purchases securities such that the average weighted duration of the Fund's portfolio will typically range within plus or minus one year of the Barclays U.S. 1-5 Year Government Credit Index duration. The Fund seeks to maintain a low duration but lengthen or shorten its duration within that range to reflect changes in the overall composition of the short-term investmentgrade debt markets. Duration is a measure of a bond price's sensitivity a given change in interest rates. Generally, longer bond's duration, the greater its price sensitivity to change in interest rates. For example, the price of a bond with a duration of

three years would be expected fall to approximately 3% if rates rise were to by one point. The percentage Adviser, in constructing and maintaining the Fund's portfolio, employs following four primary strategies to varying degrees depending on its views of economic growth prospects, interest rate predictions and relative value assessments: interest rate positioning based on duration and yield curve position; category allocations; credit sector allocations relating security ratings by the national ratings agencies; individual and security selection.

The Fund typically invests the following U.S. dollar-denominated fixed securities: U.S. income Treasury securities; governmental agency debt; corporate debt; assetbacked securities; taxable municipal bonds; and, to a lesser extent, residential and commercial mortgagebacked securities. The fixed Fund's income investments are primarily of investment grade (rated in one of the four highest rating categories by least one rating agency), but may at times include securities rated below investment grade (high yield or "junk" bonds). In addition, the Fund's fixed income securities may include unrated securities, if deemed by the Adviser to be of comparable quality t.o investment grade.

Strategy Portfolio Concentration [Text]

rr StrategyPortfolioConcentration

Risk [Heading] rr_RiskHeading
Risk Narrative [Text
Block]

rr RiskNarrativeTextBlock

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in fixed income securities

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

MUNICIPAL ISSUERS RISK -- There may be economic or political changes that ability of impact the municipal issuers to repay principal and to make interest payments on municipal securities. Changes in the financial condition or credit rating of municipal issuers also may adversely affect the value of the Fund's municipal securities. Constitutional legislative limits on borrowing by municipal issuers may result in reduced supplies of securities. municipal Moreover, certain municipal securities are backed only by a municipal issuer's ability to levy and collect taxes.

INTEREST RATE RISK - As with most funds that invest in debt securities, changes in interest rates are one of the most important factors that could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt

securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall.

The concept of duration is useful in assessing the sensitivity of a fixed income fund to interest rate movements, which are usually the main source of risk for most fixed-income funds. Duration measures price volatility by estimating the change in price of a debt security for a 1% change in its yield. For example, a duration of three years means the price of a debt security will change about 3% for every 1% change in yield. Thus, higher duration, the more volatile the security.

Debt securities have stated maturity date when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the bond. Some debt securities, known callable bonds, may repay the principal earlier than the stated maturity date. Debt securities are most likely to be called when interest rates are falling because the issuer can refinance at a lower rate.

Rising interest rates may also cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities later than anticipated, forcing the Fund to keep its money invested at lower rates. Falling interest rates, however, generally cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and assetbacked securities earlier than expected, forcing the Fund to reinvest the money at a lower interest rate.

Mutual funds that invest in debt securities have no real maturity. Instead, calculate they their weighted average maturity. This number is an average the effective or anticipated maturity each debt security held by the mutual fund, with the maturity of each security weighted by the percentage of its assets of the mutual fund it represents.

CREDIT RISK - The credit financial rating or condition of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer defaults or becomes unable to honor its financial obligations, the security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of an investmentgrade security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal.

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agency's own resources. As a result, investments in securities issued by government sponsored agencies that are not backed by the U.S. Treasury are subject to higher credit risk than those that are.

High yield, or "junk," highly bonds are speculative securities that are usually issued by smaller less credit worthy and/or highly leveraged (indebted) companies. Compared with investmentgrade bonds, high yield bonds carry а greater degree of risk and are less likely to make payments of interest and principal. Market developments and the financial and business conditions of the corporation issuing these influences securities their price and liquidity than changes in more interest rates, when compared to investmentdebt securities. grade Insufficient liquidity in the junk bond market may make it more difficult to dispose of junk bonds and may cause the Fund to experience sudden and price substantial declines. Α lack of reliable, objective data or market quotations may make it more difficult to value junk bonds accurately.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser Risk Lose Money
[Text]

rr RiskLoseMoney

Risk Not Insured
Depository
Institution [Text]

rr RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution

Bar Chart and
Performance Table
[Heading]
Performance
Narrative [Text
Block]

rr BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading

rr PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock

and the individual portfolio managers connection with managing the Fund. There is no that guarantee the objective investment the Fund will be achieved. As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money.

A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The Fund commenced operations after succeeding to the assets and operations of a common fund that managed by Frost Bank (the "Predecessor Fund"). performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008 and has been reflect adjusted to expenses for Institutional Class Shares of the Fund. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same

investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is May 31, 2002 ("Performance Start Date").

Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in

performance information is available on the Fund's

www.frostbank.com or

calling 1-877-71-FROST. The bar chart and the

performance table below

volatility of an

illustrate the risks and

investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from

website

future. Updated

at

by

Performance
Information
Illustrates Variability
of Returns [Text]

rr_PerformanceInformationIllustratesVariabilityOfReturns year to year and by

syear to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

Performance

<u>Availability Phone</u> rr_PerformanceAvailabilityPhone

[Text]

Performance

Availability Website rr Performance Availability WebSite Address

Address [Text]

Performance Past
Does Not Indicate

<u>Future [Text]</u> rr_PerformancePastDoesNotIndicateFuture

1-877-71-FROST

www.frostbank.com

Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future.

Bar Chart Closing [Text Block]		BEST QUARTER	WORST QUARTER		
		4.53%	(1.87)%		
	rr_BarChartClosingTextBlock	(06/30/2009)	(06/ 30/ 2004)		
		The print information show based on a cale The Fund's performance of the from 1/1/12 to 93.82%.	endar year. ormance for ass Shares		
Highest Quarterly Return, Label	rr_HighestQuarterlyReturnLabel	BEST QUARTER			
Highest Quarterly Return, Date	rr_BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturnDate	Jun. 30, 2009			
<u>Highest Quarterly</u> Return	rr_BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturn	4.53%			
Lowest Quarterly Return, Label	rr_LowestQuarterlyReturnLabel	WORST QUARTER Jun. 30, 2004			
Lowest Quarterly Return, Date	rr_BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturnDate				
Lowest Quarterly Return	rr_BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturn	(1.87%)			
Performance Table Heading	rr_PerformanceTableHeading	AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011			
Performance Table Uses Highest Federa Rate	al rr_PerformanceTableUsesHighestFederalRate	After-tax return calculated using historical higher individual feder marginal income and do not refletimpact of state taxes.	the est cal tax rates ect the		
Performance Table One Class of after Tax Shown [Text]	$rr_Performance Table One Class Of After Tax Shown$	Actual after-tax will depend on a investor's tax s and may differ f shown.	n ituation		
Performance Table Explanation after Tax Higher	$rr_Performance Table Explanation After Tax Higher$	After-tax return are not relevant investors who he Fund shares through deferred arrange such as 401(k) pindividual retiraccounts.	to ld their lugh tax- ments, lans or		

Performance Table Narrative

This table compares the Fund's Institutional Class Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Barclays U.S. 1-5 Year Government/Credit Index. After-tax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

rr PerformanceTableNarrativeTextBlock

After-tax returns are calculated using the individual historical highest federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through taxdeferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

FROST LOW DURATION BOND FUND | INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | C000061956Member

Year

Prospectus [Line rr ProspectusLineItems **Items**] 0.50% rr ManagementFeesOverAssets Management Fees Other Expenses rr OtherExpensesOverAssets 0.18% **Total Annual Fund** rr ExpensesOverAssets 0.68% **Operating Expenses** Expense Example, with Redemption, 1 rr ExpenseExampleYear01 69

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Expense Example,		
	rr ExpenseExampleYear03	218
Years	_ 1	
Expense Example,		
with Redemption, 5	rr_ExpenseExampleYear05	379
<u>Years</u>		
Expense Example,		
	<u>0</u> rr_ExpenseExampleYear10	847
<u>Years</u>		
	rr_AnnualReturn2003	1.81%
	rr_AnnualReturn2004	0.20%
	rr_AnnualReturn2005	0.48%
Annual Return 2006	rr_AnnualReturn2006	3.20%
Annual Return 2007	rr_AnnualReturn2007	6.12%
Annual Return 2008	rr_AnnualReturn2008	1.36%
Annual Return 2009	rr_AnnualReturn2009	12.03%
Annual Return 2010	rr_AnnualReturn2010	4.18%
Annual Return 2011	rr_AnnualReturn2011	2.74%
<u>Label</u>	rr_AverageAnnualReturnLabel	FUND RETURN BEFORE TAXES
1 Year	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01	2.74%
5 Years	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05	5.22%
Since Inception	rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception	3.84%
Inception Date	rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate	May 31, 2002
FROST LOW		
DURATION BOND		
FUND		
INSTITUTIONAL		
CLASS SHARE		
C000061956Member After Taxes On	er	
Distributions		
Prospectus [Line		
Items]	rr_ProspectusLineItems	
Label	4 ID - 7 I I	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON
<u> </u>	rr_AverageAnnualReturnLabel	DISTRIBUTIONS
1 Year	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01	1.65%
5 Years	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05	none
Since Inception	rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception	none
Inception Date	rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate	May 31, 2002
FROST LOW		
DURATION BOND		
FUND		
INSTITUTIONAL		
CLASS SHARE C000061956Member		
- vananni z zolvici (11)(ar	
After Taxes On	er	

Distributions And

Sales

Prospectus [Line

Items]

rr ProspectusLineItems

<u>Label</u> rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel

FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON AverageAnnualReturnLabel DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF

FUND SHARES

BARCLAYS U.S. 1-5 YEAR

DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

GOVERNMENT/CREDIT INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO

1 Yearrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear012.05%5 Yearsrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05noneSince Inceptionrr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInceptionnone

Inception Date rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate May 31, 2002

FROST LOW

DURATION BOND

FUND |

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | C000061956Member | BARCLAYS U.S.

1-5 YEAR

GOVERNMENT/ CREDIT INDEX RETURN

(REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES,

OR TAXES)

Prospectus [Line

Items]
Label

1 Year

rr ProspectusLineItems

rr_AverageAnnualReturnLabel

rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 3.14%

<u>5 Years</u> rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05 4.84% Since Inception rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception 4.26%

<u>Inception Date</u> rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate May 31, 2002

FROST CINQUE LARGE CAP BUY-WRITE EQUITY FUND | INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE

FROST CINQUE LARGE CAP BUY-WRITE EQUITY FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Cinque Large Cap Buy-Write Equity Fund (the "Fund") seeks long-term capital appreciation and current income.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Institutional Class Shares of the Fund.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST CINQUE LARGE CAP BUY-WRITE EQUITY FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES

Management Fees 0.90%
Other Expenses [1] 0.67%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses [2] 0.15%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses 1.72%

- [1] "Other Expenses" are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.
- [2] "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses" are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

Expense Example (USD \$)

1 3 YEAR YEARS

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST CINQUE LARGE CAP BUY-WRITE EQUITY FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES

175 542

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of large-capitalization companies and exchange traded funds ("ETFs") designed to track the performance of large capitalization companies, and options on securities of large capitalization companies. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. The Fund primarily will invest in common stocks, but will also invest in ETFs and sell call options on an asset it owns, also known as a "buy-write" strategy. The Fund to a lesser extent will also buy call and put options on an asset, a market sector or an index. The Adviser expects that approximately 5% of the Fund's assets will dedicated to its options strategy, although such allocation is subject to change based on market and other conditions. Cinque Partners LLC ("Cinque"), the Fund's sub-adviser, generally considers large-capitalization companies

to be those companies with market capitalizations of \$5 billion or greater. The Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in small and mid-capitalization companies.

In constructing the Fund's portfolio, Cinque uses a systematic, proprietary process that combines individual stock selection and sector and index exposures into a portfolio that is then coupled with an option hedging strategy. Cinque selects stocks for the Fund using its Combo Rank Stock model, which analyses measures of value, growth, balance sheet analysis and overall profitability of a company. The output of this model is then ranked within each sector of the S&P Composite 1500 Index universe. Cinque then selects a stock based on its ratings and establishes a target weight that is based on Cinque's thorough qualitative and quantitative assessment of that company's risk-reward characteristics. Sector or index ETFs may also be selected to capture macroeconomic performance inputs through the economic cycle. Cinque periodically reviews the companies in its investment universe in order to re-evaluate whether or not the assumptions and tenets (price targets, balance sheet quality, operating trends, potential stock downside) of the original investment thesis still hold.

Cinque also intends to utilize an option strategy that includes buy-writes, protective puts and long-call options in an attempt to improve portfolio downside protection and increase portfolio income. Cinque analyzes over 400 different options combinations, using S&P 500 Index options, to arrive at the position that, in Cinque's view, provides the best chance of capturing the excess return associated with the Fund's long portfolio, while reducing the downside risk associated with the market. Cinque also may sell call options to take advantage of what it perceives to be mispriced options premiums based on its view of market volatility.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

INVESTMENTS IN ETFS - To the extent that the Fund invests in ETFs, the Fund will be subject to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of the securities comprising the index on which the ETF is based and the value of the Fund's investment will fluctuate in response to the performance of the underlying index. ETFs typically incur fees that are separate from those of the Fund. Accordingly, the Fund's investments in ETFs will result in the layering of expenses such that shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the ETFs' operating expenses, in addition to paying Fund expenses. Because ETFs are listed on national stock exchanges and are traded like stocks listed on an exchange, their shares potentially may trade at a discount or premium. In addition, because the value of ETF shares depends on the demand in the market, the Adviser may not be able to liquidate the Fund's holdings at the most optimal time, which could adversely affect Fund performance.

EQUITY RISK - The Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

DERIVATIVES RISK - Derivatives are often more volatile than other investments and may magnify the Fund's gains or losses. There are various factors that affect the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective with derivatives. Successful use of a derivative depends upon the degree to which prices of the underlying assets correlate with price movements

in the derivatives the Fund buys or sells. The Fund could be negatively affected if the change in market value of its securities fails to correlate perfectly with the values of the derivatives it purchased or sold.

The lack of a liquid secondary market for a derivative may prevent the Fund from closing its derivative positions and could adversely impact its ability to achieve its investment objective or to realize profits or limit losses.

Because derivative instruments may be purchased by the Fund for a fraction of the market value of the investments underlying such instruments, a relatively small price movement in the underlying investment may result in an immediate and substantial gain or loss to the Fund. Derivatives are often more volatile than other investments and the Fund may lose more in a derivative than it originally invested in it.

Additionally, derivative instruments, particularly market access products, are subject to counterparty risk, meaning that the party that issues the derivative may experience a significant credit event and may be unwilling or unable to make timely settlement payments or otherwise honor its obligations.

The Fund may purchase or sell options, which involve the payment or receipt of a premium by the investor and the corresponding right or obligation, as the case may be, to either purchase or sell the underlying security for a specific price at a certain time or during a certain period. Purchasing options involves the risk that the underlying instrument will not change price in the manner expected, so that the investor loses its premium. For instance, the Fund would ordinarily realize a gain if, during the option period, the value of the underlying securities decreased below the exercise price sufficiently to cover the premium and transaction costs. However, if the price of the underlying instrument does not fall enough to offset the cost of purchasing the option, a put buyer would lose the premium and related transaction costs. Selling options involves potentially greater risk because the investor is exposed to the extent of the actual price movement in the underlying security rather than only the premium payment received (which could result in a potentially unlimited loss). Over-the-counter options also involve counterparty solvency risk.

SMALL-CAP AND MID-CAP RISK - The smaller and medium capitalization companies in which the Fund invests may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, small and medium capitalization companies may have limited product lines, markets and financial resources and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, small and medium capitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. Small and medium capitalization stocks may be traded over-the-counter or listed on an exchange.

MANAGEMENT RISK - The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio manager in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

NEW FUND RISK - Because the Fund is new, investors in the Fund bear the risk that the Fund may not be successful in implementing its investment strategy, may not employ a successful investment strategy, or may fail to attract sufficient assets under management to realize economies of scale, any of which could result in the Fund being liquidated at any time without shareholder approval and at a time that may not be favorable for all shareholders. Such liquidation could have negative tax consequences for shareholders and will cause shareholders to incur expenses of liquidation.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The Fund is new, and therefore has no performance history. Once the Fund has completed a full calendar year of operations, a bar chart and table will be included that will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the variability of the

Fund's return based on of market performance.	net assets	s and	comparing	the	Fund's	performance	to	a broad	measure

Label	Element	Value
Prospectus [Line Items]	rr_ProspectusLineItems	
Document Type	dei_DocumentType	Other
Document Period End Date	dei_DocumentPeriodEndDate	Jul. 31, 2012
Registrant Name	dei_EntityRegistrantName	Advisors Inner Circle Fund II
Amendment Flag Trading Symbol	dei_EntityCentralIndexKey dei_AmendmentFlag dei_TradingSymbol	0000890540 false AICII
Document Creation Date	dei_DocumentCreationDate	Dec. 21, 2012
Document Effective Date	dei_DocumentEffectiveDate	Dec. 21, 2012
Prospectus Date FROST GROWTH EQUITY FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE	rr_ProspectusDate	Dec. 03, 2012
Prospectus [Line Items]	rr_ProspectusLineItems	
Risk/Return [Heading]	rr_RiskReturnHeading	FROST GROWTH EQUITY FUND
Objective [Heading]	rr_ObjectiveHeading	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE
Objective, Primary [Text Block]		The Frost Growth Equity Fund (the
[TEXT DIOCK]	rr_ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock	"Fund") seeks to achieve long-term capital appreciation.
Expense [Heading]	rr_ExpenseHeading	FUND FEES AND EXPENSES
Expense Narrative [Text Block]		The table below describes the
	rr_ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock	fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Institutional Class Shares of
Operating Expenses Caption [Text]	rr_OperatingExpensesCaption	the Fund. ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

Portfolio Turnover
[Heading] rr_Portfolio Turnover Heading
Portfolio Turnover
[Text Block]

rr PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock

Portfolio
Turnover, Rate
Expenses Not
Correlated to
Ratio Due to
Acquired Fund
Fees [Text]

rr PortfolioTurnoverRate

 $rr\ Expenses Not Correlated To Ratio Due To Acquired Fund Fees$

Expense Example [Heading]

rr ExpenseExampleHeading

Expense Example

Narrative Text rr Expense Example Narrative Text Block

Block]

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 46% of the average value of its portfolio.

46.00%

The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

EXAMPLE

This Example is intended to help you compare the

Strategy [Heading]

rr_StrategyHeading

Strategy Narrative
[Text Block]

rr StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

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 periods time indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

STRATEGIES Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, equity securities. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice shareholders. The Fund intends to invest in that companies Frost Investment Advisors, (the "Adviser") believes will growing have revenues and The earnings. Fund will

generally invest in equity securities of domestic companies, but may also invest in equity securities of foreign companies and American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"). The Adviser performs in-depth analyses company fundamentals and industry dynamics to identify companies displaying strong earnings and growth revenue relative to the overall market or relative to their group, peer improving returns on equity and a sustainable competitive advantage.

The Adviser focuses on a number of factors to assess the growth potential of individual companies, such as:

Historical and expected
o organic revenue growth rates;
Historical and expected
earnings growth rates;

Signs of accelerating of growth potential;

Positive o earnings revisions;

o Earnings momentum;

Improving
 margin and
o return on
 equity trends;
 and

Positive price momentum.

When attractive growth opportunity is identified, the Adviser seeks to independently develop intrinsic valuation for the stock. The Adviser believes that the value of a company is determined by discounting the company's future cash flows or earnings. Valuation factors considered in identifying securities for the Fund's portfolio include:

- o Price/earnings
 ratio;
- o Price/sales
 ratio;

Price/earnings
o to growth
 ratio;

Enterprise
value/earnings
before
interest,
taxes,
depreciation
and
amortization;

- o Enterprise
 value/sales;
- o Price/cash
 flow;
- o Balance sheet strength; and

Returns on o equity and returns on

invested capital.

The Adviser also seeks to understand firm's competitive position and the industry dynamics in which the firm operates. Adviser assesses industry growth potential, market share opportunities, cyclicality and pricing power.
Further analysis focuses on corporate governance and management's ability to create value for shareholders.

The Adviser augments its independent fundamental research process with quantitative screens and models. The models are derived from proprietary research or securities industry research studies and score companies based upon a number of fundamental The factors. uses Adviser quantitative analysis to provide an additional layer of objectivity, discipline and consistency to its equity research process. This quantitative analysis complements the fundamental analyses that the Adviser conducts

Strategy Portfolio Concentration [Text]

 $rr_StrategyPortfolioConcentration$

Risk [Heading]
Risk Narrative
[Text Block]

rr RiskHeading

rr RiskNarrativeTextBlock

on companies during its stock selection process.

The Fund seeks to buy and hold securities for the long term and seeks to keep portfolio turnover to minimum. However, the Adviser may sell a security if its price exceeds Adviser's assessment of its fair value or in response to negative company event, a change in management, poor relative price performance, achieved fair valuation, or a deterioration in company's business prospects, performance financial strength. Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities. PRINCIPAL RISKS with As all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The

principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

EOUITY RISK --Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. prices of The securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

SMALL- AND MID-CAPITALIZATION

COMPANY RISK -The small- and
midcapitalization
companies in
which the Fund
may invest may be
more vulnerable
to adverse
business or
economic events

than larger, more established companies. Ιn particular, these small- and midsized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, smalland midcapitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over the counter or listed on an exchange.

FOREIGN COMPANY RISK -- Investing foreign companies, whether through investments made in foreign markets or made through the purchase of ADRs, which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent an ownership in foreign security, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the

United States. In addition, investments in foreign companies are generally denominated in a foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value of the Fund's investments. These currency movements may occur separately from, and in response to, events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. While ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

GROWTH STYLE
RISK-- The price
of equity
securities rises
and falls in
response to many
factors,
including the
historical and
prospective
earnings of the
issuer of the

stock, the value of its assets, general economic conditions, interest rates, investor perceptions, and market liquidity. The Fund may invest in securities of companies that the Adviser believes have superior prospects for robust and sustainable growth of revenues and earnings. These may be companies with new, limited or cyclical lines, product markets financial resources, and the management of such companies may be dependent upon one or a few key people. The stocks of such companies can therefore subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements than stocks of larger, more established companies or the stock market in general.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce desired results and that legislative, regulatory, tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the

Risk Lose Money
[Text]

rr_RiskLoseMoney

Risk Not Insured
Depository
Institution [Text]

rr RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution

Bar Chart and
Performance Table rr_BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading
[Heading]
Performance
Narrative [Text
Block]

rr PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock

Adviser and the individual portfolio
managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no quarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved. As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the and risks volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The Fund commenced operations after succeeding to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed

by Frost Bank (the "Predecessor Fund"). performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008 and has been adjusted to reflect expenses for Institutional Class Shares of the Fund. Because Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, earliest date for which performance can be calculated applying relevant performance standards is May 2002 ("Performance Start Date").

Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at

Performance Information Illustrates Variability of Returns [Text]

 $rr\ Performance Information Illustrates Variability Of Returns$

Performance

Availability Phone rr_PerformanceAvailabilityPhone

[Text]

Performance

Availability

Website Address rr_PerformanceAvailabilityWebSiteAddress

[Text]

Performance Past

Does Not Indicate

Future [Text]

rr PerformancePastDoesNotIndicateFuture

Bar Chart Closing

[Text Block]

rr BarChartClosingTextBlock

www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST.

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

1-877-71-FROST

www.frostbank.com

Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. BEST WORST QUARTER QUARTER 15.46% (20.78)% (12/(06/30/ 31/ 2009) 2008)

The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Institutional Class Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 14.18%.

Highest Quarterly rr HighestQuarterlyReturnLabel BEST QUARTER Return, Label **Highest Quarterly** rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturnDate Jun. 30, 2009 Return, Date **Highest Quarterly** rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturn 15.46% Return **Lowest Quarterly** rr LowestQuarterlyReturnLabel WORST QUARTER Return, Label Lowest Quarterly rr BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturnDate Dec. 31, 2008 Return, Date **Lowest Quarterly** rr BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturn (20.78%)Return Performance Table AVERAGE ANNUAL Heading TOTAL RETURNS FOR rr PerformanceTableHeading PERIODS ENDED **DECEMBER 31, 2011** After-tax returns Performance Table are calculated **Uses Highest** using the Federal Rate historical highest individual rr PerformanceTableUsesHighestFederalRate federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax Performance Table returns will One Class of after depend on an Tax Shown [Text] $rr\ \ Performance Table One Class Of After Tax Shown$ investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns Performance Table shown are not Explanation after relevant to Tax Higher investors who hold their Fund shares through rr PerformanceTableExplanationAfterTaxHigher tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts. This Performance Table table compares the Narrative Fund's Institutional Class Shares' average rr PerformanceTableNarrativeTextBlock annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011

to those of the

1000

Russell

Growth Index. After-tax returns cannot be
calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k)plans or individual retirement accounts.

FROST GROWTH EQUITY FUND | INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES

Prospectus [Line

Items]

 $rr_ProspectusLineItems$

Maximum Sales

Charge (Load)

Imposed on

 $rr_Maximum Sales Charge Imposed On Purchases Over Offering Price$

0.80%

Purchases (as a			
percentage of			
offering price)			
Maximum D. C. 110.1			
Deferred Sales	M i D f 10.1 Cl O Off i D i	0.160/	
	rr_MaximumDeferredSalesChargeOverOfferingPrice	0.16%	
a percentage of net			
asset value)			
Maximum Sales			
Charge (Load)			
Imposed on Reinvested			
Dividends and	$rr_Maximum Sales Charge On Reinvested Dividends And Distributions Over Other Control of the Co$	r 0.01%	
other Distributions			
(as a percentage of			
offering price)			
Redemption Fee			
(as a percentage of	, _ , _ , _ , _ , _ , _ , _ , _ , _ , _		
amount redeemed	rr_RedemptionFeeOverRedemption	(0.97%)	
if applicable)			
**	rr ManagementFeesOverAssets	0.80%	
Other Expenses	rr OtherExpensesOverAssets	0.16%	
•	-		
Fees and Expenses	rr_AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesOverAssets	0.01%	
Total Annual Fund			
Operating	rr ExpensesOverAssets	0.97%	[1]
Expenses			
Expense Example,			
with Redemption,	rr_ExpenseExampleYear01	99	
1 Year			
Expense Example,			
with Redemption,	rr_ExpenseExampleYear03	309	
3 Years			
Expense Example,			
•	rr_ExpenseExampleYear05	536	
5 Years			
Expense Example,			
	rr_ExpenseExampleYear10	1,190	
10 Years			
Annual Return	rr AnnualReturn2003	24.56%	
2003			
Annual Return	rr AnnualReturn2004	8.07%	
2004	_		
Annual Return	rr AnnualReturn2005	4.16%	
2005	_		
Annual Return	rr AnnualReturn2006	9.90%	
<u>2006</u>	-		
Annual Return	rr AnnualReturn2007	12.18%	
2007	_		
Annual Return	rr_AnnualReturn2008	(37.41%)	
<u>2008</u>		<i>*</i>	

Annual Return 30.14% rr AnnualReturn2009 2009 **Annual Return** rr AnnualReturn2010 15.42% 2010 **Annual Return** rr AnnualReturn2011 (0.25%)2011 FUND RETURN Label rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel BEFORE TAXES 1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (0.25%)1.02% 5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 **Since Inception** rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception 2.86% **Inception Date** rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate May 31, 2002 **FROST GROWTH EQUITY FUND** | INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | **INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES** | After Taxes On Distributions **Prospectus** [Line rr ProspectusLineItems **Items**] FUND RETURN AFTER Label rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS 1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (0.27%)5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 none **Since Inception** rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception none rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate **Inception Date** May 31, 2002 **FROST GROWTH EQUITY FUND** | INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | INSTITUTIONAL **CLASS SHARES** | After Taxes On Distributions And Sales **Prospectus** [Line rr ProspectusLineItems **Items**] Label FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF FUND SHARES 1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (0.13%)5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 none rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception **Since Inception** none **Inception Date** rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate May 31, 2002

FROST
GROWTH
EQUITY FUND |
INSTITUTIONAL
CLASS SHARE |
INSTITUTIONAL
CLASS SHARES
| RUSSELL 1000
GROWTH
INDEX
(REFLECTS NO
DEDUCTION
FOR FEES,
EXPENSES, OR
TAXES)

Prospectus [Line

Items]

rr ProspectusLineItems

 $rr_AverageAnnualReturnLabel$

<u>Label</u>

GROWTH INDEX (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES,

RUSSELL 1000

OR TAXES)

1 Yearrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear012.64%5 Yearsrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear052.50%Since Inceptionrr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception4.18%

Inception Date rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate May 31, 2002

[1] The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

Label	Element	Value		
Prospectus [Line Items]	rr_ProspectusLineItems			
Document Type	dei_DocumentType	Other		
Document Period End Date	dei_DocumentPeriodEndDate	Jul. 31, 2012		
Registrant Name Central Index Key Amendment Flag Trading Symbol	dei_EntityRegistrantName dei_EntityCentralIndexKey dei_AmendmentFlag dei_TradingSymbol	Advisors Inner Circle Fund II 0000890540 false AICII		
Document Creation Date	dei_DocumentCreationDate	Dec. 21, 2012		
Document Effective Date	dei_DocumentEffectiveDate	Dec. 21, 2012		
Prospectus Date FROST	rr_ProspectusDate	Dec. 03, 2012		
MUNICIPAL BOND FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE Prospectus [Line				
Items] Risk/Return	rr_ProspectusLineItems	FROST MUNICIPAL BOND		
[Heading]	rr_RiskReturnHeading	FROST MUNICIPAL BOND FUND		
Objective [Heading] Objective, Primary [Text Block]	rr_ObjectiveHeading	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE The Frost Municipal Bond Fund (the "Fund") seeks to provide a consistent level of current income		
	rr_ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock	exempt from federal income tax with a secondary emphasis on maximizing total return through capital appreciation.		
Expense [Heading] Expense Narrative	rr_ExpenseHeading	FUND FEES AND EXPENSES The table below describes the fees and		
[Text Block]	rr_ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock	expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Institutional Class Shares of the Fund.		
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]	rr_PortfolioTurnoverHeading	PORTFOLIO TURNOVER		

Portfolio Turnover [Text Block]

rr PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock

Portfolio Turnover,
Rate
Expense Example
[Heading]
Expense Example
Narrative [Text
Block]

rr_PortfolioTurnoverRate

rr ExpenseExampleHeading

rr ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

Strategy [Heading]

rr StrategyHeading

Strategy Narrative [Text Block]

rr StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it sells buys and securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may higher indicate transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 8% of the average value of its portfolio.

8.00%

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

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal circumstances, the Fund

invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in municipal securities that generate income exempt from federal income tax, but not necessarily the federal alternative minimum tax ("AMT"). These securities include securities of municipal issuers located in Texas as well as in other states, territories and possessions of the United States. This investment policy may not be changed without shareholder approval. The Fund may invest more than 25% of its total assets in bonds of issuers in Texas.

The Adviser considers the relative yield, maturity and availability of various types of municipal bonds and the general economic outlook in determining whether to over- or under-weight a specific type of municipal bond in the Fund's portfolio. Duration adjustments are made relative to the Barclays Municipal Bond Index. The Adviser, in constructing and maintaining the Fund's portfolio, employs the following four primary strategies to varying degrees depending on its views of economic growth prospects, interest rate predictions and relative value assessments: interest rate positioning based on duration and yield curve positioning, with typical range of three years; asset category allocations; credit allocations sector

Strategy Portfolio Concentration [Text]

rr StrategyPortfolioConcentration

Risk [Heading] rr_RiskHeading
Risk Narrative [Text
Block]

rr RiskNarrativeTextBlock

relating to security ratings by the national ratings agencies; and individual security selection.

Securities will considered for sale in the event of or anticipation of a credit downgrade; to effect a change in duration or sector weighting of the Fund; to realize aberration in а security's valuation; or when the Adviser otherwise deems appropriate. Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in municipal securities that generate income exempt from federal income tax, but not necessarily the federal alternative minimum tax ("AMT").

PRINCIPAL RISKS

Δς with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY FDIC, THE OR GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

MUNICIPAL ISSUERS RISK - There may be economic or political changes that impact the ability of municipal issuers to repay principal and to make interest payments on municipal securities. Changes in the financial condition or credit

rating of municipal issuers also may adversely affect the value of the Fund's municipal securities. Constitutional or legislative limits on borrowing by municipal issuers may result in reduced supplies of municipal securities. Moreover, certain municipal securities are backed only by a municipal issuer's ability to levy and collect taxes.

STATE-SPECIFIC RISK -The Fund is subject to
the risk that the
economy of the states in
which it invests, and
the revenues underlying
state municipal bonds,
may decline. Investing
primarily in a single
state means that the
Fund is more exposed to
negative political or
economic factors in that
state than a fund that
invests more widely.

INTEREST RATE RISK - As with most funds that invest in debt securities, changes in interest rates are one of the most important factors that could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall.

The concept of duration is useful in assessing the sensitivity of a fixed income fund to interest rate movements, which are usually the main source of risk for most fixed-income funds.

Duration measures price volatility by estimating the change in price of a debt security for a 1% change in its yield. For example, a duration of five years means the price of a debt security will change about 5% for every 1% change in its yield. Thus, the higher duration, the more volatile the security.

Debt securities have a stated maturity date when the issuer must principal repay the amount of the bond. Some debt securities, known as callable bonds, may repay the principal earlier than the stated maturity date. Debt securities are most likely to be called when interest rates are falling because the issuer can refinance at a lower rate.

Rising interest rates may also cause investors to pay off mortgagebacked and asset-backed securities later than anticipated, forcing the Fund to keep its money invested at lower rates. Falling interest rates, however, generally cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed asset-backed securities earlier than expected, forcing the Fund to reinvest the money at a lower interest rate.

Mutual funds that invest in debt securities have no real maturity. Instead, they calculate their weighted average maturity. This number is an average of the effective or anticipated maturity of each debt security held by the

mutual fund, with the maturity of each security weighted by the percentage of its assets of the mutual fund it represents.

CREDIT RISK - The credit financial rating or condition of an issuer may affect the value of debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer defaults or becomes unable to honor financial its obligations, the security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of an investmentgrade security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal.

Although the Fund's U.S. government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are not quaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. Obligations issued by some U.S. government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, while others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the government sponsored agency's own resources. As a result, investments in securities issued by

government sponsored agencies that are not backed by the U.S. Treasury are subject to higher credit risk than those that are.

High yield, or "junk," bonds are highly speculative securities that are usually issued by smaller less credit worthy and/or highly leveraged (indebted) companies. Compared with investment-grade bonds, high yield bonds carry a greater degree of risk and are less likely to payments make of interest and principal. Market developments and financial and business conditions of the corporation issuing these securities influences their price and liquidity more than changes in interest rates, when compared to investment-grade debt securities. Insufficient liquidity in the junk bond market may make it more difficult dispose of junk bonds and may cause the Fund to experience sudden and substantial price declines. A lack of reliable, objective data or market quotations may make it more difficult to value junk bonds accurately.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or developments may affect investment techniques available to Adviser and the individual portfolio

Risk Lose Money
[Text]

rr_RiskLoseMoney

Risk Not Insured
Depository
Institution [Text]

rr RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution

Bar Chart and
Performance Table
[Heading]
Performance
Narrative [Text
Block]

rr BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading

rr PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock

managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money.

A FUND SHARE IS NOT A
BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS
NOT INSURED OR
GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC,
OR ANY GOVERNMENT
AGENCY.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of investment in the Fund by showing changes the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 and years since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The Fund commenced operations after succeeding to the assets operations of common trust fund that managed by Frost (the "Predecessor Bank Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008 and has been adjusted to reflect expenses Institutional Class of the Shares Fund. Because the Predecessor Fund not was

registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can calculated applying the performance relevant standards is May 2002 ("Performance Start Date").

Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST. The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance

showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

Information
Illustrates Variability
of Returns [Text]

Performance

rr_PerformanceInformationIllustratesVariabilityOfReturns from year to year and by

Performance

Availability Phone rr Performance Availability Phone

[Text]

Performance

Availability Website rr Performance Availability WebSite Address

Address [Text]

Performance Past

Does Not Indicate

Future [Text]

 $rr_Performance Past Does Not Indicate Future$

www.frostbank.com

1-877-71-FROST

Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate

Bar Chart Closing [Text Block]

how the Fund will perform in the future.

WORST BEST QUARTER QUARTER 4.29% (3.00)% (12/(09/30/2009)31/ 2010)

rr BarChartClosingTextBlock

The performance information shown above is based on a calendar The Fund's year. performance for Institutional Class Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 3.99%.

Highest Quarterly Return, Label

rr HighestQuarterlyReturnLabel

BEST OUARTER

Highest Ouarterly

rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturnDate

Sep. 30, 2009

Highest Quarterly

Return, Date

Return

rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturn

4.29%

Lowest Quarterly Return, Label

rr LowestQuarterlyReturnLabel

WORST QUARTER

Lowest Quarterly Return, Date

rr BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturnDate

Dec. 31, 2010

Lowest Quarterly

rr BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturn

(3.00%)Return

Performance Table Heading

rr PerformanceTableHeading

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

Index No Deduction for Fees, Expenses,

rr IndexNoDeductionForFeesExpensesTaxes

REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES OR TAXES

Taxes [Text] Performance Table Uses Highest Federal Rate

rr PerformanceTableUsesHighestFederalRate

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes.

Performance Table One Class of after Tax Shown [Text]

 $rr\ Performance Table One Class Of After Tax Shown$

. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their

Fund shares through taxdeferred arrangements,

Performance Table Explanation after Tax Higher

rr PerformanceTableExplanationAfterTaxHigher

Performance Table Narrative

such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

This table compares the Fund's Institutional Class Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Barclays Municipal Bond Index. After-tax returns cannot be calculated for before the periods Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

 $rr \ \ Performance Table Narrative Text Block$

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through taxdeferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

FROST MUNICIPAL BOND FUND | INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | C000061960Member

Prospectus [Line | rr_ProspectusLineItems]

Management Feesrr_ManagementFeesOverAssets0.50%Other Expensesrr_OtherExpensesOverAssets0.20%

Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses rr_AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesOverAssets 0.03%

Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	rr_ExpensesOverAssets	0.73%	[1]
Expense Example, with Redemption, 1 Year	rr_ExpenseExampleYear01	75	
Expense Example, with Redemption, 3 Years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear03	233	
<u>Years</u>	rr_ExpenseExampleYear05	406	
Expense Example, with Redemption, 10 Years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear10	906	
Annual Return 2003	rr_AnnualReturn2003	3.32%	
Annual Return 2004	rr_AnnualReturn2004	1.68%	
Annual Return 2005	rr_AnnualReturn2005	0.81%	
Annual Return 2006	rr_AnnualReturn2006	2.74%	
Annual Return 2007	rr_AnnualReturn2007	3.58%	
Annual Return 2008	rr_AnnualReturn2008	3.58%	
Annual Return 2009	rr_AnnualReturn2009	7.38%	
Annual Return 2010	rr_AnnualReturn2010	1.42%	
Annual Return 2011	rr_AnnualReturn2011	7.69%	
<u>Label</u>	rr_AverageAnnualReturnLabel	FUND RETURN BEFORE TAXES	5
1 Year	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01	7.69%	
5 Years	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05	4.70%	
Since Inception	rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception	3.84%	
Inception Date	rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate	May 31, 2002	
FROST			
MUNICIPAL BONI)		
FUND			
INSTITUTIONAL			
CLASS SHARE			
C000061960Membe	r		
After Taxes On Distributions			
Prospectus [Line			
Items]	rr_ProspectusLineItems		
<u>Label</u>	A A ID (I I I	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES	
	rr_AverageAnnualReturnLabel	ON DISTRIBUTIONS	
1 Year	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01	7.62%	
5 Years	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05	none	
Since Inception	rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception	none	
<u>Inception Date</u>	rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate	May 31, 2002	
FROST			

MUNICIPAL BOND

FUND | INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | C000061960Member | After Taxes On Distributions And

Sales

Prospectus [Line

rr ProspectusLineItems **Items**]

Label FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel

ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

1 Year 6.23% rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 none Since Inception rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception none

Inception Date rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate May 31, 2002

FROST

MUNICIPAL BOND

FUND |

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | C000061960Member

BARCLAYS

MUNICIPAL BOND **INDEX RETURN** (REFLECTS NO **DEDUCTION FOR** FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

Prospectus [Line

rr ProspectusLineItems **Items**]

BARCLAYS MUNICIPAL BOND Label INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS

rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 10.70% 5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 5.22% Since Inception rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception 5.23%

Inception Date rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate May 31, 2002

[1] The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

Label		Element	Value	
Prospectus [Line Items]	rr_ProspectusLineItems			
Document Type	dei_DocumentType		Other	
Document Period End Date	dei_DocumentPeriodEndDate		Jul. 31, 2012	
Registrant Name	dei_EntityRegistrantName		Advisors Inner Circle Fund II	
Central Index Key Amendment Flag Trading Symbol	dei_EntityCentralIndexKey dei_AmendmentFlag dei_TradingSymbol		0000890540 false AICII	
Document Creation Date	dei_DocumentCreationDate		Dec. 21, 2012	
Document Effective Date	dei_DocumentEffectiveDate		Dec. 21, 2012	
Prospectus Date FROST CREDIT FUND CLASS A SHARE	rr_ProspectusDate		Dec. 03, 2012	
Prospectus [Line Items]	rr_ProspectusLineItems			
Risk/Return [Heading]	rr_RiskReturnHeading		FROST CREDIT	
Objective [Heading]	rr_ObjectiveHeading		INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE	
Objective, Primary [Text Block]			The Frost Credit Fund (the "Fund") seeks to	
	rr_ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock		maximize total return, consisting of income and capital appreciation.	
Expense [Heading]	rr ExpenseHeading		FUND FEES AND EXPENSES	
Expense Narrative [Text Block]			The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Class A Shares of the Fund. You	
	rr_ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock		may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$1,000,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information	

information

Shareholder Fees
Caption [Text]

rr ShareholderFeesCaption

Operating Expenses
Caption [Text]

 $rr_OperatingExpensesCaption$

Portfolio Turnover
[Heading]
Portfolio Turnover
[Text Block]

rr PortfolioTurnoverHeading

rr PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock

Expense Breakpoint Discounts [Text]

rr ExpenseBreakpointDiscounts

about these and other discounts is available your from financial professional and in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus. SHAREHOLDER FEES (FEES PAID DIRECTLY FROM YOUR INVESTMENT) ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The Fund pays

transaction costs 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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. The table below

describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Class A Shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you

and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$1,000,000 Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus.

Expense Breakpoint,

Investment Required

Minimum

 $rr_Expense Breakpoint Minimum Investment Required Amount\\$

[Amount]

Expense Example

[Heading]

Expense Example

Narrative [Text]

Block]

rr ExpenseExampleHeading

 $rr_ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock$

1,000,000

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

Strategy [Heading]

rr StrategyHeading

Strategy Narrative [Text Block]

rr StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in fixed income securities of U.S. and foreign corporate issuers, which will include corporate bonds and mortgagebacked and other asset-backed securities, and structured notes with economic characteristics similar to fixed income securities. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. The Fund will invest in callable bonds, as well as fixed income securities that pay a fixed or floating interest rate or interest that is payable in kind or payable at maturity. The Fund will invest in high yield income fixed securities, also referred to as "junk" bonds, which are generally rated below BBB- by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services or Fitch, Inc. or Baa3 by Moody's

Investor Service

at the time of purchase or are unrated but judged to be of comparable quality by Frost Investment Advisors, LLC, the Fund's investment adviser (the "Adviser"). All securities which the Fund invests will be denominated in U.S. dollars.

The Fund seeks to achieve its objective through combination active portfolio management, а focus on relative value opportunities, sector weightings and individual asset selection. In selecting assets for the Fund, the Adviser uses a top-down to approach analyze industry fundamentals and individual securities based on its view of their relative value and interest rate characteristics. The Adviser also will consider its view of the yield curve and the potential for individual securities to produce consistent income. The Adviser expects that more than half of the Fund's returns will be derived from credit

risk,

rather

Strategy Portfolio
Concentration [Text]

 $rr_StrategyPortfolioConcentration$

Risk [Heading] rr_RiskHeading
Risk Narrative [Text
Block]

rr RiskNarrativeTextBlock

than interest rate risk. Generally, the greater the credit risk that a fixed income security presents, higher the interest rate the issuer must pay in order to compensate investors for assuming such higher risk. Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, fixed income securities of U.S. and foreign corporate issuers, which will include corporate bonds and mortgagebacked and other asset-backed securities PRINCIPAL RISKS with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

INTEREST RATE RISK - As with most funds that

invest in debt securities, changes in interest rates are one of the most important factors that could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall.

The concept of duration is useful in assessing the sensitivity of a fixed income fund to interest rate movements, which are usually the main source of risk for most fixedincome funds. Duration measures price volatility by estimating the change in price of a debt security for a 1% change in its yield. For example, а duration of three means the price of a debt security will change about 3% for every 1% change in its yield. Thus, the higher duration, the more volatile the security.

Debt securities have a stated maturity date when the issuer must repay the principal amount

of the bond. Some debt securities, known as callable bonds, may repay the principal earlier than the stated maturity date. Debt securities are most likely to be called when interest rates are falling because the issuer can refinance at a lower rate.

Rising interest rates may also cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities later than anticipated, forcing the Fund to keep its money invested at lower rates. Falling interest rates, however, generally cause investors to pay off mortgagebacked asset-backed securities earlier than expected, forcing the Fund to reinvest the money at a lower interest rate.

Mutual funds that invest in debt securities have no real maturity. Instead, calculate their weighted average maturity. This number is an average of the effective anticipated maturity of each debt security held by the

mutual fund, with the maturity of each security weighted by the percentage of its assets of the mutual fund it represents.

CREDIT RISK -The credit rating financial condition of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer defaults or becomes unable to honor its financial obligations, the security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of an investment-grade security is more likely to pay interest repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal. For a Fund of this type, credit risk is important contributing factor over time

to the performance of the Fund.

High yield, or "junk," bonds are highly speculative securities that are usually issued by smaller less credit worthy and/or highly leveraged (indebted) companies. Compared investment-grade bonds, high yield bonds carry a greater degree of risk and are less likely to make payments of interest and principal. Market developments and the financial and business conditions of the corporation issuing these securities influences their price liquidity more than changes in interest rates, when compared to investment-grade debt securities. Insufficient liquidity in the junk bond market may make it more difficult dispose of junk bonds and may cause the Fund to experience sudden and substantial price declines. A lack of reliable, objective data market quotations may make it more difficult to

value junk bonds
accurately.

ZERO COUPON, DEFERRED INTEREST AND PAY-IN-KIND BOND RISK - These bonds are issued at a discount from their face value because interest payments are typically postponed until maturity. Payin-kind securities are securities that have interest payable by the delivery additional securities. The market prices of these securities generally are more volatile than the market prices of interest-bearing securities and are likely to respond to a greater degree to changes in interest rates than interestbearing securities having similar maturities and credit quality.

DERIVATIVES RISK Derivatives are often more volatile than other investments and may magnify the Fund's gains or losses. There various are factors that affect the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective with derivatives. Successful use

of a derivative depends upon the degree to which prices of the underlying assets correlate with price movements in the derivatives the Fund buys or sells. The Fund could be negatively affected if the change in market value of its securities fails to correlate perfectly with the values of the derivatives it purchased or sold. For instance, the Fund would ordinarily realize a gain if, during the option period, the value of the underlying securities decreased below the exercise price sufficiently to the cover premium and transaction costs. However, if the price of the underlying instrument does not fall enough to offset the cost of purchasing the option, a put buyer would lose the premium and related transaction costs.

The lack of a liquid secondary market for a derivative may prevent the Fund from closing its derivative positions and could adversely

impact its
ability to
achieve its
investment
objective or to
realize profits
or limit losses.

Because derivative instruments may be purchased by the Fund for a fraction of the market value of the investments underlying such instruments, a relatively small price movement in the underlying investment may result in an immediate and substantial gain or loss to the Fund. Derivatives are often more volatile than other investments and the Fund may lose more in a derivative than it originally invested in it.

Additionally, derivative instruments, particularly market access products, are subject to counterparty risk, meaning that the party that issues the derivative may experience а significant credit event and may be unwilling or unable to make timely settlement payments otherwise honor its obligations.

STRUCTURED NOTE RISK - The Fund

may invest in fixed income linked structured notes. Structured notes are typically privately negotiated transactions between two or more parties. The fees associated with a structured note may lead to increased tracking error. The Fund also bears the risk that the issuer of the structured note will default. The Fund bears the risk of loss of its principal investment and periodic payments expected to be received for the duration of its investment. In addition, liquid market may not exist for structured notes. The lack of a liquid market may make it difficult to sell structured notes at an acceptable price or to accurately value them.

MARKET RISK The risk that
the value of
securities owned
by the Fund may
go up or down,
sometimes
rapidly or
unpredictably,
due to factors
affecting
securities
markets
generally or

particular
industries.

ISSUER RISK -The risk that the value of a security may decline for a reason directly related to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's goods services.

LEVERAGE RISK -The use of leverage can amplify the effects of market volatility the Fund's share price and may also cause the Fund tο liquidate portfolio positions when it would not be advantageous to do so in order to satisfy its obligations.

LIQUIDITY RISK -The risk that certain securities may be difficult or impossible to sell at the time and the price that the Fund would like. The Fund may have to lower the price, sell other securities instead forego an investment opportunity, any of which could have a negative effect on Fund management or performance.

ASSET-BACKED AND MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES RISK Payment principal and interest asset-backed securities is dependent largely on the cash flows generated by the assets backing the securities, and asset-backed securities not have benefit of any security interest in the related assets, which raises the possibility that recoveries repossessed collateral may not be available support payments on these securities. Asset-backed securities are also subject to the risk that underlying borrowers will be unable to their meet obligations. To lessen the effect of failures by obligors underlying assets to make payments, the entity administering the pool assets may agree to ensure the receipt payments on the underlying pool occurs in timely fashion ("liquidity protection"). In addition, assetbacked securities may obtain

insurance, such as quarantees, policies or letters of credit obtained by the issuer or sponsor from third parties, for some or all of the assets in the pool ("credit support"). Delinquency or loss more than that anticipated or failure of the credit support could adversely affect the return on an investment in such a security.

Mortgage-backed securities are affected by, among other things, interest rate changes and the possibility of prepayment of the underlying mortgage loans. Mortgage-backed securities are also subject to the risk that underlying borrowers will be unable to meet their obligations. In addition, variety economic, geographic, social and other factors, such as the sale of the underlying property, refinancing or foreclosure, can cause investors to repay the loans underlying mortgagebacked security sooner expected. If the prepayment rates increase, the Fund may have to

reinvest its principal at a rate of interest that is lower than the rate on existing mortgage-backed securities.

PREPAYMENT AND EXTENSION RISK -Prepayment and risk extension is the risk that a loan, bond or other security might be called or otherwise converted, prepaid redeemed before maturity. This risk primarily associated with corporatebacked, mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities. If a security is converted, prepaid or redeemed before maturity, particularly during a time of declining interest rates or spreads, the Fund may not be able to invest the proceeds in securities providing as high a level of income, resulting in a reduced yield to the Fund. Conversely, interest rates rise or spreads widen, the likelihood of prepayment decreases. The Fund may be unable capitalize on securities with higher interest rates or wider

spreads because the Fund's investments are locked in at a lower rate for a longer period of time.

MANAGEMENT RISK - The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the adviser will not produce the desired results that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the adviser and the individual portfolio manager connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

FOREIGN COMPANY RISK - Investing in foreign companies, whether through investments made in foreign markets or made through purchasing ADRs, which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent an ownership in a foreign security, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and

their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy similar issuers located in the United States. In addition, investments in foreign companies are generally denominated in a foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively negatively) the value of the Fund's investments. These currency movements may occur separately from, and in response to, events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. While ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

NEW FUND RISK Because the Fund
is new,
investors in the

Risk Lose Money [Text]

rr RiskLoseMoney

Risk Not Insured **Depository** Institution [Text]

rr RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution

Bar Chart and [Heading]

<u>Performance Table</u> rr BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading

Fund bear the risk that the Fund may not be successful in implementing its investment strategy, may not employ a successful investment strategy, or may fail to attract sufficient assets under management to realize economies of scale, any of which could result in the Fund being liquidated at any time without shareholder approval and at a time that may not be favorable for all shareholders. Such liquidation could have negative tax consequences for shareholders and will cause shareholders to incur expenses of liquidation. As with all

mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money.

A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR **GUARANTEED BY** THE FDIC, OR ANY **GOVERNMENT** AGENCY.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The Fund is new, **Performance** and therefore Narrative [Text] has Block] performance history. Once the Fund has completed a full calendar year of operations, bar chart and table will be included that will provide some indication rr PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the variability of the Fund's return based on net assets and comparing the Fund's performance to a broad measure of market performance. FROST CREDIT FUND | CLASS A SHARE | C000120212Member **Prospectus** [Line rr ProspectusLineItems **Items**] Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on 2.25% rr MaximumSalesChargeImposedOnPurchasesOverOfferingPrice Purchases (as a percentage of offering price) Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) [1] rr MaximumDeferredSalesChargeOverOfferingPrice none (as a percentage of net asset value) Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested [1] $rr\ Maximum Sales Charge On Reinvested Dividends And Distributions Over Other none$ Dividends and other Distributions (as a percentage of offering price) Redemption Fee (as a percentage of rr RedemptionFeeOverRedemption none amount redeemed if

rr ManagementFeesOverAssets

0.60%

applicable)

Management Fees

Distribution (12b-1) Fees	rr_DistributionAndService12b1FeesOverAssets	0.25%	
Other Expenses	rr_OtherExpensesOverAssets	0.78%	[2]
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	$rr_AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesOverAssets$	0.01%	[3]
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	rr_ExpensesOverAssets	1.64%	
Expense Example, with Redemption, 1 Year	rr_ExpenseExampleYear01	388	
Expense Example, with Redemption, 3 Years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear03	731	

^[1] Class A Shares purchased without an initial sales charge may be subject to a contingent deferred sales charge if redeemed within 12 months of purchase.

^{[2] &}quot;Other Expenses" are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

^{[3] &}quot;Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses" are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

FROST TOTAL RETURN BOND FUND | INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE

FROST TOTAL RETURN BOND FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Total Return Bond Fund (the "Fund") seeks to maximize total return, consisting of income and capital appreciation, consistent with the preservation of principal.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Institutional Class Shares of the Fund.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST TOTAL RETURN BOND FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES

Management Fees 0.50%
Other Expenses 0.16%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses [1] 0.66%

[1] The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses of less than 0.01%.

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

Expense Example (USD \$)

1 3 5 10 YEAR YEARS YEARS YEARS

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST TOTAL RETURN BOND FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES

67 211 368 822

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 61% of the average value of its portfolio.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in fixed income securities. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders.

The Adviser actively manages the duration of the Fund and purchases securities such that the average weighted duration of the Fund's portfolio will typically range within plus or minus three years of the Fund benchmark's duration. The Adviser, in constructing and maintaining the Fund's portfolio, employs the following four primary strategies to varying degrees depending on its views of economic growth prospects, interest rate predictions and relative value assessments: interest rate positioning based on duration and yield curve

positioning; asset category allocations; credit sector allocations relating to security ratings by the national ratings agencies; and individual security selection. The "total return" sought by the Fund consists of income earned on the Fund's investments, plus capital appreciation, if any, which generally arises from decreases in interest rates or improving credit fundamentals for a particular sector or security.

The Fund typically invests in the following U.S. dollar-denominated fixed income securities: U.S. Treasury securities; governmental agency debt; corporate debt; asset-backed securities; taxable municipal bonds; collateralized mortgage obligations ("CMO's") and residential and commercial mortgage-backed securities. The Fund's fixed income investments focus primarily on investment grade securities (rated in one of the four highest rating categories by a rating agency), but may at times include securities rated below investment grade (high yield or "junk" bonds). In addition, the Fund's fixed income securities may include unrated securities, if deemed by the Adviser to be of comparable quality to investment grade. PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

INTEREST RATE RISK - As with most funds that invest in debt securities, changes in interest rates are one of the most important factors that could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall.

The concept of duration is useful in assessing the sensitivity of a fixed income fund to interest rate movements, which are usually the main source of risk for most fixed-income funds. Duration measures price volatility by estimating the change in price of a debt security for a 1% change in its yield. For example, a duration of five years means the price of a debt security will change about 5% for every 1% change in its yield. Thus, the higher duration, the more volatile the security.

Debt securities have a stated maturity date when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the bond. Some debt securities, known as callable bonds, may repay the principal earlier than the stated maturity date. Debt securities are most likely to be called when interest rates are falling because the issuer can refinance at a lower rate.

Rising interest rates may also cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities later than anticipated, forcing the Fund to keep its money invested at lower rates. Falling interest rates, however, generally cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities earlier than expected, forcing the Fund to reinvest the money at a lower interest rate.

Mutual funds that invest in debt securities have no real maturity. Instead, they calculate their weighted average maturity. This number is an average of the effective or anticipated maturity of each debt security held by the mutual fund, with the maturity of each security weighted by the percentage of its assets of the mutual fund it represents.

CREDIT RISK - The credit rating or financial condition of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer defaults or becomes unable to honor its financial obligations, the security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of an investment-grade security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal.

Although the Fund's U.S. government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. Obligations issued by some U.S. government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, while others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the government sponsored agency's own resources. As a result, investments in securities issued by government sponsored agencies that are not backed by the U.S. Treasury are subject to higher credit risk than those that are.

High yield, or "junk," bonds are highly speculative securities that are usually issued by smaller less credit worthy and/or highly leveraged (indebted) companies. Compared with investment-grade bonds, high yield bonds carry a greater degree of risk and are less likely to make payments of interest and principal. Market developments and the financial and business conditions of the corporation issuing these securities influences their price and liquidity more than changes in interest rates, when compared to investment-grade debt securities. Insufficient liquidity in the junk bond market may make it more difficult to dispose of junk bonds and may cause the Fund to experience sudden and substantial price declines. A lack of reliable, objective data or market quotations may make it more difficult to value junk bonds accurately.

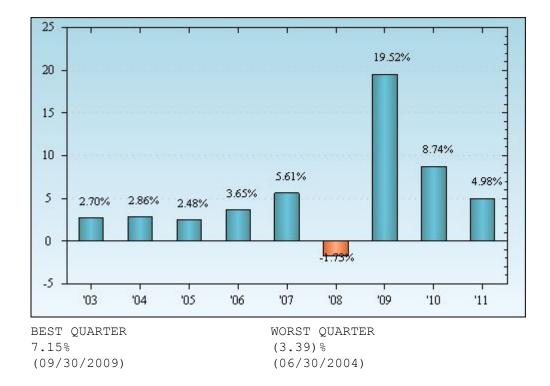
MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The Fund commenced operations after succeeding to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008 and has been adjusted to reflect expenses for Institutional Class Shares of the Fund. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is May 31, 2002 ("Performance Start Date").

Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST.



The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Institutional Class Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 8.48%. AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

This table compares the Fund's Institutional Class Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index. After-tax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Average Annual Total Returns INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST TOTAL RETURN BOND FUND	Label	1 5 Since Year Years Inception	Inception 1 Date
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES	FUND RETURN BEFORE TAXES	4.98%7.20%5.89%	May 31, 2002
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES After Taxes On Distributions	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS	3.13% none none	May 31, 2002
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES After Taxes On Distributions And Sales	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF FUND SHARES	3.31% none none	May 31, 2002
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES BARCLAYS U.S. AGGREGATE BOND INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO	BARCLAYS U.S. AGGREGATE BOND INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION	7.84% 6.50% 5.72%	May 31, 2002

DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

FROST INTERNATIONAL EQUITY FUND | INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE

FROST INTERNATIONAL EQUITY FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost International Equity Fund (the "Fund") seeks to achieve long-term capital appreciation and current income.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Institutional Class Shares of the Fund.

SHAREHOLDER FEES (FEES PAID DIRECTLY FROM YOUR INVESTMENT)

Shareholder Fees

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST INTERNATIONAL EQUITY FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES

Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed if applicable)

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

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST INTERNATIONAL EQUITY FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES

Management Fees 0.93%
Other Expenses 0.21%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses 1.14%

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

Expense Example (USD \$)

1 3 5 10 YEAR YEARS YEARS YEARS

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST INTERNATIONAL EQUITY FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES

116 362 628 1,386

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 20% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of non-U.S. issuers. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. The Fund invests primarily in common stocks, but may also invest in other types of equity securities, such as preferred stock, convertible securities, warrants or other similar publicly traded securities. The Fund may also purchase American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs").

The Fund's investments are ordinarily diversified among regions, countries and currencies, as determined by its sub-adviser, Thornburg Investment Management Inc. ("Thornburg"). Thornburg intends to invest on an opportunistic basis when it believes there is intrinsic value. The Fund's principal focus will be on traditional or "basic" value stocks. However, the portfolio may include stocks that, in Thornburg's opinion, provide value in a broader or different context. The relative proportions of these different types of securities will vary over time. The Fund ordinarily invests in stocks that may be undervalued or reflect unfavorable market perceptions of company or industry fundamentals. The Fund may invest in companies of any size.

Debt securities will be considered for investment when Thornburg believes them to be more attractive than equity alternatives. The Fund may purchase debt securities of any maturity and quality. The Fund evaluates currency risk on a stock-by-stock basis. The Fund will hedge currency exposure utilizing forward contracts if deemed appropriate by the portfolio management team. Currency hedging, if utilized, is to protect the investment thesis for a given stock from being significantly undermined by dollar/foreign currency fluctuations when we perceive currency risk to be high.

Thornburg primarily uses individual company and industry analysis to make investment decisions. Value, for purposes of Thornburg's selection criteria, relates to both current and projected measures. Among the specific factors considered by Thornburg in identifying undervalued securities for inclusion in the Fund's portfolio are:

- o price/earnings ratio
- o price/book value
- o price/cash flow ratio
- o debt/capital ratio
- o dividend yield
- o security and consistency of revenue stream
- o undervalued assets
- o relative earnings growth potential
- o industry growth potential
- o industry leadership
- o dividend growth potential
- o franchise value

o potential for favorable developments

The Fund typically makes equity investments in the following three types of companies:

BASIC VALUE companies which, in Thornburg's opinion, are financially sound companies o with well established businesses whose stock is selling at low valuations relative to the companies' net assets or potential earning power.

CONSISTENT EARNER companies when they are selling at valuations below historic norms. o Stocks in this category sometimes sell at premium valuations and sometimes at discount valuations. Generally, they show steady earnings and dividend growth.

EMERGING FRANCHISES are value-priced companies that in Thornburg's opinion are in the process of establishing a leading position in a product, service or market and which o Thornburg expects will grow, or continue to grow, at an above average rate. Under normal conditions, the proportion of the Fund invested in companies of this type will be less than the proportions of the Fund invested in basic value or consistent earner companies.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

EQUITY RISK -- Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

FOREIGN COMPANY RISK -- Investing in foreign companies, whether through investments made in foreign markets or made through the purchase of ADRs, which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent an ownership in a foreign security, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. In addition, investments in foreign companies are generally denominated in a foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value of the Fund's investments. These currency movements may occur separately from, and in response to, events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. While ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in the irrespective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

When the Fund invests in foreign fixed income securities, it will be subject to risks not typically associated with domestic securities. Foreign investments, especially investments in emerging markets, can be riskier and more volatile than investments in the United States. Adverse political and economic developments or changes in the value of foreign currency can make it more difficult for the Fund to sell its securities and could reduce the value of your shares. Differences in tax and accounting standards and difficulties in obtaining information about foreign companies can negatively affect investment decisions. Unlike more

established markets, emerging markets may have governments that are less stable, markets that are less liquid and economies that are less developed.

EMERGING MARKET SECURITIES RISK -- Investments in emerging markets securities are considered speculative and subject to heightened risks in addition to the general risks of investing in non-U.S. securities. Unlike more established markets, emerging markets may have governments that are less stable, markets that are less liquid and economies that are less developed. In addition, emerging markets securities may be subject to smaller market capitalization of securities markets, which may suffer periods of relative illiquidity; significant price volatility; restrictions on foreign investment; and possible restrictions on repatriation of investment income and capital. Furthermore, foreign investors may be required to register the proceeds of sales, and future economic or political crises could lead to price controls, forced mergers, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, seizure, nationalization or creation of government monopolies.

FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK -- Because non-U.S. securities are usually denominated in currencies other than the dollar, the value of the Fund's portfolio may be influenced by currency exchange rates and exchange control regulations. The currencies of emerging market countries may experience significant declines against the U.S. dollar, and devaluation may occur subsequent to investments in these currencies by the Fund. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had, and may continue to have, negative effects on the economies and securities markets of certain emerging market countries.

HEDGING RISK. The Fund may use forward currency contracts for hedging purposes. Hedging through the use of these instruments does not eliminate fluctuations in the underlying prices of the securities that the Fund owns or intends to purchase or sell. While entering into these instruments tends to reduce the risk of loss due to a decline in the value of the hedged asset, such instruments also limit any potential gain that may result from the increase in value of the asset. To the extent that the Fund engages in hedging strategies, there can be no assurance that such strategy will be effective or that there will be a hedge in place at any given time.

INTEREST RATE RISK - As with most funds that invest in debt securities, changes in interest rates are one of the most important factors that could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall.

Debt securities have a stated maturity date when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the bond. Some debt securities, known as callable bonds, may repay the principal earlier than the stated maturity date. Debt securities are most likely to be called when interest rates are falling because the issuer can refinance at a lower rate. Mutual funds that invest in debt securities have no real maturity. Instead, they calculate their weighted average maturity. This number is an average of the effective or anticipated maturity of each debt security held by the mutual fund, with the maturity of each security weighted by the percentage of its assets of the mutual fund it represents.

CREDIT RISK - The credit rating or financial condition of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer defaults or becomes unable to honor its financial obligations, the security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of an investment-grade security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal.

Although the Fund's U.S. government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. Obligations issued by some U.S. government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, while others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or

by the government sponsored agency's own resources. As a result, investments in securities issued by government sponsored agencies that are not backed by the U.S. Treasury are subject to higher credit risk than those that are.

High yield, or "junk," bonds are highly speculative securities that are usually issued by smaller less credit worthy and/or highly leveraged (indebted) companies. Compared with investment-grade bonds, high yield bonds carry a greater degree of risk and are less likely to make payments of interest and principal. Market developments and the financial and business conditions of the corporation issuing these securities influences their price and liquidity more than changes in interest rates, when compared to investment-grade debt securities. Insufficient liquidity in the junk bond market may make it more difficult to dispose of junk bonds and may cause the Fund to experience sudden and substantial price declines. A lack of reliable, objective data or market quotations may make it more difficult to value junk bonds accurately.

INVESTMENT STYLE RISK -- The Fund pursues a "value style" of investing. Value investing focuses on companies with stocks that appear undervalued in light of factors such as the company's earnings, book value, revenues or cash flow. If Thornburg's assessment of a company's value or prospects for exceeding earnings expectations or market conditions is wrong, the Fund could suffer losses or produce poor performance relative to other funds. In addition, "value stocks"can continue to be undervalued by the market for long periods of time.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The Fund commenced operations after succeeding to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank and sub-advised by Thornburg and INVESCO Global Asset Management N.A. (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008 and has been adjusted to reflect expenses for Institutional Class Shares of the Fund. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is May 31, 2002 ("Performance Start Date"). Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.comor by calling 1-877-71-FROST.



22.57% (22.26)% (09/30/2011)

The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Institutional Class Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 10.08%.

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

This table compares the Fund's Institutional Class Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Morgan Stanley Capital International All Country World ex-U.S. Index ("MSCI ACWI ex-U.S. Index") and the Morgan Stanley Capital International Europe, Australasia, Far East Index ("MSCI EAFE Index"). After-tax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Returns after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund shares may be higher than before-tax returns when a net capital loss occurs upon the redemption of Fund shares.

Average Annual Total Returns INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST INTERNATIONAL EQUITY FUND	Label	1 Year 5 Years Since Inceptio	Inception n Date
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES	FUND RETURN BEFORE TAXES	(13.67%)(0.84%)6.33%	May 31, 2002
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES After Taxes On Distributions	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS	(13.55%) none none	May 31, 2002
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES After Taxes On Distributions And Sales	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF FUND SHARES	(8.56%) none none	May 31, 2002
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES MSCI ACWI EX-US INDEX RETURN	MSCI ACWI EX-U.S. INDEX	× (13.71%)(2.92%)6.24%	May 31, 2002

(REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES) INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES MSCI EAFE INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

TAXES)

DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

MSCI EAFE INDEX RETURN

(REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION (12.14%)(4.72%)4.61% May 31, 2002

Label	Element	Value
Prospectus [Line Items]	rr_ProspectusLineItems	
Document Type	dei_DocumentType	Other
Document Period End Date	dei_DocumentPeriodEndDate	Jul. 31, 2012
Registrant Name	dei_EntityRegistrantName	Advisors Inner Circle Fund II
Central Index Key Amendment Flag	dei_EntityCentralIndexKey dei AmendmentFlag	0000890540 false
Amendment Flag Trading Symbol Document Creation Date Document Effective Date	dei_TradingSymbol	AICII
	dei_DocumentCreationDate	Dec. 21, 2012
	dei_DocumentEffectiveDate	Dec. 21, 2012
Prospectus Date FROST KEMPNER	rr_ProspectusDate	Dec. 03, 2012
MULTI-CAP DEEP VALUE EQUITY		
FUND INSTITUTIONAL		
CLASS SHARE		
<u>Prospectus [Line</u> <u>Items]</u>	rr_ProspectusLineItems	
Risk/Return [Heading]	rr_RiskReturnHeading	FROST KEMPNER MULTI- CAP DEEP VALUE EQUITY FUND
Objective [Heading]	rr_ObjectiveHeading	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE The Frost Kempner
Objective, Primary [Text Block]		Multi-Cap Deep Value Equity Fund (the "Fund") seeks to generate a total
	rr_ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock	pre-tax return, including capital growth and dividends, greater than the rate of inflation over a
		three-to-five year period.
Expense [Heading]	rr_ExpenseHeading	FUND FEES AND EXPENSES
Expense Narrative [Tex Block]	<u>t</u>	The table below describes the fees and expenses that
	rr_ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock	you may pay if you buy and hold Institutional Class Shares of the Fund.

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]

rr_PortfolioTurnoverHeading

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

Fund

transaction costs,

pays

Portfolio Turnover [Text Block]

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 total annual fund

operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 24% of the average value of its

rr PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock

24.00%

portfolio.

Portfolio Turnover, Rate rr_PortfolioTurnoverRate
Expenses Not
Correlated to Ratio Due
to Acquired Fund Fees
[Text]

The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because

Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

Expense Example [Heading]

rr_ExpenseExampleHeading

EXAMPLE

Expense Example Narrative [Text Block]

rr ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

Strategy [Heading] rr StrategyHeading

Strategy Narrative [Text Block]

rr StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

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 maybe higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be: PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities. investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon days' prior notice to shareholders. The Fund invests primarily in common stocks, but may also in invest other of types equity securities, such as preferred stock, convertible securities, warrants, and real estate investment trusts ("REITs")or other similar publicly traded securities. The Fund

may also purchase
American Depositary
Receipts ("ADRs").

selecting securities for the Fund, the Fund's sub-adviser, Kempner Capital Management, ("KCM") Inc., deep utilizes a value style of investing in which chooses securities that it believes are currently undervalued in the market but have earnings potential or other factors that make them attractive. The securities purchased are frequently out of favor with or have been ignored by the investment community market and thus provide the opportunity to purchase at prices significantly below their true value. KCM analyzes securities on an individual, bottombasis, up determine which securities can deliver capital appreciation and steady dividend earnings over the long-term. The Fund may invest in companies of all capitalizations.

KCM selects securities for the Fund's portfolio based on individual stocks rather than on industries or industry groups. KCM screens a universe of approximately 7,500 stocks to find

Strategy Portfolio Concentration [Text]

rr StrategyPortfolioConcentration

Risk [Heading]
Risk Narrative [Text
Block]

rr_RiskHeading

rr RiskNarrativeTextBlock

companies which meet most of its criteria for price-earnings ratio (15X),projected 12-month earnings, price/cash multiple, price/book multiple and price less than equal to 20% above the 52-week low. A dividend yield is required. considers unrealistic for it be able purchase a stock at its bottom, and as result, KCM purchases securities for the Fund's portfolio gradually, averaging down. KCM also considers unrealistic for it to be able to sell a stock at its highest price level, and as a result, KCM seeks lock reasonable returns when they are offered and sells generally gradually an as issue rises. Under normal market conditions, the Fund

conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS INSURED GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks

affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

EOUITY RISK -- Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short $\circ r$ extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets moved in have cycles, and value of the Fund's securities equity fluctuate may drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer decline in These response. factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

SMALL-AND MID-CAPITALIZATION COMPANY RISK -- The smalland midcapitalization companies in which the Fund may invest be may more vulnerable t.o adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, these small- and mid-sized companies may pose additional

risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, smalland midcapitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over the counter or listed on an exchange.

FOREIGN COMPANY RISK Investing in foreign companies, whether through investments made in foreign markets or made through the purchase of ADRs, which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent an ownership in а foreign security, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country region affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. Ιn addition, investments in foreign companies generally denominated in а foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar affect may (positively or

negatively) the value of the Fund's investments. These currency movements may occur separately from, and response to, events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security the in issuer's home country. While ADRs provide alternative t.o directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

INVESTMENT STYLE RISK -- The Fund pursues a "value style" of investing. Value investing focuses on companies with stocks that appear undervalued in light of factors such as the company's earnings, book value, revenues or cash flow. If the Adviser's assessment of a company's value prospects or for exceeding earnings expectations market conditions is the wrong, Fund could suffer losses produce poor performance relative to other funds. In addition, "value stocks" can continue to be undervalued by the market for long periods of time.

MANAGEMENT RISK --The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

REIT RISK - REITS pooled investment vehicles that own, and usually operate, incomeproducing real estate. REITs are susceptible to the risks associated with direct ownership of real estate, such declines in property values; increases in property taxes, operating expenses, rising interest rates or competition overbuilding; zoning changes; and losses from casualty condemnation. REITs typically incur fees that are separate from those of the Fund. Accordingly, Fund's investments in REITs will result in the layering expenses, such that shareholders will indirectly bear a

Risk Lose Money [Text]

rr_RiskLoseMoney

Risk Not Insured
Depository Institution
[Text]

rr RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution

Bar Chart and
Performance Table
[Heading]
Performance Narrative
[Text Block]

rr BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading

rr PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock

proportionate share the REITs' operating expenses, in addition to Fund paying expenses. As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The Fund commenced operations after succeeding to the assets and operations of common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank and subadvised by KCM (the"Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25,

Performance
Information Illustrates
Variability of Returns
[Text]

rr PerformanceInformationIllustratesVariabilityOfReturns

2008 and has been adjusted to reflect expenses for Institutional Class Shares of the Fund. Because t.he Predecessor Fund was registered not a mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, Fund's Predecessor performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is July 31. 2002 ("Performance Start Date").

Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST. The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's\ performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average

annual total returns

for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

Performance

Availability Phone rr Performance Availability Phone 1-877-71-FROST

[Text]

<u>Performance</u>

Availability Website rr Performance Availability Web Site Address www.frostbank.com

Address [Text]

Performance Past Does
Not Indicate Future

[Text]

rr PerformancePastDoesNotIndicateFuture

Of course, the

Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily

indicate how the Fund will perform in

the future.

BEST WORST
QUARTER QUARTER
18.66% (20.30)%
(12/
(09/30/2009) 31/

2008)

Bar Chart Closing [Text Block]

rr BarChartClosingTextBlock

The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Institutional Class Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 9.61%.

Highest Quarterly Return, Label Highest Quarterly

 $rr_HighestQuarterlyReturnLabel$

BEST QUARTER

Highest Quarterly Return

Return, Date

 $rr_BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturn$

rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturnDate

Sep. 30, 2009

18.66%

Lowest Quarterly Return, Label

rr LowestQuarterlyReturnLabel

WORST QUARTER

Lowest Quarterly Return, Date

 $rr_BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturnDate$

Dec. 31, 2008

Lowest Quarterly
Return

 $rr_BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturn$

(20.30%)

Performance Table Heading

rr PerformanceTableHeading

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

Index No Deduction for
Fees, Expenses, Taxes rr_IndexNoDeductionForFeesExpensesTaxes
[Text]
Performance Table Uses
Highest Federal Rate

rr PerformanceTableUsesHighestFederalRate

Performance Table One Class of after Tax Shown [Text]

 $rr\ \ Performance Table One Class Of After Tax Shown$

Performance Table
Explanation after Tax
Higher

 $rr_Performance Table Explanation After Tax Higher$

Performance Table
Narrative

rr PerformanceTableNarrativeTextBlock

REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES OR TAXES

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts. This table compares the Fund's Institutional Class Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the S&P 500 Value Index and the Lipper Multi-Cap Value Funds Index. Aftertax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the

as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since

Start

Performance

Date periods.

impact	of	sta	te	and
local	taxe	s.	Act	tual
after-t	cax	1	reti	ırns
will o	deper	nd	on	an
invest	or's			tax
situat				
differ				
shown.				
returns	s s	how	n	are
not	rele	van	t	to
invest	ors	who	o l	nold
their	Fun	d	sha	ares
through	n tax	ĸ−d∈	efei	red
arrange	ement	ts,	5	such
as 401	(k)	pl	ans	or
indivi	dual			
rotiror	non+	200	20112	+ ~

		Individual	
		retirement	accounts.
FROST KEMPNER			
MULTI-CAP DEEP			
VALUE EQUITY			
FUND INSTITUTIONAL			
CLASS SHARE			
C000061950Member			
Prospectus [Line			
Items]	rr_ProspectusLineItems		
Management Fees	rr_ManagementFeesOverAssets	0.59%	
Other Expenses	rr_OtherExpensesOverAssets	0.19%	
Acquired Fund Fees and	rr AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesOverAssets	0.01%	
Expenses		0.0170	
Total Annual Fund	rr ExpensesOverAssets	0.79%	[1]
Operating Expenses	_ 1		
Expense Example, with	rr_ExpenseExampleYear01	81	
Redemption, 1 Year Expense Example, with			
Redemption, 3 Years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear03	252	
Expense Example, with			
Redemption, 5 Years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear05	439	
Expense Example, with		0=0	
Redemption, 10 Years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear10	978	
Annual Return 2003	rr_AnnualReturn2003	25.77%	
Annual Return 2004	rr_AnnualReturn2004	14.26%	
Annual Return 2005	rr_AnnualReturn2005	1.17%	
Annual Return 2006	rr_AnnualReturn2006	15.53%	
Annual Return 2007	rr_AnnualReturn2007	(2.92%)	
Annual Return 2008	rr_AnnualReturn2008	(34.02%)	
Annual Return 2009	rr_AnnualReturn2009	23.57%	
Annual Return 2010	rr_AnnualReturn2010	14.51%	
Annual Return 2011	rr_AnnualReturn2011	(0.99%)	

FUND RETURN BEFORE Label rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel TAXES 1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (0.99%)5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 (2.15%)Since Inception rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception 3.97% Jul. 31, 2002 **Inception Date** rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate FROST KEMPNER MULTI-CAP DEEP VALUE EQUITY FUND | INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | C000061950Member | After Taxes On **Distributions Prospectus** [Line rr ProspectusLineItems **Items**] FUND RETURN AFTER Label rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS 1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (1.27%)5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 none **Since Inception** rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception none **Inception Date** rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate Jul. 31, 2002 FROST KEMPNER MULTI-CAP DEEP **VALUE EQUITY** FUND | **INSTITUTIONAL** CLASS SHARE | C000061950Member | After Taxes On Distributions And Sales Prospectus [Line rr ProspectusLineItems **Items**] FUND RETURN AFTER Label TAXES ON rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF FUND SHARES 1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (0.27%)5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 none **Since Inception** rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception none rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate **Inception Date** Jul. 31, 2002 FROST KEMPNER **MULTI-CAP DEEP** VALUE EQUITY FUND |

INSTITUTIONAL

CLASS SHARE |
C000061950Member |
S&P
500 VALUE INDEX
RETURN (REFLECTS
NO DEDUCTION FOR
FEES, EXPENSES, OR
TAXES)

Prospectus [Line

Items]

 $rr_ProspectusLineItems$

Label

S&P 500 VALUE INDEX
RETURN (REFLECTS NO
rr_AverageAnnualReturnLabel

DEDUCTION FOR FEES,
EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

1 Yearrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01(0.48%)5 Yearsrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05(2.96%)Since Inceptionrr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception5.36%

Inception Date rr Average Annual Return Inception Date Jul. 31, 2002

FROST KEMPNER MULTI-CAP DEEP VALUE EQUITY

FUND |

INSTITUTIONAL
CLASS SHARE |
C000061950Member |
LIPPER MULTI-CAP
VALUE FUNDS
INDEX RETURN
(REFLECTS NO
DEDUCTION FOR
FEES, EXPENSES, OR
TAXES)

Prospectus [Line

Items]
Label

rr ProspectusLineItems

LIPPER MULTI-CAP VALUE FUNDS INDEX

rr_AverageAnnualReturnLabel

RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

1 Yearrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01(3.00%)5 Yearsrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05(2.03%)Since Inceptionrr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception5.16%

Inception Date rr Average Annual Return Inception Date Jul. 31, 2002

[1] The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

FROST CREDIT FUND | INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE

FROST CREDIT FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Credit Fund (the "Fund") seeks to maximize total return, consisting of income and capital appreciation.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Institutional Class Shares of the Fund.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST CREDIT FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES

Management Fees 0.60%
Other Expenses [1] 0.78%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses [2] 0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses 1.39%

- [1] "Other Expenses" are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.
- [2] "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses" are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

Expense Example (USD \$)

1 3 YEAR YEARS

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST CREDIT FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES

142 440

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The Fund pays transaction costs 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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in fixed income securities of U.S. and foreign corporate issuers, which will include corporate bonds and mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities, and structured notes with economic characteristics similar to fixed income securities. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. The Fund will invest in callable bonds, as well as fixed income securities that pay a fixed or floating interest rate or interest that is payable in kind or payable at maturity. The Fund will invest in high yield fixed income securities, also referred to as "junk" bonds, which are generally rated below BBB- by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services or Fitch, Inc. or Baa3 by Moody's Investor Service at the time of purchase or are unrated but judged to be of comparable quality by Frost Investment Advisors, LLC, the Fund's investment

adviser (the "Adviser"). All securities in which the Fund invests will be denominated in U.S. dollars.

The Fund seeks to achieve its objective through a combination of active portfolio management, a focus on relative value opportunities, sector weightings and individual asset selection. In selecting assets for the Fund, the Adviser uses a top-down approach to analyze industry fundamentals and select individual securities based on its view of their relative value and interest rate characteristics. The Adviser also will consider its view of the yield curve and the potential for individual securities to produce consistent income. The Adviser expects that more than half of the Fund's returns will be derived from credit risk, rather than interest rate risk. Generally, the greater the credit risk that a fixed income security presents, the higher the interest rate the issuer must pay in order to compensate investors for assuming such higher risk.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT NSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

INTEREST RATE RISK - As with most funds that invest in debt securities, changes in interest rates are one of the most important factors that could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall.

The concept of duration is useful in assessing the sensitivity of a fixed income fund to interest rate movements, which are usually the main source of risk for most fixed-income funds. Duration measures price volatility by estimating the change in price of a debt security for a 1% change in its yield. For example, a duration of three means the price of a debt security will change about 3% for every 1% change in its yield. Thus, the higher duration, the more volatile the security.

Debt securities have a stated maturity date when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the bond. Some debt securities, known as callable bonds, may repay the principal earlier than the stated maturity date. Debt securities are most likely to be called when interest rates are falling because the issuer can refinance at a lower rate.

Rising interest rates may also cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities later than anticipated, forcing the Fund to keep its money invested at lower rates. Falling interest rates, however, generally cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities earlier than expected, forcing the Fund to reinvest the money at a lower interest rate.

Mutual funds that invest in debt securities have no real maturity. Instead, they calculate their weighted average maturity. This number is an average of the effective or anticipated maturity of each debt security held by the mutual fund, with the maturity of each security weighted by the percentage of its assets of the mutual fund it represents.

CREDIT RISK - The credit rating or financial condition of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer defaults or becomes unable to honor its financial obligations, the security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of an investment-grade security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal. For a Fund of this type, credit risk is an important contributing factor over time to the performance of the Fund.

High yield, or "junk," bonds are highly speculative securities that are usually issued by smaller less credit worthy and/or highly leveraged (indebted) companies. Compared with investment-grade bonds, high yield bonds carry a greater degree of risk and are less likely to make payments of interest and principal. Market developments and the financial and business conditions of the corporation issuing these securities influences their price and liquidity more than changes in interest rates, when compared to investment-grade debt securities. Insufficient liquidity in the junk bond market may make it more difficult to dispose of junk bonds and may cause the Fund to experience sudden and substantial price declines. A lack of reliable, objective data or market quotations may make it more difficult to value junk bonds accurately.

ZERO COUPON, DEFERRED INTEREST AND PAY-IN-KIND BOND RISK - These bonds are issued at a discount from their face value because interest payments are typically postponed until maturity. Pay-in-kind securities are securities that have interest payable by the delivery of additional securities. The market prices of these securities generally are more volatile than the market prices of interest-bearing securities and are likely to respond to a greater degree to changes in interest rates than interest-bearing securities having similar maturities and credit quality.

DERIVATIVES RISK - Derivatives are often more volatile than other investments and may magnify the Fund's gains or losses. There are various factors that affect the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective with derivatives. Successful use of a derivative depends upon the degree to which prices of the underlying assets correlate with price movements in the derivatives the Fund buys or sells. The Fund could be negatively affected if the change in market value of its securities fails to correlate perfectly with the values of the derivatives it purchased or sold. For instance, the Fund would ordinarily realize a gain if, during the option period, the value of the underlying securities decreased below the exercise price sufficiently to cover the premium and transaction costs. However, if the price of the underlying instrument does not fall enough to offset the cost of purchasing the option, a put buyer would lose the premium and related transaction costs.

The lack of a liquid secondary market for a derivative may prevent the Fund from closing its derivative positions and could adversely impact its ability to achieve its investment objective or to realize profits or limit losses.

Because derivative instruments may be purchased by the Fund for a fraction of the market value of the investments underlying such instruments, a relatively small price movement in the underlying investment may result in an immediate and substantial gain or loss to the Fund. Derivatives are often more volatile than other investments and the Fund may lose more in a derivative than it originally invested in it.

Additionally, derivative instruments, particularly market access products, are subject to counterparty risk, meaning that the party that issues the derivative may experience a significant credit event and may be unwilling or unable to make timely settlement payments or otherwise honor its obligations.

STRUCTURED NOTE RISK - The Fund may invest in fixed income linked structured notes. Structured notes are typically privately negotiated transactions between two or more parties. The fees associated with a structured note may lead to increased tracking error. The Fund also bears the risk that the issuer of the structured note will default. The Fund bears the risk of loss of its principal investment and periodic payments expected to be received for the duration of its investment. In addition, a liquid market may not exist for the structured notes. The lack of a liquid market may make it difficult to sell the structured notes at an acceptable price or to accurately value them.

MARKET RISK - The risk that the value of securities owned by the Fund may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to factors affecting securities markets generally or particular industries.

ISSUER RISK - The risk that the value of a security may decline for a reason directly related to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's goods or services.

LEVERAGE RISK - The use of leverage can amplify the effects of market volatility on the Fund's share price and may also cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it would not be advantageous to do so in order to satisfy its obligations.

LIQUIDITY RISK - The risk that certain securities may be difficult or impossible to sell at the time and the price that the Fund would like. The Fund may have to lower the price, sell other securities instead or forego an investment opportunity, any of which could have a negative effect on Fund management or performance.

ASSET-BACKED AND MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES RISK - Payment of principal and interest on asset-backed securities is dependent largely on the cash flows generated by the assets backing the securities, and asset-backed securities may not have the benefit of any security interest in the related assets, which raises the possibility that recoveries on repossessed collateral may not be available to support payments on these securities. Asset-backed securities are also subject to the risk that underlying borrowers will be unable to meet their obligations. To lessen the effect of failures by obligors on underlying assets to make payments, the entity administering the pool of assets may agree to ensure the receipt of payments on the underlying pool occurs in a timely fashion ("liquidity protection"). In addition, asset-backed securities may obtain insurance, such as guarantees, policies or letters of credit obtained by the issuer or sponsor from third parties, for some or all of the assets in the pool ("credit support"). Delinquency or loss more than that anticipated or failure of the credit support could adversely affect the return on an investment in such a security.

Mortgage-backed securities are affected by, among other things, interest rate changes and the possibility of prepayment of the underlying mortgage loans. Mortgage-backed securities are also subject to the risk that underlying borrowers will be unable to meet their obligations. In addition, a variety of economic, geographic, social and other factors, such as the sale of the underlying property, refinancing or foreclosure, can cause investors to repay the loans underlying a mortgage-backed security sooner than expected. If the prepayment rates increase, the Fund may have to reinvest its principal at a rate of interest that is lower than the rate on existing mortgage-backed securities.

PREPAYMENT AND EXTENSION RISK - Prepayment and extension risk is the risk that a loan, bond or other security might be called or otherwise converted, prepaid or redeemed before maturity. This risk is primarily associated with corporate-backed, mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities. If a security is converted, prepaid or redeemed before maturity, particularly during a time of declining interest rates or spreads, the Fund may not be able to invest the proceeds in securities providing as high a level of income, resulting in a reduced yield to the Fund. Conversely, as interest rates rise or spreads widen, the likelihood of prepayment decreases. The Fund may be unable to capitalize on securities with higher interest rates or wider spreads because the Fund's investments are locked in at a lower rate for a longer period of time.

MANAGEMENT RISK - The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the adviser and the individual portfolio manager in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

FOREIGN COMPANY RISK - Investing in foreign companies, whether through investments made in foreign markets or made through purchasing ADRs, which are traded on U.S. exchanges and

represent an ownership in a foreign security, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. In addition, investments in foreign companies are generally denominated in a foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value of the Fund's investments. These currency movements may occur separately from, and in response to, events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. While ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

NEW FUND RISK - Because the Fund is new, investors in the Fund bear the risk that the Fund may not be successful in implementing its investment strategy, may not employ a successful investment strategy, or may fail to attract sufficient assets under management to realize economies of scale, any of which could result in the Fund being liquidated at any time without shareholder approval and at a time that may not be favorable for all shareholders. Such liquidation could have negative tax consequences for shareholders and will cause shareholders to incur expenses of liquidation.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The Fund is new, and therefore has no performance history. Once the Fund has completed a full calendar year of operations, a bar chart and table will be included that will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the variability of the Fund's return based on net assets and comparing the Fund's performance to a broad measure of market performance.

Label	Element	Value
Prospectus [Line Items]	rr_ProspectusLineItems	
Document Type	dei_DocumentType	Other
Document Period End Date	dei_DocumentPeriodEndDate	Jul. 31, 2012
Registrant Name	dei_EntityRegistrantName	Advisors Inner Circle Fund II
Central Index Key	dei_EntityCentralIndexKey	0000890540
Amendment Flag	dei_AmendmentFlag	false
Trading Symbol Document Creation	dei_TradingSymbol	AICII
Date	dei_DocumentCreationDate	Dec. 21, 2012
Document Effective Date	dei_DocumentEffectiveDate	Dec. 21, 2012
Prospectus Date	rr_ProspectusDate	Dec. 03, 2012
FROST KEMPNER TREASURY AND		
INCOME FUND		
INSTITUTIONAL		
CLASS SHARE		
Prospectus [Line Items]	rr_ProspectusLineItems	
Risk/Return	rr RiskReturnHeading	FROST KEMPNER TREASURY
[Heading]	_	AND INCOME FUND
Objective [Heading] Objective, Primary	rr_ObjectiveHeading	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE The Frost Kempner
[Text Block]		Treasury and Income
		Fund (the "Fund") seeks to provide
	rr_ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock	current income consistent with the
		preservation of
Evnance [Handing]	m Eumanga Haading	capital. FUND FEES AND EXPENSES
Expense [Heading] Expense Narrative	rr_ExpenseHeading	The table below
[Text Block]		describes the fees and
	rr_ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock	expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold
		Institutional Class
Operating Expenses		Shares of the Fund. ANNUAL FUND OPERATING
Caption [Text]		EXPENSES (EXPENSES
	rr_OperatingExpensesCaption	THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE
		VALUE OF YOUR
Portfolio Turnover		INVESTMENT)
[Heading]	rr_PortfolioTurnoverHeading	PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

Portfolio Turnover [Text Block]

rr PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock

Portfolio Turnover,
Rate
Expenses Not
Correlated to Ratio
Due to Acquired
Fund Fees [Text]

 $rr_PortfolioTurnoverRate$

 $rr_Expenses Not Correlated To Ratio Due To Acquired Fund Fees$

Expense Example
[Heading]
Expense Example
Narrative [Text
Block]

rr ExpenseExampleHeading

rr ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 0% of the average value of its portfolio.

0.00%

The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

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

Strategy [Heading] rr_StrategyHeading

Strategy Narrative [Text Block]

rr StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. 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 on these assumptions your costs would be: PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES Under normal the circumstances, Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in faith and credit U.S. Treasury obligations. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice shareholders. selecting investments for the Fund, the Fund's sub-adviser, Kempner Capital Management, Inc. ("KCM"), tries increase income without adding undue risk by analyzing yields. The Fund's investments include Treasury bonds, Treasury notes, Inflated Treasury Protection Securities and short-term U.S. money government market funds. evaluating a security for the Fund's portfolio, KCM considers, among other factors, the security's interest rate, yield maturity. KCM actively manages the maturity of the Fund and its

Strategy Portfolio Concentration [Text]

rr StrategyPortfolioConcentration

Risk [Heading] rr_RiskHeading
Risk Narrative [Text
Block]

rr RiskNarrativeTextBlock

portfolio to maximize the Fund's yield based on current market interest rates and KCM's outlook on the market.

The Fund may invest in full faith and credit money market The instruments. percentage of the Fund invested in such holdings varies depending on various including factors, market conditions. with Consistent preservation of capital, a larger percentage of the Fund's net assets may be invested in cash or market money instruments in order to provide capital and reduce the magnitude of loss in a period of falling market prices. Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in full faith and credit U.S. Treasury obligations. PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

INTEREST RATE RISK - As with most funds that invest in debt securities, changes in interest rates are one of the most important factors that could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall. Rising interest rates may also cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities later than anticipated, forcing the Fund to keep its money invested at lower rates. Falling interest rates, however, generally cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities earlier than expected, forcing the Fund to reinvest the money at a lower interest rate.

The concept of duration is useful in assessing the sensitivity of a fixed income fund to interest rate movements, which are the main source of risk for most fixed-income funds. Duration measures price volatility by estimating the change in price of a debt security for a 1% change in its yield. For example, duration of five years means the price of a debt security will change about 5% for every 1% change in its yield.

Thus, the higher duration, the more volatile the security.

Debt securities have a stated maturity date when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the bond. Some debt securities, known as callable bonds, may repay the principal earlier than the stated maturity date. Debt securities are most likely to be called when interest rates are falling because the issuer can refinance at a lower rate. Mutual funds that invest in debt securities have real maturity. Instead, they calculate their weighted average maturity. This number is an average of the effective anticipated maturity of each debt security held by the mutual with fund, the of maturity each security weighted by the percentage of its assets of the mutual fund it represents.

CREDIT RISK - The credit rating or financial condition of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer defaults or becomes unable to honor its financial obligations, the security may lose some or all of its

value. The issuer of an investment-grade security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal.

Although the Fund's U.S. government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are not quaranteed against price movements due to changing interest Obligations rates. issued by some U.S. government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, while others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the government sponsored agency's own resources. As result, investments in securities issued by government sponsored agencies that are not backed by the U.S. Treasury are subject to higher credit risk than those that are.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available

Risk Lose Money
[Text]

rr RiskLoseMoney

Risk Not Insured Depository
Institution [Text]

 $rr_RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution$

Bar Chart and
Performance Table
[Heading]
Performance
Narrative [Text
Block]

rr BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading

rr PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock

to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money.

A FUND SHARE IS NOT A
BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS
NOT INSURED OR
GUARANTEED BY THE
FDIC, OR ANY
GOVERNMENT AGENCY.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The Fund commenced operations after succeeding to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank and subadvised by KCM (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior

Performance
Information
Illustrates Variability
of Returns [Text]

 $rr_PerformanceInformationIllustratesVariabilityOfReturns$

to April 25, 2008 and has been adjusted to reflect expenses for Institutional Class Shares of the Fund. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is November 30, 2006 ("Performance Start Date").

Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after not taxes) does necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information the available on Fund's website at www.frostbank.com calling 1-877-71-FROST. The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of

D. C		abroad measure of market performance.	
Performance Availability Phone [Text]	rr_PerformanceAvailabilityPhone	1-877-71-FROST	
Performance Availability Website Address [Text]	rr_PerformanceAvailabilityWebSiteAddress	www.frostbank.com	
Performance Past Does Not Indicate Future [Text]	rr_PerformancePastDoesNotIndicateFuture	Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will	
Bar Chart Closing [Text Block]		perform in the future. BEST QUARTER WORST QUARTER 4.51% (1.29)% (12/ (06/30/2010) 31/ 2010)	
	rr_BarChartClosingTextBlock	The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Institutional Class Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 3.04%.	
Highest Quarterly Return, Label	rr_HighestQuarterlyReturnLabel	BEST QUARTER	
Highest Quarterly Return, Date	rr_BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturnDate	Jun. 30, 2010	
Highest Quarterly Return	rr_BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturn	4.51%	
Lowest Quarterly Return, Label	rr_LowestQuarterlyReturnLabel	WORST QUARTER	
Lowest Quarterly Return, Date	$rr_BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturnDate$	Dec. 31, 2010	
Lowest Quarterly Return	rr_BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturn	(1.29%)	
Performance Table		AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS	

Index No Deduction

Heading

Taxes [Text]

for Fees, Expenses, rr_IndexNoDeductionForFeesExpensesTaxes

rr_PerformanceTableHeading

REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES OR TAXES

ENDED DECEMBER

2011

RETURNS FOR PERIODS

31,

Performance Table
Uses Highest Federal
Rate

 $rr\ Performance Table Uses Highest Federal Rate$

Performance Table
One Class of after
Tax Shown [Text]

 $rr\ \ Performance Table One Class Of After Tax Shown$

Performance Table
Explanation after
Tax Higher

 $rr_Performance Table Explanation After Tax Higher$

Performance Table
Narrative

rr PerformanceTableNarrativeTextBlock

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown.

After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

This table compares Fund's the Institutional Class Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Barclays Treasury Bond Index. After-tax returns cannot calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as mutual fund and they therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not

relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

		accounts.	
FROST KEMPNER			
TREASURY AND			
INCOME FUND			
INSTITUTIONAL			
CLASS SHARE			
C000061943Member	r		
Prospectus [Line Items]	rr_ProspectusLineItems		
Management Fees	rr ManagementFeesOverAssets	0.35%	
Other Expenses	rr OtherExpensesOverAssets	0.32%	
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	rr_AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesOverAssets	0.04%	
Total Annual Fund			F13
Operating Expenses	rr_ExpensesOverAssets	0.71%	[1]
Expense Example,			
	rr_ExpenseExampleYear01	73	
Year	_ 1		
Expense Example,			
	rr_ExpenseExampleYear03	227	
<u>Years</u>			
Expense Example,			
with Redemption, 5	rr_ExpenseExampleYear05	395	
<u>Years</u>			
Expense Example,			
with Redemption, 10	rr_ExpenseExampleYear10	883	
<u>Years</u>			
Annual Return 2007	rr_AnnualReturn2007	7.73%	
Annual Return 2008	rr_AnnualReturn2008	2.54%	
Annual Return 2009	rr_AnnualReturn2009	6.91%	
Annual Return 2010	rr_AnnualReturn2010	5.70%	
Annual Return 2011	rr_AnnualReturn2011	10.69%	
<u>Label</u>	rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel	FUND RETURN BEFORE	
	_ ~	TAXES	
1 Year	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01	10.69%	
5 Years	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05	6.68%	
Since Inception	rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception	6.21%	
<u>Inception Date</u>	rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate	Nov. 30, 2006	
FROST KEMPNER			
TREASURY AND			
INCOME FUND			
INSTITUTIONAL			

CLASS SHARE | C000061943Member | After Taxes On **Distributions**

Prospectus [Line

Items]

rr ProspectusLineItems

Label

Inception Date

rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel

rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate

TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS

FUND RETURN AFTER

10.53%

Nov. 30, 2006

none

1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 Since Inception

rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception none

FROST KEMPNER TREASURY AND INCOME FUND | **INSTITUTIONAL** CLASS SHARE | C000061943Member | After Taxes On Distributions And

Sales

Prospectus [Line

Items] Label

rr ProspectusLineItems

FUND RETURN AFTER

TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel

AND SALE OF FUND

SHARES

8.15% 1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 none Since Inception rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception none

Inception Date rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate Nov. 30, 2006

FROST KEMPNER TREASURY AND INCOME FUND | **INSTITUTIONAL** CLASS SHARE | C000061943Member | BARCLAYS

TREASURY BOND INDEX RETURN

(REFLECTS NO

DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES,

OR TAXES)

Prospectus [Line

Items] Label

rr ProspectusLineItems

rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel

BARCLAYS TREASURY BOND INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS

NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

1 Yearrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear019.81%5 Yearsrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear056.81%Since Inceptionrr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception6.52%

<u>Inception Date</u> rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate Nov. 30, 2006

^[1] The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

Label	Element	Value
Prospectus [Line Items]	rr_ProspectusLineItems	
Document Type	dei_DocumentType	Other
Document Period End Date	dei_DocumentPeriodEndDate	Jul. 31, 2012
Registrant Name Central Index Key Amendment Flag Trading Symbol	dei_EntityRegistrantName dei_EntityCentralIndexKey dei_AmendmentFlag dei_TradingSymbol	Advisors Inner Circle Fund II 0000890540 false AICII
Document Creation Date	dei_DocumentCreationDate	Dec. 21, 2012
Document Effective Date	dei_DocumentEffectiveDate	Dec. 21, 2012
Prospectus Date FROST CINQUE LARGE CAP BUY- WRITE EQUITY FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE Prospectus [Line	rr_ProspectusDate	Dec. 03, 2012
<u>Items</u>]	rr_ProspectusLineItems	
Risk/Return [Heading]	rr_RiskReturnHeading	FROST CINQUE LARGE CAP BUY-WRITE EQUITY FUND
	rr_ObjectiveHeading	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE
Objective, Primary [Text Block]	rr_ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock	The Frost Cinque Large Cap Buy-Write Equity Fund (the "Fund") seeks long-term capital appreciation and current income.
	rr_ExpenseHeading	FUND FEES AND EXPENSES
Expense Narrative [Text Block]	rr_ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock	The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Institutional Class Shares of the Fund.
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]	rr_PortfolioTurnoverHeading	PORTFOLIO TURNOVER
Portfolio Turnover [Text Block]	rr_PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock	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

when Fund shares are held in a

Expense Breakpoint Discounts [Text]

rr_ExpenseBreakpointDiscounts

Expense Example [Heading]
Expense Example Narrative [Text Block]

rr ExpenseExampleHeading

rr ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

Strategy [Heading]
Strategy Narrative
[Text Block]

rr StrategyHeading

rr StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance.

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Institutional Class Shares of the Fund.

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, securities of equity largecapitalization companies exchange traded funds ("ETFs") designed to track the performance large capitalization options companies, and securities of large capitalization companies. investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. The Fund primarily will invest in common stocks, but will also invest in ETFs and sell call options on an asset it owns, also known as a "buy-write" strategy. The Fund to a lesser extent will also buy call and put options on an asset, a market sector or an index. The Adviser expects that approximately 5% of the Fund's assets will dedicated to its

options strategy, although such allocation is subject to change based on market and other conditions. Cinque Partners LLC ("Cinque"), the Fund's subadviser, generally considers large-capitalization companies to be those companies with market capitalizations of \$5 billion or greater. The Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in small and mid-capitalization companies.

constructing the portfolio, Cinque uses a systematic, proprietary process that combines individual stock selection and sector and index exposures into a portfolio that is then coupled with an option hedging strategy. Cinque selects stocks for the Fund using its Combo Rank Stock model, which analyses measures of value, growth, balance sheet analysis and overall profitability of a company. The output of this model is then ranked within each sector of the S&P Composite 1500 Index universe. Cinque then selects a stock based on its ratings and establishes a target weight that is based on Cinque's thorough qualitative and quantitative assessment of that company's risk-reward characteristics. Sector or index ETFs may also be selected to capture macroeconomic performance inputs through the economic cycle. Cinque periodically reviews the companies in its investment universe in order to re-evaluate whether or not the assumptions and tenets (price targets, balance sheet quality, operating trends, potential stock downside) of the original investment thesis still hold.

Cinque also intends to utilize an option strategy that includes buy-writes, protective puts and long-call options in an attempt to improve portfolio downside protection and increase portfolio income. Cinque analyzes over 400 different options combinations,

Strategy Portfolio
Concentration [Text]

rr_StrategyPortfolioConcentration

Risk [Heading] rr_RiskHeading
Risk Narrative [Text
Block]

rr RiskNarrativeTextBlock

using S&P 500 Index options, to arrive at the position that, in Cinque's view, provides the best chance of capturing the excess return associated with the Fund's long portfolio, while reducing the downside risk associated with the market. Cinque also may sell call options to take advantage of what it perceives to be mispriced options premiums based on its view of market volatility.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of large-capitalization companies and exchange traded funds ("ETFs").

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

INVESTMENTS IN ETFS - To the extent that the Fund invests in ETFs, the Fund will be subject to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of the securities comprising the index on which the ETF is based and the value of the Fund's investment will fluctuate in response to the performance the underlying index. ETFs typically incur fees that are separate from those of the Fund. Accordingly, the Fund's investments in ETFs will result in the layering of expenses such that shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the ETFs' operating expenses, addition to paying Fund expenses. ETFs are listed Because national stock exchanges and are traded like stocks listed on an exchange, their shares

potentially may trade at a discount or premium. In addition, because the value of ETF shares depends on the demand in the market, the Adviser may not be able to liquidate the Fund's holdings at the most optimal time, which could adversely affect Fund performance.

EQUITY RISK - The Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

DERIVATIVES RISK - Derivatives are often more volatile than other investments and may magnify the Fund's gains or losses. There are various factors that affect the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective with derivatives. Successful use of a derivative depends upon the degree to which prices of the underlying assets correlate with price movements in the derivatives the Fund buys or sells. The Fund could negatively affected if the change in market value of its securities fails to correlate perfectly with the values of the derivatives it purchased or sold.

The lack of a liquid secondary market for a derivative may prevent the Fund from closing its derivative positions and could adversely impact its ability to achieve its investment objective or to realize profits or limit losses.

Because derivative instruments may be purchased by the Fund for a fraction of the market value of the investments underlying such instruments, a relatively small price movement in the underlying investment may result in an immediate and substantial gain or loss to the Fund. Derivatives are often more volatile than other investments and the Fund may lose more in a derivative than it originally invested in it.

Additionally, derivative instruments, particularly market access products, are subject to counterparty risk, meaning that the party that issues the derivative may experience a significant credit event and may be unwilling or unable to make timely settlement payments or otherwise honor its obligations.

The Fund may purchase or sell which involve options, payment or receipt of a premium investor the and the corresponding right obligation, as the case may be, to either purchase or sell the underlying security for specific price at a certain time or during a certain period. Purchasing options involves the the risk that underlying instrument will not change price in the manner expected, so that the investor loses its premium. For instance, the Fund would ordinarily realize a gain if, during the option period, the value of the underlying securities decreased below the exercise price sufficiently to cover the premium and transaction costs. However, if the price of the underlying instrument does not fall enough to offset the cost of purchasing the option, a put buyer would lose the premium and related transaction costs. options Selling involves potentially greater risk because the investor is exposed to the extent of the actual movement in the underlying

security rather than only the premium payment received (which could result in a potentially unlimited loss). Over-the-counter options also involve counterparty solvency risk.

SMALL-CAP AND MID-CAP RISK - The smaller and medium capitalization companies in which the Fund invests may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. particular, small and medium capitalization companies may have limited product lines, markets and financial resources and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, small and medium capitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. Small and medium capitalization stocks may be traded over-the-counter or listed on an exchange.

MANAGEMENT RISK - The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio manager in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

NEW FUND RISK - Because the Fund is new, investors in the Fund bear the risk that the Fund may not be successful in implementing its investment strategy, may not employ a successful investment strategy, or may fail to attract sufficient assets under management to realize economies of scale, any of which could result in the Fund being liquidated at any time without shareholder approval and at a time that may not be favorable for all shareholders. Such liquidation could have negative tax consequences for shareholders

incur expenses of liquidation. Risk Lose Money As with all mutual funds, a [Text] shareholder is subject to the rr RiskLoseMoney risk that his or her investment could lose money. Risk Not Insured A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT Depository AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR rr RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution Institution [Text] GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. Bar Chart and Performance Table rr BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading PERFORMANCE INFORMATION [Heading] The Fund is new, and therefore Performance has no performance history. Once Narrative [Text] the Fund has completed a full Block] calendar year of operations, a bar chart and table will be included that will provide some rr PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock indication of the risks investing in the Fund by showing the variability of the Fund's return based on net assets and comparing the Fund's performance to a broad measure of market performance. FROST CINQUE LARGE CAP BUY-WRITE EQUITY FUND | **INSTITUTIONAL** CLASS SHARE | C000120213Member **Prospectus** [Line rr ProspectusLineItems **Items**] Management Fees rr ManagementFeesOverAssets 0.90% Other Expenses [1] rr OtherExpensesOverAssets 0.67% **Acquired Fund Fees** [2] rr AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesOverAssets 0.15% and Expenses **Total Annual Fund** 1.72% rr ExpensesOverAssets **Operating Expenses** Expense Example, with Redemption, 1 rr ExpenseExampleYear01 175 Year Expense Example, with Redemption, 3 rr ExpenseExampleYear03 542 Years

and will cause shareholders to

^{[1] &}quot;Other Expenses" are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

^{[2] &}quot;Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses" are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

Label		Element	Value
Prospectus [Line Items]	rr_ProspectusLineItems		
Document Type	dei_DocumentType		Other
Document Period End Date	dei_DocumentPeriodEndDate		Jul. 31, 2012
Registrant Name	dei_EntityRegistrantName		Advisors Inner Circle Fund II
Central Index Key	dei_EntityCentralIndexKey		0000890540
Amendment Flag	dei_AmendmentFlag		false
Trading Symbol	dei_TradingSymbol		AICII
Document Creation Date	dei_DocumentCreationDate		Dec. 21, 2012
Document Effective Date	dei_DocumentEffectiveDate		Dec. 21, 2012
Prospectus Date FROST MID CAP EQUITY FUND CLASS A SHARE	rr_ProspectusDate		Dec. 03, 2012
Prospectus [Line Items]	rr_ProspectusLineItems		
Risk/Return [Heading]	rr_RiskReturnHeading		FROST MID CAP EQUITY FUND
Objective [Heading]	rr_ObjectiveHeading		INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE
Objective, Primary [Text Block]	rr_ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock		The Frost Mid Cap Equity Fund (the "Fund") seeks to maximize longterm capital appreciation.
Expense [Heading]	rr_ExpenseHeading		FUND FEES AND EXPENSES
Expense Narrative [Text Block]	rr_ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock		The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Class A Shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$500,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds.

More information about these and

Shareholder Fees
Caption [Text]

rr ShareholderFeesCaption

Operating Expenses
Caption [Text]

rr_OperatingExpensesCaption

Portfolio Turnover [Heading]

rr PortfolioTurnoverHeading

Portfolio Turnover
[Text Block]

rr PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock

other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus, and in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information.

SHAREHOLDER FEES (FEES PAID DIRECTLY FROM YOUR INVESTMENT)

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING 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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 108% of the

average value of its portfolio.

Portfolio Turnover, Rate

Expense Breakpoint

Discounts [Text]

rr PortfolioTurnoverRate

 $rr_ExpenseBreakpointDiscounts$

Expense Breakpoint,

Minimum
Investment Required
[Amount]
Expenses Not
Correlated to Ratio
Due to Acquired

Expense BreakpointMinimumInvestmentRequiredAmount

r_ExpenseBreakpointMinimumInvestmentRequiredAmount

pr_Expense BreakpointMinimumInvestmentRequiredAmount

Fund Fees [Text]

 $rr\ Expenses Not Correlated To Ratio Due To Acquired Fund Fees$

Expense Example
[Heading]
Expense Example
Narrative [Text
Block]

rr ExpenseExampleHeading

 $rr_ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock$

108.00%

You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$50,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus

500,000

The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in Fund's the Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses of less than 0.01%.

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.

Strategy [Heading]

rr_StrategyHeading

Strategy Narrative [Text Block]

rr_StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

Example The 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 lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings any for investment purposes, equity securities midcapitalization companies. This investment strategy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. The Fund considers midcapitalization companies to be those companies with total market capitalizations \$2 between billion and \$15 billion at the

time of initial purchase.

equity The securities in which the Fund may invest include common stocks, preferred stocks, convertible securities, rights and warrants. Preferred stocks are units of ownership in a company that normally have preference over common stock in the payment of dividends and the liquidation of the company. Convertible securities are securities that may be exchanged for, converted into, or exercised to acquire predetermined number of shares of the company's common stock at the holder's option during a specified time period. A right is a privilege granted to existing shareholders of a company to subscribe to to shares of a new issue of common stock before it is issued. Warrants are securities that are usually issued together with a debt security or preferred stock that give the holder the right to buy a proportionate amount of common

stock at a specified price.

The Fund intends to invest in companies that the Fund's subadviser, Luther King Capital Management Corporation ("LKCM"), believes are likely to have above-average growth in revenue, aboveaverage earnings and/or the potential for above-average capital appreciation. In selecting investments for the Fund, LKCM performs analyses of financial and fundamental criteria to identify highquality companies, focusing on the following characteristics:

Consistently
o high
profitability;

- o Strong balance sheets;
- Competitive advantages;

High and/or
improving
financial
returns;

o Free cash flow;

Reinvestment
o opportunities;
and

Prominent
o market share
positions.

The Fund does not sell stocks simply because they are no longer within LKCM's capitalization range used for the initial purchase.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities PRINCIPAL RISKS

with mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

EQUITY RISK -Since it
purchases equity
securities, the
Fund is subject
to the risk that
stock prices will
fall over short
or extended
periods of time.
Historically, the

Strategy Portfolio
Concentration [Text]

rr_StrategyPortfolioConcentration

Risk [Heading] rr_RiskHeading

Risk Narrative [Text Block]

 $rr_RiskNarrativeTextBlock$

equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively

1000+ed by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

MID-CAPITALIZATION COMPANY RISK --The midcapitalization companies in which the Fund invests may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, these mid-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, mid-

capitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over-the-counter or listed on an exchange.

CONVERTIBLE SECURITIES RISK -- The value of a convertible security influenced by changes in interest rates (with investment value declining as interest rates increase and increase as interest rates decline) and the credit standing of the issuer. The price of a convertible security will also normally vary in some proportion to changes in the price of the underlying common stock because of the conversion or exercise feature.

PREFERRED STOCK RISK -- Preferred stocks are sensitive to interest rate changes, and are also subject to equity risk, which is the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. The rights of preferred stocks on the distribution of a company's assets in the event of a liquidation are generally subordinate to the rights

associated with a company's debt securities.

AND RIGHTS WARRANTS RISK --The purchase of rights warrants involves the risk that the Fund could lose the purchase value of a right or warrant if the right to subscribe additional shares is not executed prior to the or right's warrant's expiration. Also, the purchase of rights and/or warrants involves the risk that the effective price paid for the right and/or warrant added to the subscription price of the related security may exceed the value of the subscribed security's market price such as when there is no movement in the level of the underlying security.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio

Risk Lose Money
[Text]

rr RiskLoseMoney

Risk Not Insured
Depository
Institution [Text]

rr RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution

Bar Chart and
Performance Tab
[Heading]
Performance
Narrative [Text
Block]

Performance Table rr BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading

rr PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock

managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and

the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 year and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

Class A Shares of the Fund do not have a full calendar year of performance.
Consequently, the bar chart shows the performance of the Fund's Institutional

Class Shares from year to year and the performance table compares the average annual total returns of the Fund's Institutional Class Shares to those of a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's Institutional Class Shares are offered in a separate prospectus. Class A Shares of the Fund would have substantially similar performance Institutional Class Shares the because shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities and the annual returns would differ only to the extent that the expenses of the Class A Shares are higher than the expenses Institutional Class Shares and, therefore, returns for the Class A Shares would be lower than those of the Institutional Class Shares. Institutional Class Shares performance presented has been adjusted to reflect the Distribution (12b-1) fees and, for the performance table, the

Performance Information Illustrates Variability of Returns [Text]

 $rr\ \ Performance Information Illustrates Variability Of Returns$

Maximum Sales
Charge (Load),
applicable to
Class A Shares.
Institutional
Class Shares
first became
available on
April 25, 2008.

Prior to February 2012, the 13, Fund employed a different investment strategy. Therefore, the past performance shown below may have differed had the Fund's current investment strategy been in effect. Of course, past the Fund's performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST.

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 year and since inception compare with those of a

		market
		performance.
Performance Availability Phone [Text]	rr_PerformanceAvailabilityPhone	1-877-71-FROST
Performance Availability Website Address [Text] Performance Past Does Not Indicate Future [Text] Bar Chart Closing [Text Block]	$rr_Performance Availability Web Site Address$	www.frostbank.com
	rr_PerformancePastDoesNotIndicateFuture	Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. BEST WORST QUARTER QUARTER 18.76% (21.15)% (09/30/ 30/2009) 30/2011)
	rr_BarChartClosingTextBlock	The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Institutional Class Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 9.98%.
Highest Quarterly Return, Label Highest Quarterly Return, Date Highest Quarterly Return Lowest Quarterly Return, Label Lowest Quarterly Return, Date Lowest Quarterly Return, Date Lowest Quarterly Return Performance Table Heading	rr_HighestQuarterlyReturnLabel	BEST QUARTER
	$rr_BarChart Highest Quarterly Return Date$	Sep. 30, 2009
	rr_BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturn	18.76%
	rr_LowestQuarterlyReturnLabel	WORST QUARTER
	$rr_BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturnDate$	Sep. 30, 2011
	rr_BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturn	(21.15%)
	rr_PerformanceTableHeading	AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011
Index No Deduction for Fees, Expenses, Taxes [Text]	$rr_IndexNoDeductionForFeesExpensesTaxes$	REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES OR TAXES

broad measure of

market

Performance Table
Uses Highest Federal
Rate

 $rr\ Performance Table Uses Highest Federal Rate$

Performance Table
One Class of after
Tax Shown [Text]

 $rr\ \ Performance Table One Class Of After Tax Shown$

Performance Table
Explanation after
Tax Higher

 $rr\ \ Performance Table Explanation After Tax Higher$

Performance Table
Narrative

 $rr\ \ Performance Table Narrative Text Block$

After-tax returns are calculated using historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to who investors hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k)plans individual retirement accounts. This table compares t.he Fund's Institutional Class Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Russell Midcap Index and the Russell 2500

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those

Index.

shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

FROST MID CAP **EQUITY FUND** | CLASS A SHARE | C000061946Member Prospectus [Line rr ProspectusLineItems **Items**] Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on rr MaximumSalesChargeImposedOnPurchasesOverOfferingPrice 3.25% Purchases (as a percentage of offering price) Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) [1] rr MaximumDeferredSalesChargeOverOfferingPrice none (as a percentage of net asset value) Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested rr MaximumSalesChargeOnReinvestedDividendsAndDistributionsOverOther none Dividends and other Distributions (as a percentage of offering price) Redemption Fee (as a percentage of rr RedemptionFeeOverRedemption none amount redeemed if applicable) Management Fees 0.90% rr ManagementFeesOverAssets Distribution (12b-1) 0.25% rr DistributionAndService12b1FeesOverAssets **Fees** Other Expenses rr OtherExpensesOverAssets 0.36% **Total Annual Fund** [2] 1.51% rr ExpensesOverAssets **Operating Expenses** Expense Example, with Redemption, 1 rr ExpenseExampleYear01 474 Year Expense Example, with Redemption, 3 rr ExpenseExampleYear03 787 Years

Expense Example, with Redemption, 5 rr ExpenseExampleYear05 1,122 Years Expense Example, with Redemption, 10 rr ExpenseExampleYear10 2,068 Years Annual Return 2009 rr Annual Return 2009 33.32% Annual Return 2010 rr Annual Return 2010 35.43% Annual Return 2011 rr Annual Return 2011 (1.77%)FUND RETURN Label rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel BEFORE TAXES 1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (5.00%)Since Inception rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception 2.35% **Inception Date** rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate Apr. 25, 2008 FROST MID CAP EQUITY FUND CLASS A SHARE | C000061946Member | After Taxes On Distributions Prospectus [Line rr ProspectusLineItems **Items**] Label FUND RETURN AFTER rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS 1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (5.28%)Since Inception rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception 2.27% **Inception Date** rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate Apr. 25, 2008 FROST MID CAP EQUITY FUND | CLASS A SHARE | C000061946Member | After Taxes On Distributions And Sales Prospectus [Line rr ProspectusLineItems **Items**] FUND RETURN AFTER Label TAXES ON rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF FUND SHARES 1 Year (2.89%)rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 **Since Inception** rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception 2.00% **Inception Date** rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate Apr. 25, 2008 FROST MID CAP **EQUITY FUND** | CLASS A SHARE | C000061946Member RUSSELL MIDCAP INDEX **RETURN** (REFLECTS NO

DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

Prospectus [Line

Items]
Label

 $rr_ProspectusLineItems$

INDEX RETURN
(REFLECTS NO

rr_AverageAnnualReturnLabel

DEDUCTION FOR [3]
FEES, EXPENSES,

OR TAXES)

RUSSELL MIDCAP

<u>1 Year</u> rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (1.55%)

Since Inception rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception 1.52% [4]

<u>Inception Date</u> rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate Apr. 25, 2008

FROST MID CAP EQUITY FUND | CLASS A SHARE | C000061946Member | RUSSELL 2500 INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

Prospectus [Line

<u>Items</u>]

rr_ProspectusLineItems

rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel

<u>Label</u>

RUSSELL 2500
INDEX RETURN

(REFLECTS NO
DEDUCTION FOR
FEES, EXPENSES,

OR TAXES)

<u>1 Year</u> rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (2.51%)

Since Inception rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception 2.60% [4]

Inception Date rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate Apr. 25, 2008

- [1] Class A Shares purchased without an initial sales charge may be subject to a contingent deferred sales charge if redeemed within 12 months of purchase.
- [2] The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses of less than 0.01%.
- [3] The Fund has changed its primary benchmark from the Russell 2500 Index to the Russell Midcap Index because the Fund's adviser and sub-adviser believe that the Russell Midcap Index is more representative of the type of securities in which the Fund invests.
- [4] Return shown is from April 30, 2008.

CLASS A SHARE | FROST GROWTH EQUITY FUND

FROST GROWTH EQUITY FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Growth Equity Fund (the "Fund") seeks to achieve long-term capital appreciation. FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Class A Shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$500,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus, and in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information.

SHAREHOLDER FEES (FEES PAID DIRECTLY FROM YOUR INVESTMENT)

Shareholder Fees

CLASS A SHARE FROST GROWTH EQUITY FUND CLASS A SHARES

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)

3 25%

Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of net asset value)

[1] none

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and other

none

Distributions (as a percentage of offering price)

Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed if applicable)

none

[1] Class A Shares purchased without an initial sales charge may be subject to a contingent deferred sales charge if redeemed within 12 months of purchase.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

Annual Fund Operating Expenses	CLASS A SHARE FROST GROWTH EQUITY FUND CLASS A SHARES		
Management Fees	0.80%		
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	0.25%		
Other Expenses	0.16%		
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.01%		
Total Annual Fund Operating Expense	<u>s</u> [1] 1.22%		

[1] The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

Expense Example (USD \$)

1 3 5 10 YEAR YEARS YEARS YEARS

CLASS A SHARE FROST GROWTH EQUITY FUND CLASS A SHARES

445 700 974 1,754

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 46% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. The Fund intends to invest in companies that Frost Investment Advisors, LLC (the "Adviser") believes will have growing revenues and earnings. The Fund will generally invest in equity securities of domestic companies, but may also invest in equity securities of foreign companies and American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"). The Adviser performs in-depth analyses of company fundamentals and industry dynamics to identify companies displaying strong earnings and revenue growth relative to the overall market or relative to their peer group, improving returns on equity and a sustainable competitive advantage.

The Adviser focuses on a number of factors to assess the growth potential of individual companies, such as:

- o Historical and expected organic revenue growth rates;
- o Historical and expected earnings growth rates;
- o Signs of accelerating growth potential;
- o Positive earnings revisions;
- o Earnings momentum;
- o Improving margin and return on equity trends; and
- o Positive price momentum.

When an attractive growth opportunity is identified, the Adviser seeks to independently develop an intrinsic valuation for the stock. The Adviser believes that the value of a company is determined by discounting the company's future cash flows or earnings. Valuation factors considered in identifying securities for the Fund's portfolio include:

- o Price/earnings ratio;
- o Price/sales ratio;
- o Price/earnings to growth ratio;

- o Enterprise value/earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization;
- o Enterprise value/sales;
- o Price/cash flow;
- o Balance sheet strength; and
- o Returns on equity and returns on invested capital.

The Adviser also seeks to understand a firm's competitive position and the industry dynamics in which the firm operates. The Adviser assesses industry growth potential, market share opportunities, cyclicality and pricing power. Further analysis focuses on corporate governance and management's ability to create value for shareholders.

The Adviser augments its independent fundamental research process with quantitative screens and models. The models are derived from proprietary research or securities industry research studies and score companies based upon a number of fundamental factors. The Adviser uses quantitative analysis to provide an additional layer of objectivity, discipline and consistency to its equity research process. This quantitative analysis complements the fundamental analyses that the Adviser conducts on companies during its stock selection process.

The Fund seeks to buy and hold securities for the long term and seeks to keep portfolio turnover to a minimum. However, the Adviser may sell a security if its price exceeds the Adviser's assessment of its fair value or in response to a negative company event, a change in management, poor relative price performance, achieved fair valuation, or a deterioration in a company's business prospects, performance or financial strength.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

EQUITY RISK -- Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

SMALL- AND MID-CAPITALIZATION COMPANY RISK -- The small- and mid-capitalization companies in which the Fund may invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, these small- and mid-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, small- and mid-capitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over the counter or listed on an exchange.

FOREIGN COMPANY RISK -- Investing in foreign companies, whether through investments made in foreign markets or made through the purchase of ADRs, which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent an ownership in a foreign security, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. In addition, investments in foreign companies are generally denominated in a foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value of the Fund's investments. These currency movements may occur separately from, and in response to, events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. While ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

GROWTH STYLE RISK-- The price of equity securities rises and falls in response to many factors, including the historical and prospective earnings of the issuer of the stock, the value of its assets, general economic conditions, interest rates, investor perceptions, and market liquidity. The Fund may invest in securities of companies that the Adviser believes have superior prospects for robust and sustainable growth of revenues and earnings. These may be companies with new, limited or cyclical product lines, markets or financial resources, and the management of such companies may be dependent upon one or a few key people. The stocks of such companies can therefore be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements than stocks of larger, more established companies or the stock market in general.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

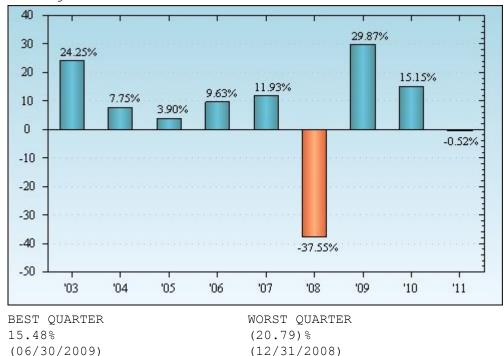
PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The performance information provided includes the returns of Institutional Class Shares for periods prior to June 30, 2008. Institutional Class Shares of the Fund are offered in a separate prospectus. Institutional Class Shares would have substantially similar performance as Class A Shares because the shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities and the annual returns would differ only to the extent that the expenses of Class A Shares are higher than the expenses of the Institutional Class Shares and, therefore, returns for the Class A Shares would be lower than those of the Institutional Class Shares. Institutional Class Shares performance presented has been adjusted to reflect the Distribution (12b-1) fees and, for the performance table, the Maximum Sales Charge (Load), applicable to Class A Shares.

Institutional Class Shares first became available on April 25, 2008, when the Fund succeeded to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is May 31, 2002 ("Performance Start Date").

The bar chart figures do not include sales charges that may have been paid when investors bought and sold Class A Shares of the Fund. If sales charges were included, the returns would be lower. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST.



The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Class A Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 13.99%.

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

This table compares the Fund's Class A Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Russell 1000 Growth Index. After-tax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Average Annual Total Returns CLASS A SHARE FROST GROWTH EQUITY FUND	Label	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception	Inception Date
CLASS A SHARES	FUND RETURN BEFORE TAXES	(3.79%)			May 31, 2002
CLASS A SHARES After Taxes On Distributions	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES OF DISTRIBUTIONS	^N (3.79%)	none	none	May 31, 2002
CLASS A SHARES After Taxes On Distributions And Sales	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES OF DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF FUND SHARES		none	none	May 31, 2002

CLASS A SHARES RUSSELL 1000 GROWTH INDEX (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

RUSSELL 1000 GROWTH INDEX (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES) 2.64% 2.50%4.18%

May 31, 2002

CLASS A SHARE | FROST DIVIDEND VALUE EQUITY FUND

FROST DIVIDEND VALUE EQUITY FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Dividend Value Equity Fund (the "Fund") seeks long-term capital appreciation and current income.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Class A Shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$500,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus, and in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information.

SHAREHOLDER FEES (FEES PAID DIRECTLY FROM YOUR INVESTMENT)

Shareholder Fees

CLASS A SHARE FROST DIVIDEND VALUE EQUITY FUND CLASS A SHARES

none

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)

3.25%

Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of net asset value) [1] none

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and other

Distributions (as a percentage of offering price)

Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed if applicable) none

[1] Class A Shares purchased without an initial sales charge may be subject to a contingent deferred sales charge if redeemed within 12 months of purchase.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

CLASS A SHARE

Annual Fund Operating Expenses	FROST DIVIDEND VALUE EQUITY FUN CLASS A SHARES			
Management Fees	0.80%			
<u>Distribution (12b-1) Fees</u>	0.25%			
Other Expenses	0.16%			
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.01%			
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	[1] 1.22%			

[1] The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

Expense Example (USD \$)

1 3 5 10 YEAR YEARS YEARS YEARS

CLASS A SHARE FROST DIVIDEND VALUE EQUITY FUND CLASS A SHARES

445

700

974

1,754

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 90% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of companies that pay, or are expected to pay, dividends. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. The Fund will generally invest in equity securities of domestic companies, but may also invest in equity securities of foreign companies and American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"). The Adviser expects that the Fund's investments in foreign companies will normally represent less than 30% of the Fund's assets.

The Adviser seeks to identify and invest in companies that have attractive valuations and a dividend that has the potential to grow as fast as inflation and whose yield is greater than the market or its sector or industry average. The Adviser considers dividends to be a significant component of total long-term equity returns and focuses on the sustainability and growth of dividends with attractive yields. To access the sustainability of a firm's dividend, the Adviser analyzes a firm's dividend history, its competitive position and the industry dynamics in which the firm operates.

The Adviser employs both quantitative and qualitative analyses to select companies that have capital appreciation and dividend growth potential, with a focus on the following stock characteristics:

- o Attractive valuation based on intrinsic, absolute and relative value;
- o Dividend yields greater than the market or their sector or industry;
- o History of growing dividends with the likelihood of sustainable growth of dividends;
- Attractive business models that generate the necessary cash flow to cover and sustain the dividend and its growth; and
- o Sound balance sheets.

The Adviser seeks to manage the Fund in a tax-efficient manner although portfolio turnover rates can vary, depending upon market conditions. The Adviser has disciplines in place that serve as sell signals, such as if the price of the security exceeds the Adviser's assessment of its fair value or in response to dividend yield declining below the Adviser's yield objective, a negative company event, a change in management, poor relative price performance, or a deterioration in a company's business prospects, performance or financial strength.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY

THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

EQUITY RISK -- Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

SMALL- AND MID-CAPITALIZATION COMPANY RISK -- The small- and mid-capitalization companies in which the Fund may invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, these small- and mid-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, small- and mid-capitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over the counter or listed on an exchange.

FOREIGN COMPANY RISK -- Investing in foreign companies, whether through investments made in foreign markets or made through the purchase of ADRs, which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent an ownership in a foreign security, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. In addition, investments in foreign companies are generally denominated in a foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value of the Fund's investments. These currency movements may occur separately from, and in response to, events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. While ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

INVESTMENT STYLE RISK -- The Fund pursues a "value style" of investing. Value investing focuses on companies with stocks that appear undervalued in light of factors such as the company's earnings, book value, revenues or cash flow. If the Adviser's assessment of a company's value or prospects for exceeding earnings expectations or market conditions is wrong, the Fund could suffer losses or produce poor performance relative to other funds. In addition, "value stocks" can continue to be undervalued by the market for long periods of time.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The performance information provided includes the returns of Institutional Class Shares for periods prior to June 30, 2008. Institutional Class Shares of the Fund are offered in a separate prospectus. Institutional Class Shares would have substantially similar performance as Class A Shares because the shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities and the annual returns would differ only to the extent that the expenses of Class A Shares are

higher than the expenses of the Institutional Class Shares and, therefore, returns for the Class A Shares would be lower than those of the Institutional Class Shares. Institutional Class Shares performance presented has been adjusted to reflect the Distribution (12b-1) fees and, for the performance table, the Maximum Sales Charge (Load), applicable to Class A Shares.

Institutional Class Shares first became available on April 25, 2008, when the Fund succeeded to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is May 31, 2002 ("Performance Start Date").

The bar chart figures do not include sales charges that may have been paid when investors bought and sold Class A Shares of the Fund. If sales charges were included, the returns would be lower. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST.



19.06% (16.85)%

(06/30/2009) (12/31/2008)

The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Class A Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 6.60%.

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31,2011

This table compares the Fund's Class A Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Russell 1000 Value Index. After-tax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-

tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Average Annual Total Returns CLASS A SHARE FROST DIVIDEND VALUE EQUITY FUND	Label	1 Year 5 Years	Since Inception	Inception Date
CLASS A SHARES	FUND RETURN BEFORE TAXES	(5.85%) 0.64%	4.57%	May 31, 2002
CLASS A SHARES After Taxes On Distributions	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS	(6.11%) none	none	May 31, 2002
CLASS A SHARES After Taxes On Distributions And Sales	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF FUND SHARES	(3.44%) none	none	May 31, 2002
CLASS A SHARES RUSSELL 1000 VALUE INDEX (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	RUSSELL 1000 VALUE INDEX (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	0.39% (2.64%)	3.96%	May 31, 2002

CLASS A SHARE | FROST STRATEGIC BALANCED FUND

FROST STRATEGIC BALANCED FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Strategic Balanced Fund (the "Fund") seeks long-term capital appreciation and current income.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Class A Shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$500,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus, and in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information.

SHAREHOLDER FEES (FEES PAID DIRECTLY FROM YOUR INVESTMENT)

Shareholder Fees

CLASS A SHARE FROST STRATEGIC BALANCED FUND CLASS A SHARES

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)

3.25%

<u>Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of net asset value)</u> [1] none

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and other Distributions (as a percentage of offering price)

none

Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed if applicable) none

[1] Class A Shares purchased without an initial sales charge may be subject to a contingent deferred sales charge if redeemed within 12 months of purchase.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

CLASS A SHARE
FROST STRATEGIC BALANCED FUND
CLASS A SHARES

Management Fees

0.70%

Distribution (12b-1) Fees 0.25%
Other Expenses 1.07%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses 0.29%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses [1] 2.31%

[1] The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

Expense Example (USD \$)

1 3 5 10 YEAR YEARS YEARS YEARS

CLASS A SHARE FROST STRATEGIC BALANCED FUND CLASS A SHARES 551

51 1,023 1,520 2,885

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 18% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal circumstances, the Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing in a diversified portfolio of global fixed income and equity securities. The overarching principle of Frost Investment Advisors, LLC(the "Adviser") is to structure the Fund to be well diversified across many asset classes and securities. In selecting securities for the Fund, the Adviser uses the following strategies:

- o Strategic asset allocation;
- o Tactical asset allocation;
- o Security selection;
- o Bond asset class allocation;
- o Foreign currency exposure; and
- o Derivatives.

Between 40% to 80% of the Fund's assets may be invested in domestic and international equity securities, including emerging markets equity securities. The balance of the Fund's portfolio will be invested in fixed income asset classes and cash. Additionally, up to 40% of the Fund's assets may be invested in non-core equity classes/styles such as real estate, infrastructure or commodities, and hedged equity, which may also be internationally diversified. The Adviser may alter these asset allocation guidelines according to its outlook for each asset class. As an alternative to directly investing in securities in these asset classes, the Fund may also invest in other investment companies, including mutual funds, closed-end funds and exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), to gain exposure to equity and fixed-income markets. The degree to which the Fund invests in other investment companies for these purposes will vary, and at times may be significant, depending on factors such as overall Fund asset levels and the Adviser's views on the most efficient method for achieving diversified exposure to a particular asset class consistent with the Fund's investment

objective. The Fund may also invest in derivatives to manage risk, increase or decrease exposure to an asset class, and/or to enhance total return. The Fund is reallocated at least annually to manage asset class drift and improve the risk-reward profile of the Fund.

The Fund's asset class selection is based on the Adviser's outlook for the reward and risks presented by each asset class. These assumptions are used in a model-driven framework to make allocation decisions. The principal strategy offers diversification and breadth by providing access to a broad array of sources of returns through exposure to a broad selection of partially correlated asset classes. The Adviser directs the Fund's asset market allocation toward opportunities that are identified to be greater and away from those that are smaller.

The Adviser has discretion to add or remove asset classes from the Fund based on its analysis of valuation, opportunity and risk, provided the Fund's asset allocation guidelines are met. PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

EQUITY RISK -- Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

DERIVATIVES RISKS -- Derivatives may involve risks different from, and possibly greater than, those of traditional investments. The Fund may use derivatives (such as futures, options, and swaps) to attempt to achieve its investment objective and offset certain investment risks, while at the same time maintaining liquidity. These positions may be established for hedging or non-hedging purposes. Risks associated with the use of derivatives include the following risks associated with hedging and leveraging activities:

- o The success of a hedging strategy may depend on an ability to predict movements in the prices of individual securities, fluctuations in markets, and movements in interest rates.
- o The Fund may experience losses over certain ranges in the market that exceed losses experienced by a fund that does not use derivatives.
- o There may be an imperfect or no correlation between the changes in market value of the securities held by the Fund and the prices of derivatives.
 - o There may not be a liquid secondary market for derivatives.
 - o Trading restrictions or limitations may be imposed by an exchange.
 - o Government regulations may restrict trading derivatives.
- o The other party to an agreement (e.g., options or expense swaps) may default; however, in certain circumstances, such counterparty risk may be reduced by having an organization with very good credit act as intermediary. Because options premiums paid or received by the Fund are small in relation to the market value of the investments underlying the options, buying and selling put and call options can be more speculative than investing directly in securities.

REAL ESTATE RISK -- The Fund may invest in funds, ETFs or companies that invest in real estate. Real estate risk is the risk that real estate will underperform the market as a whole. The general performance of the real estate industry has historically been cyclical and particularly sensitive to economic downturns. Real estate can be affected by changes in real estate values and rental income, changes in interest rates, changing demographics and regional economic cycles.

REIT RISK -- Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITs") are pooled investment vehicles that own, and usually operate, income-producing real estate. REITs are susceptible to the risks associated with direct ownership of real estate, such as: declines in property values; increases in property taxes, operating expenses, rising interest rates or competition overbuilding; zoning changes; and losses from casualty or condemnation. REITs typically incur fees that are separate from those of the Fund. Accordingly, the Fund's investments in REITs will result in the layering of expenses, such that shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the REITs' operating expenses, in addition to paying Fund expenses.

SMALL- AND MID-CAPITALIZATION COMPANY RISK -- The small- and mid-capitalization companies in which the Fund may invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, these small- and mid-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, small- and mid-capitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over the counter or listed on an exchange.

ALLOCATION RISK -- The Fund will allocate its investments between various asset classes, including derivatives. These investments are based upon judgments made by the Adviser, which may not accurately predict changes in the market. As a result, the Fund could miss attractive investment opportunities by underweighting markets that subsequently experience significant returns and could lose value by overweighting markets that subsequently experience significant declines.

FOREIGN COMPANY RISK -- Investing in foreign companies, whether through investments made in foreign markets or made through the purchase of American Depository Receipts ("ADRs"), which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent an ownership in a foreign security, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. In addition, investments in foreign companies are generally denominated in a foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value of the Fund's investments. These currency movements may occur separately from, and in response to, events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. While ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

EMERGING MARKET SECURITIES RISK -- Investments in emerging markets securities are considered speculative and subject to heightened risks in addition to the general risks of investing in non-U.S. securities. Unlike more established markets, emerging markets may have governments that are less stable, markets that are less liquid and economies that are less developed. In addition, emerging markets securities may be subject to smaller market capitalization of securities markets, which may suffer periods of relative illiquidity; significant price volatility; restrictions on foreign investment; and possible restrictions on repatriation of investment income and capital. Furthermore, foreign investors may be required to register the proceeds of sales, and future economic or political crises could lead to price controls, forced mergers, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, seizure, nationalization or creation of government monopolies.

FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK -- Because non-U.S. securities are usually denominated in currencies other than the dollar, the value of the Fund's portfolio may be influenced by currency exchange rates and exchange control regulations. The currencies of emerging market countries may experience significant declines against the U.S. dollar, and devaluation may occur subsequent to investments in these currencies by the Fund. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had, and may continue to have, negative effects on the economies and securities markets of certain emerging market countries.

INTEREST RATE RISK - As with most funds that invest in debt securities, changes in interest rates are one of the most important factors that could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall.

The concept of duration is useful in assessing the sensitivity of a fixed income fund to interest rate movements, which are usually the main source of risk for most fixed-income funds. Duration measures price volatility by estimating the change in price of a debt security for a 1% change in its yield. For example, a duration of five years means the price of a debt security will change about 5% for every 1% change in its yield. Thus, the higher duration, the more volatile the security.

Debt securities have a stated maturity date when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the bond. Some debt securities, known as callable bonds, may repay the principal earlier than the stated maturity date. Debt securities are most likely to be called when interest rates are falling because the issuer can refinance at a lower rate.

Rising interest rates may also cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities later than anticipated, forcing the Fund to keep its money invested at lower rates. Falling interest rates, however, generally cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities earlier than expected, forcing the Fund to reinvest the money at a lower interest rate.

Mutual funds that invest in debt securities have no real maturity. Instead, they calculate their weighted average maturity. This number is an average of the effective or anticipated maturity of each debt security held by the mutual fund, with the maturity of each security weighted by the percentage of its assets of the mutual fund it represents.

CREDIT RISK - The credit rating or financial condition of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer defaults or becomes unable to honor its financial obligations, the security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of an investment-grade security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal.

Although the Fund's U.S. government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. Obligations issued by some U.S. government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, while others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the government sponsored agency's own resources. As a result, investments in securities issued by government sponsored agencies that are not backed by the U.S. Treasury are subject to higher credit risk than those that are.

High yield, or "junk," bonds are highly speculative securities that are usually issued by smaller less credit worthy and/or highly leveraged (indebted) companies. Compared with investment-grade bonds, high yield bonds carry a greater degree of risk and are less likely to make payments of interest and principal. Market developments and the financial and business conditions of the corporation issuing these securities influences their price and liquidity more than changes in interest rates, when compared to investment-grade debt

securities. Insufficient liquidity in the junk bond market may make it more difficult to dispose of junk bonds and may cause the Fund to experience sudden and substantial price declines. A lack of reliable, objective data or market quotations may make it more difficult to value junk bonds accurately.

INVESTMENTS IN INVESTMENT COMPANIES AND ETFS -- ETFs are pooled investment vehicles, such as registered investment companies and grantor trusts, whose shares are listed and traded on U.S. stock exchanges or otherwise traded in the over-the-counter market. To the extent the Fund invests in other investment companies, such as ETFs, closed-end funds and other mutual funds, the Fund will be subject to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of the securities held by such other investment companies. As a shareholder of another investment company, the Fund relies on that investment company to achieve its investment objective. If the investment company fails to achieve its objective, the value of the Fund's investment could decline, which could adversely affect the Fund's performance. By investing in another investment company, Fund shareholders indirectly bear the Fund's proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the other investment company, in addition to the fees and expenses that Fund shareholders directly bear in connection with the Fund's own operations. The Fund does not intend to invest in other investment companies unless the Adviser believes that the potential benefits of the investment justify the payment of any additional fees or expenses. Federal securities laws impose limitations on the Fund's ability to invest in other investment companies.

Because closed-end funds and ETFs are listed on national stock exchanges and are traded like stocks listed on an exchange, their shares potentially may trade at a discount or premium. Investments in closed-end funds and ETFs are also subject to brokerage and other trading costs, which could result in greater expenses to the Fund. In addition, because the value of closed-end funds and ETF shares depends on the demand in the market, the Adviser may not be able to liquidate the Fund's holdings at the most optimal time, which could adversely affect Fund performance.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

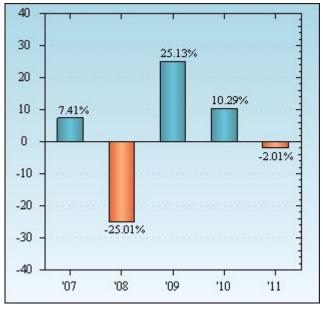
The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The performance information provided includes the returns of Institutional Class Shares for periods prior to June 30, 2008. Institutional Class Shares of the Fund are offered in a separate prospectus. Institutional Class Shares would have substantially similar performance as Class A Shares because the shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities and the annual returns would differ only to the extent that the expenses of Class A Shares are higher than the expenses of the Institutional Class Shares and, therefore, returns for the Class A Shares would be lower than those of the Institutional Class Shares. Institutional Class Shares performance presented has been adjusted to reflect the Distribution (12b-1) fees and, for the performance table, the Maximum Sales Charge (Load), applicable to Class A Shares.

Institutional Class Shares first became available on June 30, 2008, when the Fund succeeded to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to June 30, 2008. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although

the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is July 31, 2006 ("Performance Start Date").

The bar chart figures do not include sales charges that may have been paid when investors bought and sold Class A Shares of the Fund. If sales charges were included, the returns would be lower. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST.



BEST QUARTER WORST QUARTER
13.22% (11.48)% (12/31/2008)

The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Class A Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 10.34%.

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

This table compares the Fund's Class A Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to appropriate broad-based indices. After-tax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Average Annual Total Returns CLASS A SHARE FROST STRATEGIC BALANCED FUND	Label	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception	Inception Date
CLASS A SHARES	FUND RETURN BEFORE TAXES	(5.15%)	1.06%	2.39%	Jul. 31, 2006
CLASS A SHARES After Taxes On Distributions	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS	(5.40%)	none	none	Jul. 31, 2006

CLASS A SHARES After Taxes On Distributions And Sales	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF FUND SHARES	(3.01%)	none	none	Jul. 31, 2006
CLASS A SHARES S&P 500 INDEX (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	S&P 500 INDEX (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES OR TAXES)	2.11%	(0.25%)) 1.89%	Jul. 31, 2006
CLASS A SHARES MSCI ALL COUNTRY WORLD EX-US INDEX (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	MSCI ALL COUNTRY WORLD EX-US INDEX (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	(13.71%)(2.92%))(0.27%)	Jul. 31, 2006
CLASS A SHARES BARCLAYS US AGGREGATE INDEX (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	BARCLAYS US AGGREGATE INDEX (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	7.84%	6.50%	6.70%	Jul. 31, 2006
CLASS A SHARES 48/12/40 BLENDED INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	48/12/40 BLENDED INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	2.66%	2.59%	4.01%	Jul. 31, 2006

CLASS A SHARE | FROST KEMPNER MULTI-CAP DEEP VALUE EQUITY FUND

FROST KEMPNER MULTI-CAP DEEP VALUE EQUITY FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Kempner Multi-Cap Deep Value Equity Fund (the "Fund") seeks to generate a total pre-tax return, including capital growth and dividends, greater than the rate of inflation over a three-to-five year period.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Class A Shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$500,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus, and in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information.

SHAREHOLDER FEES (FEES PAID DIRECTLY FROM YOUR INVESTMENT)

Shareholder Fees

CLASS A SHARE FROST KEMPNER MULTI-CAP DEEP VALUE EQUITY FUND CLASS A SHARES

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)

3.25%

Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of net asset [1] none value)

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and other Distributions (as a percentage of offering price) none

Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed if applicable) none

[1] Class A Shares purchased without an initial sales charge may be subject to a contingent deferred sales charge if redeemed within 12 months of purchase.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

CLASS A SHARE

FROST KEMPNER MULTI-CAP DEEP VALUE EQUITY FUND CLASS A SHARES

Management Fees	0.59%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.19%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expanses	[1] 1.04%
<u>Expenses</u>	

[1] The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

Expense Example (USD \$)

1 3 5 10 YEAR YEARS YEARS YEARS

CLASS A SHARE FROST KEMPNER MULTI-CAP DEEP VALUE EOUITY FUND CLASS A SHARES

428 645 880 1,555

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 24% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. The Fund invests primarily in common stocks, but may also invest in other types of equity securities, such as preferred stock, convertible securities, warrants, real estate investment trusts ("REITs") or other similar publicly traded securities. The Fund may also purchase American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs").

In selecting securities for the Fund, the Fund's sub-adviser, Kempner Capital Management, Inc., ("KCM") utilizes a deep value style of investing in which it chooses securities that it believes are currently undervalued in the market but have earnings potential or other factors that make them attractive. The securities purchased are frequently out of favor with or have been ignored by the investment community market and thus provide the opportunity to purchase at prices significantly below their true value. KCM analyzes securities on an individual, bottom-up basis, to determine which securities can deliver capital appreciation and steady dividend earnings over the long-term. The Fund may invest in companies of all capitalizations.

KCM selects securities for the Fund's portfolio based on individual stocks rather than on industries or industry groups. KCM screens a universe of approximately 7,500 stocks to find

companies which meet most of its criteria for price-earnings ratio (15X), projected 12-month earnings, price/cash flow multiple, price/book multiple and price less than or equal to 20% above the 52-week low. A dividend yield is required. KCM considers it unrealistic for it to be able to purchase a stock at its bottom, and as a result, KCM purchases securities for the Fund's portfolio gradually, averaging down. KCM also considers it unrealistic for it to be able to sell a stock at its highest price level, and as a result, KCM seeks to lock in reasonable returns when they are offered and generally sells gradually as an issue rises. PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

EQUITY RISK -- Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

SMALL- AND MID-CAPITALIZATION COMPANY RISK -- The small- and mid-capitalization companies in which the Fund may invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, these small- and mid-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, small- and mid-capitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over the counter or listed on an exchange.

FOREIGN COMPANY RISK -- Investing in foreign companies, whether through investments made in foreign markets or made through the purchase of ADRs, which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent an ownership in a foreign security, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. In addition, investments in foreign companies are generally denominated in a foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value of the Fund's investments. These currency movements may occur separately from, and in response to, events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. While ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

INVESTMENT STYLE RISK -- The Fund pursues a "value style" of investing. Value investing focuses on companies with stocks that appear undervalued in light of factors such as the company's earnings, book value, revenues or cash flow. If the Adviser's assessment of a company's value or prospects for exceeding earnings expectations or market conditions is wrong, the Fund could suffer losses or produce poor performance relative to other funds. In addition, "value stocks" can continue to be undervalued by the market for long periods of time.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

REIT RISK - REITs are pooled investment vehicles that own, and usually operate, incomeproducing real estate. REITs are susceptible to the risks associated with direct ownership
of real estate, such as: declines in property values; increases in property taxes, operating
expenses, rising interest rates or competition overbuilding; zoning changes; and losses from
casualty or condemnation. REITs typically incur fees that are separate from those of the
Fund. Accordingly, the Fund's investments in REITs will result in the layering of expenses,
such that shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the REITs' operating
expenses, in addition to paying Fund expenses.

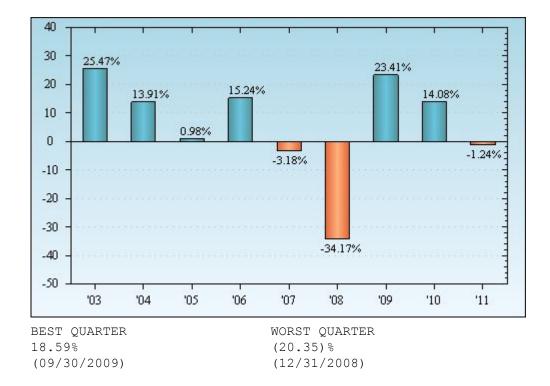
PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The performance information provided includes the returns of Institutional Class Shares for periods prior to June 30, 2008. Institutional Class Shares of the Fund are offered in a separate prospectus. Institutional Class Shares would have substantially similar performance as Class A Shares because the shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities and the annual returns would differ only to the extent that the expenses of Class A Shares are higher than the expenses of the Institutional Class Shares and, therefore, returns for the Class A Shares would be lower than those of the Institutional Class Shares. Institutional Class Shares performance presented has been adjusted to reflect the Distribution (12b-1) fees and, for the performance table, the Maximum Sales Charge (Load), applicable to Class A Shares.

Institutional Class Shares first became available on April 25, 2008, when the Fund succeeded to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank and subadvised by KCM (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is July 31, 2002 ("Performance Start Date").

The bar chart figures do not include sales charges that may have been paid when investors bought and sold Class A Shares of the Fund. If sales charges were included, the returns would be lower. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST.



The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Class A Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 9.41%.

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

This table compares the Fund's Class A Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the S&P 500 Value Index and the Lipper Multi-Cap Value Funds Index. After-tax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Average Annual Total Returns CLASS A SHARE FROST KEMPNER MULTI-CAP DEEP VALUE EQUITY FUND	Label	1 Year 5 Years Since Inceptio	Inception n Date
CLASS A SHARES	FUND RETURN BEFORE TAXES	(4.48%)(3.02%)3.33%	Jul. 31, 2002
CLASS A SHARES After Taxes On Distributions	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS	(4.72%) none none	Jul. 31, 2002
CLASS A SHARES After Taxes On Distributions And Sales	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF FUND SHARES	(2.59%) none none	Jul. 31, 2002
CLASS A SHARES S&P 500 VALUE INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	S&P 500 VALUE INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	(0.48%)(2.96%)5.36%	Jul. 31, 2002

CLASS A SHARES LIPPER MULTI-CAP VALUE FUNDS INDEX RETURN FUNDS INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

LIPPER MULTI-CAP VALUE (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

(3.00%)(2.03%)5.16%

none

Jul. 31, 2002

CLASS A SHARE | FROST SMALL CAP EQUITY FUND

FROST SMALL CAP EOUITY FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Small Cap Equity Fund (the "Fund") seeks to maximize total return.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Class A Shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$500,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus, and in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information.

SHAREHOLDER FEES (FEES PAID DIRECTLY FROM YOUR INVESTMENT)

Shareholder Fees

CLASS A SHARE FROST SMALL CAP **EQUITY FUND** CLASS A SHARES

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of 3 25% offering price)

Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of net asset value) [1] none

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and other

Distributions (as a percentage of offering price)

Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed if applicable) none

[1] Class A Shares purchased without an initial sales charge may be subject to a contingent deferred sales charge if redeemed within 12 months of purchase.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

CLASS A SHARE
ROST SMALL CAP EQUITY FUND CLASS A SHARES

Management Fees 0.93% Distribution (12b-1) Fees 0.25% Other Expenses 0.19% Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses 1.37%

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

Expense Example (USD \$)

3 10 1 YEAR YEARS YEARS YEARS

CLASS A SHARE FROST SMALL CAP EQUITY FUND CLASS A SHARES 460 745 1,051 1,918

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 113% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of small-capitalization companies. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders.

The Fund intends to invest in companies that Cambiar Investors, LLC ("Cambiar"), the Fund's sub-adviser, believes are undervalued, profitable, and capable of generating significant cash flow. In managing the Fund, Cambiar will select value-oriented small-cap stocks for the Fund's portfolio. Value-oriented managers generally select stocks they believe are attractively valued in light of fundamental characteristics such as earnings, capital structure and/or return on invested capital.

In selecting investments for the Fund, Cambiar utilizes a bottom-up, research-focused investment philosophy that seeks to identify quality companies that are currently undervalued to their historical trading range, yet demonstrate catalysts not yet recognized by the market that could result in significant appreciation over a 1-2 year time horizon. While Cambiar may use various metrics in selecting securities for the Fund, a company must possess the following characteristics: attractive valuation, an identifiable performance catalyst(s) and material upside potential. In selecting investments for the Fund, Cambiar generally considers small-capitalization companies to be those companies with total market capitalizations less than \$3 billion at the time of initial purchase. In implementing its sell discipline, Cambiar sells stocks once a stock reaches its price target, when there is a decline in fundamentals, or the anticipated catalyst at purchase fails to materialize. Stocks may also be sold in favor of a more attractive investment opportunity. Cambiar will also trim a holding if it becomes an outsized position within the Fund's portfolio.

The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio securities to achieve its investment objective.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERINGS ("IPO") RISK -- The Fund may invest a portion of its assets in securities of companies offering shares in IPOs. IPOs may have a magnified performance impact on a fund with a small asset base. The impact of IPOs on the Fund's performance likely will decrease as the Fund's asset size increases, which could reduce the Fund's total returns. IPOs may not be consistently available to the Fund for investing. Because IPO shares frequently are volatile in price, the Fund may hold IPO shares for a very short period of time. This may increase the turnover of the Fund's portfolio and may lead to increased expenses for the Fund, such as commissions and transaction costs. By selling IPO shares, the Fund may realize taxable gains it will subsequently distribute to shareholders. In addition, the market for IPO shares can be speculative and/or inactive for extended periods of time. The limited number of shares available for trading in some IPOs may make it more difficult for the Fund to buy or sell significant amounts of shares without an unfavorable impact

on prevailing prices. Holders of IPO shares can be affected by substantial dilution in the value of their shares, by sales of additional shares and by concentration of control in existing management and principal shareholders.

EQUITY RISK -- Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

SMALL-CAPITALIZATION COMPANY RISK -- The small-capitalization companies in which the Fund may invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, these small- sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, small-capitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over the counter or listed on an exchange.

ACTIVE TRADING RISK -- The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio securities to achieve its investment objective. Active trading may cause the Fund to incur increased costs, which can lower the actual return of the Fund. Active trading may also increase short-term gains and losses, which affect taxes that must be paid.

LIQUIDITY RISK -- Particular investments may be difficult to purchase or sell. The Fund may make investments that become less liquid in response to market developments or adverse investor perceptions, which may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may be unable to sell the illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The performance information provided includes the returns of Institutional Class Shares for periods prior to April 25, 2008. Institutional Class Shares of the Fund are offered in a separate prospectus. Institutional Class Shares would have substantially similar performance as Class A Shares because the shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities and the annual returns would differ only to the extent that the expenses of Class A Shares are higher than the expenses of the Institutional Class Shares and, therefore, returns for the Class A Shares would be lower than those of the Institutional Class Shares. Institutional Class Shares performance presented has been adjusted to reflect the Distribution (12b-1) fees and, for the performance table, the Maximum Sales Charge (Load), applicable to Class A Shares.

Institutional Class Shares first became available on April 25, 2008, when the Fund succeeded to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008. Because the Predecessor Fund was not

a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is May 31, 2002 ("Performance Start Date").

The bar chart figures do not include sales charges that may have been paid when investors bought and sold Class A Shares of the Fund. If sales charges were included, the returns would be lower. Prior to February 1, 2010, the Fund employed a different investment strategy. Prior to June 29, 2010, the Fund was primarily managed by a different sub-adviser and prior to September 4, 2012 a portion of the Fund was managed by another sub-adviser. Therefore, the past performance shown below may have differed had the Fund's current investment strategy been in effect and had the current sub-adviser been primarily managing the Fund. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST.



The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Class A Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 6.55%. AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

This table compares the Fund's Class A Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Russell 2000 Index. After-tax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Average Annual Total Returns CLASS A SHARE FROST SMALL CAP EQUITY FUND	Label	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception	Inception Date
CLASS A SHARES	FUND RETURN BEFORE TAXES	(5.98%)	(2.12%)	3.59%	May 31, 2002
CLASS A SHARES After Taxes On Distributions	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS	(10.57%)	none	none	May 31, 2002
CLASS A SHARES After Taxes On Distributions And Sales	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF FUND SHARES	(3.62%)	none	none	May 31, 2002
CLASS A SHARES RUSSELL 2000 INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES OR TAXES)	RUSSELL 2000 INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES OR TAXES)	(4.18%)	0.15%	5.84%	May 31, 2002

CLASS A SHARE | FROST INTERNATIONAL EQUITY FUND

FROST INTERNATIONAL EQUITY FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost International Equity Fund (the "Fund") seeks to achieve long-term capital appreciation and current income.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Class A Shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$500,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus, and in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information.

SHAREHOLDER FEES (FEES PAID DIRECTLY FROM YOUR INVESTMENT)

Shareholder Fees

CLASS A SHARE
FROST INTERNATIONAL
EQUITY FUND
CLASS A SHARES

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)

3.25%

Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of net asset value) [1] none

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and other

Distributions (as a percentage of offering price)

none

Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed if applicable)

2.00%

[1] Class A Shares purchased without an initial sales charge may be subject to a contingent deferred sales charge if redeemed within 12 months of purchase.

CLASS A SHARE

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

Annual Fund Operating Expenses	FROST INTERNATIONAL EQUITY FUND CLASS A SHARES		
Management Fees	0.93%		
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	0.25%		
Other Expenses	0.21%		

Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses 1.39%

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

Expense Example (USD \$)

1 3 5 10 YEAR YEARS YEARS YEARS

CLASS A SHARE FROST INTERNATIONAL EQUITY FUND CLASS A SHARES

462 751 1,061 1,939

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 20% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of non-U.S. issuers. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. The Fund invests primarily in common stocks, but may also invest in other types of equity securities, such as preferred stock, convertible securities, warrants or other similar publicly traded securities. The Fund may also purchase American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs").

The Fund's investments are ordinarily diversified among regions, countries and currencies, as determined by its sub-adviser, Thornburg Investment Management Inc. ("Thornburg"). Thornburg intends to invest on an opportunistic basis when it believes there is intrinsic value. The Fund's principal focus will be on traditional or "basic" value stocks. However, the portfolio may include stocks that, in Thornburg's opinion, provide value in a broader or different context. The relative proportions of these different types of securities will vary over time. The Fund ordinarily invests in stocks that may be undervalued or reflect unfavorable market perceptions of company or industry fundamentals. The Fund may invest in companies of any size.

Debt securities will be considered for investment when Thornburg believes them to be more attractive than equity alternatives. The Fund may purchase debt securities of any maturity and quality. The Fund evaluates currency risk on a stock-by-stock basis. The Fund will hedge currency exposure utilizing forward contracts if deemed appropriate by the portfolio management team. Currency hedging, if utilized, is to protect the investment thesis for a given stock from being significantly undermined by dollar/foreign currency fluctuations when we perceive currency risk to be high.

Thornburg primarily uses individual company and industry analysis to make investment decisions. Value, for purposes of Thornburg's selection criteria, relates to both current and projected measures. Among the specific factors considered by Thornburg in identifying undervalued securities for inclusion in the Fund's portfolio are:

o price/earnings ratio

0	price/cash flow ratio
0	debt/capital ratio
0	dividend yield
0	security and consistency of revenue stream
0	undervalued assets
0	relative earnings growth potential
0	industry growth potential
0	industry leadership
0	dividend growth potential
0	franchise value
0	potential for favorable developments
'he	Fund typically makes equity investments in the following three types of companies:
0	BASIC VALUE companies which, in Thornburg's opinion, are financially sound companies with well established businesses whose stock is selling at low valuations relative to the companies' net assets or potential earning power.
0	CONSISTENT EARNER companies when they are selling at valuations below historic norms. Stocks in this category sometimes sell at premium valuations and sometimes at discount valuations. Generally, they show steady earnings and dividend growth.
0	EMERGING FRANCHISES are value-priced companies that in Thornburg's opinion are in the process of establishing a leading position in a product, service or market and which Thornburg expects will grow, or continue to grow, at an above average rate. Under normal

o price/book value

conditions, the proportion of the Fund invested in companies of this type will be less than the proportions of the Fund invested in basic value or consistent earner companies.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

EQUITY RISK -- Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

FOREIGN COMPANY RISK -- Investing in foreign companies, whether through investments made in foreign markets or made through the purchase of ADRs, which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent an ownership in a foreign security, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. In addition, investments in foreign companies are generally denominated in a foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value of the Fund's investments. These currency movements may occur separately from, and in response to, events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. While ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

When the Fund invests in foreign fixed income securities, it will be subject to risks not typically associated with domestic securities. Foreign investments, especially investments in emerging markets, can be riskier and more volatile than investments in the United States. Adverse political and economic developments or changes in the value of foreign currency can make it more difficult for the Fund to sell its securities and could reduce the value of your shares. Differences in tax and accounting standards and difficulties in obtaining information about foreign companies can negatively affect investment decisions. Unlike more established markets, emerging markets may have governments that are less stable, markets that are less liquid and economies that are less developed.

EMERGING MARKET SECURITIES RISK -- Investments in emerging markets securities are considered speculative and subject to heightened risks in addition to the general risks of investing in non-U.S. securities. Unlike more established markets, emerging markets may have governments that are less stable, markets that are less liquid and economies that are less developed. In addition, emerging markets securities may be subject to smaller market capitalization of securities markets, which may suffer periods of relative illiquidity; significant price volatility; restrictions on foreign investment; and possible restrictions on repatriation of investment income and capital. Furthermore, foreign investors may be required to register the proceeds of sales, and future economic or political crises could lead to price controls, forced mergers, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, seizure, nationalization or creation of government monopolies.

FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK -- Because non-U.S. securities are usually denominated in currencies other than the dollar, the value of the Fund's portfolio may be influenced by currency exchange rates and exchange control regulations. The currencies of emerging market countries may experience significant declines against the U.S. dollar, and devaluation may occur subsequent to investments in these currencies by the Fund. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had, and may continue to have, negative effects on the economies and securities markets of certain emerging market countries.

HEDGING RISK. The Fund may use forward currency contracts for hedging purposes. Hedging through the use of these instruments does not eliminate fluctuations in the underlying prices of the securities that the Fund owns or intends to purchase or sell. While entering into these instruments tends to reduce the risk of loss due to a decline in the value of the hedged asset, such instruments also limit any potential gain that may result from the increase in value of the asset. To the extent that the Fund engages in hedging strategies, there can be no assurance that such strategy will be effective or that there will be a hedge in place at any given time.

INTEREST RATE RISK - As with most funds that invest in debt securities, changes in interest rates are one of the most important factors that could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall.

Debt securities have a stated maturity date when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the bond. Some debt securities, known as callable bonds, may repay the principal earlier than the stated maturity date. Debt securities are most likely to be called when interest rates are falling because the issuer can refinance at a lower rate. Mutual funds that invest in debt securities have no real maturity. Instead, they calculate their weighted average maturity. This number is an average of the effective or anticipated maturity of each debt security held by the mutual fund, with the maturity of each security weighted by the percentage of its assets of the mutual fund it represents.

CREDIT RISK - The credit rating or financial condition of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer defaults or becomes unable to honor its financial obligations, the security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of an investment-grade security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal.

Although the Fund's U.S. government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. Obligations issued by some U.S. government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, while others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the government sponsored agency's own resources. As a result, investments in securities issued by government sponsored agencies that are not backed by the U.S. Treasury are subject to higher credit risk than those that are.

High yield, or "junk," bonds are highly speculative securities that are usually issued by smaller less credit worthy and/or highly leveraged (indebted) companies. Compared with investment-grade bonds, high yield bonds carry a greater degree of risk and are less likely to make payments of interest and principal. Market developments and the financial and business conditions of the corporation issuing these securities influences their price and liquidity more than changes in interest rates, when compared to investment-grade debt securities. Insufficient liquidity in the junk bond market may make it more difficult to dispose of junk bonds and may cause the Fund to experience sudden and substantial price declines. A lack of reliable, objective data or market quotations may make it more difficult to value junk bonds accurately.

INVESTMENT STYLE RISK -- The Fund pursues a "value style" of investing. Value investing focuses on companies with stocks that appear undervalued in light of factors such as the company's earnings, book value, revenues or cash flow. If Thornburg's assessment of a company's value or prospects for exceeding earnings expectations or market conditions is wrong, the Fund could suffer losses or produce poor performance relative to other funds. In addition, "value stocks" can continue to be undervalued by the market for long periods of time.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The performance information provided includes the returns of Institutional Class Shares for periods prior to June 30, 2008. Institutional Class Shares of the Fund are offered in a separate prospectus. Institutional Class Shares would have substantially similar performance as Class A Shares because the shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities and the annual returns would differ only to the extent that the expenses of Class A Shares are higher than the expenses of the Institutional Class Shares and, therefore, returns for the Class A Shares would be lower than those of the Institutional Class Shares. Institutional Class Shares performance presented has been adjusted to reflect the Distribution (12b-1) fees and, for the performance table, the Maximum Sales Charge (Load), applicable to Class A Shares.

Institutional Class Shares first became available on April 25, 2008, when the Fund succeeded to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank and subadvised by Thornburg and INVESCO Global Asset Management N.A. (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is May 31, 2002 ("Performance Start Date").

The bar chart figures do not include sales charges that may have been paid when investors bought and sold Class A Shares of the Fund. If sales charges were included, the returns would be lower. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST.



(06/30/2009)

(09/30/2011)

The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Class A Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 9.82%. AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

This table compares the Fund's Class A Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Morgan Stanley Capital International All Country World ex-US Index ("MSCI ACWI ex-US Index") and the Morgan Stanley Capital International Europe, Australasia, Far East Index ("MSCI EAFE Index"). After-tax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual aftertax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Returns after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund shares may be higher than before-tax returns when a net capital loss occurs upon the redemption of Fund shares.

Average Annual Total Returns CLASS A SHARE FROST INTERNATIONAL EQUITY FUND	Label	1 Year 5 Years	Since Inception	Inception Date
CLASS A SHARES	FUND RETURN BEFORE TAXES	(16.73%)(1.73%)	5.71%	May 31, 2002
CLASS A SHARES After Taxes On Distributions	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS	(16.57%) none	none	May 31, 2002
CLASS A SHARES After Taxes On Distributions And Sales	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF FUND SHARES	(10.60%) none	none	May 31, 2002
CLASS A SHARES MSCI ACWI EX- US INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO	MSCI ACWI EX-US INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO	(13.71%)(2.92%)	6.24%	May 31, 2002

DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, DEDUCTION FOR FEES, OR TAXES)

CLASS A SHARES MSCI EAFE INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES,

MSCI EAFE INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR

(12.14%)(4.72%)4.61%

May 31, 2002

OR TAXES)

CLASS A SHARE | FROST LOW DURATION BOND FUND

FROST LOW DURATION BOND FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Low Duration Bond Fund (the "Fund") seeks to maximize total return, consisting of income and capital appreciation, consistent with the preservation of principal.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Class A Shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$1,000,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus, and in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information.

SHAREHOLDER FEES (FEES PAID DIRECTLY FROM YOUR INVESTMENT)

Shareholder Fees

CLASS A SHARE FROST LOW DURATION BOND FUND CLASS A SHARES

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)

2.25%

Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of net asset value) [1] none

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and other Distributions (as a percentage of offering price)

none

Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed if applicable) none

[1] Class A Shares purchased without an initial sales charge may be subject to a contingent deferred sales charge if redeemed within 12 months of purchase.

CLASS A SHARE

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

Annual Fund Operating Expenses	FROST LOW DURATION BOND FUNI CLASS A SHARES		
Management Fees	0.50%		
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	0.25%		
Other Expenses	0.18%		
Total Annual Fund Operating Expens	ses 0.93%		

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

Expense Example (USD \$)

1 3 5 10 YEAR YEARS YEARS YEARS

CLASS A SHARE FROST LOW DURATION BOND FUND CLASS A SHARES

18 515

728 1,342

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 73% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in fixed income securities. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. The Fund's emphasis is on total return with low volatility by investing primarily in shorter-term investment grade securities. Short-term bonds are considered more stable than longer - maturity bonds, but less stable than money market securities.

To achieve its objective, the Fund invests in a diversified mix of taxable fixed income securities. The Adviser actively manages the maturity of the Fund and purchases securities which will, on average, mature in less than 5 years. The Adviser actively manages the duration of the Fund and purchases securities such that the average weighted duration of the Fund's portfolio will typically range within plus or minus one year of the Barclays U.S. 1-5 Year Government Credit Index duration. The Fund seeks to maintain a low duration but may lengthen or shorten its duration within that range to reflect changes in the overall composition of the short-term investment-grade debt markets. Duration is a measure of a bond price's sensitivity to a given change in interest rates. Generally, the longer a bond's duration, the greater its price sensitivity to a change in interest rates. For example, the price of a bond with a duration of three years would be expected to fall approximately 3% if rates were to rise by one percentage point. The Adviser, in constructing and maintaining the Fund's portfolio, employs the following four primary strategies to varying degrees depending on its views of economic growth prospects, interest rate predictions and relative value assessments: interest rate positioning based on duration and yield curve position; asset category allocations; credit sector allocations relating to security ratings by the national ratings agencies; and individual security selection.

The Fund typically invests in the following U.S. dollar-denominated fixed income securities: U.S. Treasury securities; governmental agency debt; corporate debt; asset-backed securities; taxable municipal bonds; and, to a lesser extent, residential and commercial mortgage-backed securities. The Fund's fixed income investments are primarily of investment grade (rated in one of the four highest rating categories by at least one rating agency), but may at times include securities rated below investment grade (high yield or "junk" bonds). In addition, the Fund's fixed income securities may include unrated securities, if deemed by the Adviser to be of comparable quality to investment grade.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

MUNICIPAL ISSUERS RISK -- There may be economic or political changes that impact the ability of municipal issuers to repay principal and to make interest payments on municipal securities. Changes in the financial condition or credit rating of municipal issuers

also may adversely affect the value of the Fund's municipal securities. Constitutional or legislative limits on borrowing by municipal issuers may result in reduced supplies of municipal securities. Moreover, certain municipal securities are backed only by a municipal issuer's ability to levy and collect taxes.

INTEREST RATE RISK - As with most funds that invest in debt securities, changes in interest rates are one of the most important factors that could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall.

The concept of duration is useful in assessing the sensitivity of a fixed income fund to interest rate movements, which are usually the main source of risk for most fixed-income funds. Duration measures price volatility by estimating the change in price of a debt security for a 1% change in its yield. For example, a duration of three years means the price of a debt security will change about 3% for every 1% change in its yield. Thus, the higher duration, the more volatile the security.

Debt securities have a stated maturity date when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the bond. Some debt securities, known as callable bonds, may repay the principal earlier than the stated maturity date. Debt securities are most likely to be called when interest rates are falling because the issuer can refinance at a lower rate.

Rising interest rates may also cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities later than anticipated, forcing the Fund to keep its money invested at lower rates. Falling interest rates, however, generally cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities earlier than expected, forcing the Fund to reinvest the money at a lower interest rate.

Mutual funds that invest in debt securities have no real maturity. Instead, they calculate their weighted average maturity. This number is an average of the effective or anticipated maturity of each debt security held by the mutual fund, with the maturity of each security weighted by the percentage of its assets of the mutual fund it represents.

CREDIT RISK - The credit rating or financial condition of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer defaults or becomes unable to honor its financial obligations, the security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of an investment-grade security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal.

Although the Fund's U.S. government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. Obligations issued by some U.S. government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, while others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the government sponsored agency's own resources. As a result, investments in securities issued by government sponsored agencies that are not backed by the U.S. Treasury are subject to higher credit risk than those that are.

High yield, or "junk," bonds are highly speculative securities that are usually issued by smaller less credit worthy and/or highly leveraged (indebted) companies. Compared with investment-grade bonds, high yield bonds carry a greater degree of risk and are less likely to make payments of interest and principal. Market developments and the financial and business conditions of the corporation issuing these securities influences their price and liquidity more than changes in interest rates, when compared to investment- grade debt securities. Insufficient liquidity in the junk bond market may make it more difficult to dispose of junk bonds and may cause the Fund to experience sudden and substantial price

declines. A lack of reliable, objective data or market quotations may make it more difficult to value junk bonds accurately.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

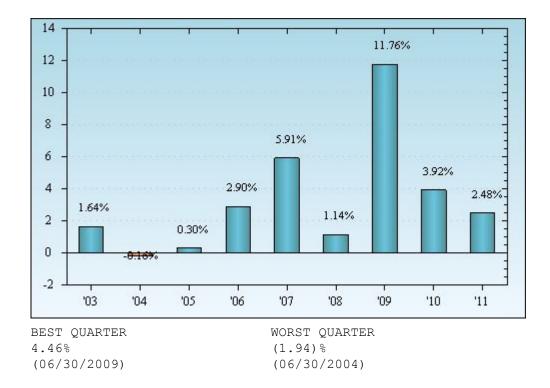
PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The performance information provided includes the returns of Institutional Class Shares for periods prior to June 30, 2008. Institutional Class Shares of the Fund are offered in a separate prospectus. Institutional Class Shares would have substantially similar performance as Class A Shares because the shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities and the annual returns would differ only to the extent that the expenses of Class A Shares are higher than the expenses of the Institutional Class Shares and, therefore, returns for the Class A Shares would be lower than those of the Institutional Class Shares. Institutional Class Shares performance presented has been adjusted to reflect the Distribution (12b-1) fees and, for the performance table, the Maximum Sales Charge (Load), applicable to Class A Shares.

Institutional Class Shares first became available on April 25, 2008, when the Fund succeeded to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is May 31, 2002 ("Performance Start Date").

The bar chart figures do not include sales charges that may have been paid when investors bought and sold Class A Shares of the Fund. If sales charges were included, the returns would be lower. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST.



The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Class A Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 3.63%.

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

This table compares the Fund's Class A Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Barclays U.S. 1-5 Year Government/Credit Index. After-tax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Average Annual Total Returns CLASS A SHARE FROST LOW DURATION BOND FUND	Label	1 Year	5 Years I	Since nception	Inception Date
CLASS A SHARES	FUND RETURN BEFORE TAXES	0.19%	4.50%3	3.34%	May 31, 2002
CLASS A SHARES After Taxes On Distributions	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS	(0.78%))none n	ione	May 31, 2002
CLASS A SHARES After Taxes On Distributions And Sales	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF FUND SHARES	0.39%	none n	IONA	May 31, 2002
CLASS A SHARES BARCLAYS U.S. 1-5 YEAR GOVERNMENT/CREDIT INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO	BARCLAYS U.S. 1-5 YEAR GOVERNMENT/CREDIT INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO	3.14%	4.84%4	.26%	May 31, 2002

DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

CLASS A SHARE | FROST TOTAL RETURN BOND FUND

FROST TOTAL RETURN BOND FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Total Return Bond Fund (the "Fund") seeks to maximize total return, consisting of income and capital appreciation, consistent with the preservation of principal.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Class A Shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$1,000,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus, and in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information.

SHAREHOLDER FEES (FEES PAID DIRECTLY FROM YOUR INVESTMENT)

Shareholder Fees

FROST TOTAL
RETURN BOND FUND
CLASS A SHARES

ad) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of

CLASS A SHARE

none

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)

2.25%

Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of net asset value) [1] none

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and other

Distributions (as a percentage of offering price)

Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed if applicable) none

[1] Class A Shares purchased without an initial sales charge may be subject to a contingent deferred sales charge if redeemed within 12 months of purchase.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

Annual Fund Operating Expenses	CLASS A SHARE FROST TOTAL RETURN BOND FUND CLASS A SHARES
Management Fees	0.50%

Distribution (12b-1) Fees 0.25%
Other Expenses 0.16%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses [1] 0.91%

[1] The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses of less than 0.01%.

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

Expense Example (USD \$)

1 3 5 10 YEAR YEARS YEARS YEARS

CLASS A SHARE FROST TOTAL RETURN BOND FUND CLASS A SHARES

316 509 718

1,319

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 61% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in fixed income securities. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders.

The Adviser actively manages the duration of the Fund and purchases securities such that the average weighted duration of the Fund's portfolio will typically range within plus or minus three years of the Fund benchmark's duration. The Adviser, in constructing and maintaining the Fund's portfolio, employs the following four primary strategies to varying degrees depending on its views of economic growth prospects, interest rate predictions and relative value assessments: interest rate positioning based on duration and yield curve positioning; asset category allocations; credit sector allocations relating to security ratings by the national ratings agencies; and individual security selection. The "total return" sought by the Fund consists of income earned on the Fund's investments, plus capital appreciation, if any, which generally arises from decreases in interest rates or improving credit fundamentals for a particular sector or security.

The Fund typically invests in the following U.S. dollar-denominated fixed income securities: U.S. Treasury securities; governmental agency debt; corporate debt; asset-backed securities; taxable municipal bonds; collateralized mortgage obligations ("CMO's") and residential and commercial mortgage-backed securities. The Fund's fixed income investments focus primarily on investment grade securities (rated in one of the four highest rating categories by a rating agency), but may at times include securities rated below investment grade (high yield or "junk" bonds). In addition, the Fund's fixed income securities may include unrated securities, if deemed by the Adviser to be of comparable quality to investment grade.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

INTEREST RATE RISK - As with most funds that invest in debt securities, changes in interest rates are one of the most important factors that could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall.

The concept of duration is useful in assessing the sensitivity of a fixed income fund to interest rate movements, which are usually the main source of risk for most fixed-income funds. Duration measures price volatility by estimating the change in price of a debt security for a 1% change in its yield. For example, a duration of five years means the price of a debt security will change about 5% for every 1% change in its yield. Thus, the higher duration, the more volatile the security.

Debt securities have a stated maturity date when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the bond. Some debt securities, known as callable bonds, may repay the principal earlier than the stated maturity date. Debt securities are most likely to be called when interest rates are falling because the issuer can refinance at a lower rate.

Rising interest rates may also cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities later than anticipated, forcing the Fund to keep its money invested at lower rates. Falling interest rates, however, generally cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities earlier than expected, forcing the Fund to reinvest the money at a lower interest rate.

Mutual funds that invest in debt securities have no real maturity. Instead, they calculate their weighted average maturity. This number is an average of the effective or anticipated maturity of each debt security held by the mutual fund, with the maturity of each security weighted by the percentage of its assets of the mutual fund it represents.

CREDIT RISK - The credit rating or financial condition of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer defaults or becomes unable to honor its financial obligations, the security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of an investment-grade security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal.

Although the Fund's U.S. government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. Obligations issued by some U.S. government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, while others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the government sponsored agency's own resources. As a result, investments in securities issued by government sponsored agencies that are not backed by the U.S. Treasury are subject to higher credit risk than those that are.

High yield, or "junk," bonds are highly speculative securities that are usually issued by smaller less credit worthy and/or highly leveraged (indebted) companies. Compared with investment-grade bonds, high yield bonds carry a greater degree of risk and are less likely to make payments of interest and principal. Market developments and the financial and business conditions of the corporation issuing these securities influences their price and liquidity more than changes in interest rates, when compared to investment-grade debt securities. Insufficient liquidity in the junk bond market may make it more difficult to dispose of junk bonds and may cause the Fund to experience sudden and substantial price declines. A lack of reliable, objective data or market quotations may make it more difficult to value junk bonds accurately.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The performance information provided includes the returns of Institutional Class Shares for periods prior to June 30, 2008. Institutional Class Shares of the Fund are offered in a

separate prospectus. Institutional Class Shares would have substantially similar performance as Class A Shares because the shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities and the annual returns would differ only to the extent that the expenses of Class A Shares are higher than the expenses of the Institutional Class Shares and, therefore, returns for the Class A Shares would be lower than those of the Institutional Class Shares. Institutional Class Shares performance presented has been adjusted to reflect the Distribution (12b-1) fees and, for the performance table, the Maximum Sales Charge (Load), applicable to Class A Shares.

Institutional Class Shares first became available on April 25, 2008, when the Fund succeeded to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is May 31, 2002 ("Performance Start Date").

The bar chart figures do not include sales charges that may have been paid when investors bought and sold Class A Shares of the Fund. If sales charges were included, the returns would be lower. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST.



The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Class A Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 8.28%. AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

This table compares the Fund's Class A Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index. After-tax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Average Annual Total Returns CLASS A SHARE FROST TOTAL RETURN BOND FUND	Label	1 5 Since Year Years Inception	Inception n Date
CLASS A SHARES	FUND RETURN BEFORE TAXES	2.37% 6.48% 5.39%	May 31, 2002
CLASS A SHARES After Taxes On Distributions	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS	0.66% none none	May 31, 2002
CLASS A SHARES After Taxes On Distributions And Sales	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF FUND SHARES	1.62% none none	May 31, 2002
CLASS A SHARES BARCLAYS U.S. AGGREGATE BOND INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	BARCLAYS U.S. AGGREGATE BOND INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	7.84% 6.50% 5.72%	May 31, 2002

CLASS A SHARE | FROST MUNICIPAL BOND FUND

FROST MUNICIPAL BOND FUND INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Municipal Bond Fund (the "Fund") seeks to provide a consistent level of current income exempt from federal income tax with a secondary emphasis on maximizing total return through capital appreciation.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Class A Shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$1,000,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus, and in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information.

CLASS A SHARE FROST MUNICIPAL

BOND FUND

SHAREHOLDER FEES (FEES PAID DIRECTLY FROM YOUR INVESTMENT)

	CLASS A SHARES
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	2.25%
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of net asset value)	[1] none
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and other Distributions (as a percentage of offering price)	none
Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed if applicable)	none

Shareholder Fees

[1] Class A Shares purchased without an initial sales charge may be subject to a contingent deferred sales charge if redeemed within 12 months of purchase.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

Annual Fund Operating Expenses	CLASS A SHARE FROST MUNICIPAL BOND FUND CLASS A SHARES
Management Fees	0.50%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.20%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.03%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	§ ^[1] 0.98%

[1] The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

Expense Example (USD \$) CLASS A SHARE FROST MUNICIPAL BOND FUND CLASS A SHARES 1 3 5 10 YEAR YEARS YEARS YEARS 323 530 754 1,399

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 8% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in municipal securities that generate income exempt from federal income tax, but not necessarily the federal alternative minimum tax ("AMT"). These securities include securities of municipal issuers located in Texas as well as in other states, territories and possessions of the United States. This investment policy may not be changed without shareholder approval. The Fund may invest more than 25% of its total assets in bonds of issuers in Texas.

The Adviser considers the relative yield, maturity and availability of various types of municipal bonds and the general economic outlook in determining whether to over- or underweight a specific type of municipal bond in the Fund's portfolio. Duration adjustments are made relative to the Barclays Municipal Bond Index. The Adviser, in constructing and maintaining the Fund's portfolio, employs the following four primary strategies to varying

degrees depending on its views of economic growth prospects, interest rate predictions and relative value assessments: interest rate positioning based on duration and yield curve positioning, with a typical range of three years; asset category allocations; credit sector allocations relating to security ratings by the national ratings agencies; and individual security selection.

Securities will be considered for sale in the event of or in anticipation of a credit downgrade; to effect a change in duration or sector weighting of the Fund; to realize an aberration in a security's valuation; or when the Adviser otherwise deems appropriate.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

MUNICIPAL ISSUERS RISK -- There may be economic or political changes that impact the ability of municipal issuers to repay principal and to make interest payments on municipal securities. Changes in the financial condition or credit rating of municipal issuers also may adversely affect the value of the Fund's municipal securities. Constitutional or legislative limits on borrowing by municipal issuers may result in reduced supplies of municipal securities. Moreover, certain municipal securities are backed only by a municipal issuer's ability to levy and collect taxes.

STATE-SPECIFIC RISK -- The Fund is subject to the risk that the economy of the states in which it invests, and the revenues underlying state municipal bonds, may decline. Investing primarily in a single state means that the Fund is more exposed to negative political or economic factors in that state than a fund that invests more widely.

INTEREST RATE RISK - As with most funds that invest in debt securities, changes in interest rates are one of the most important factors that could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall.

The concept of duration is useful in assessing the sensitivity of a fixed income fund to interest rate movements, which are usually the main source of risk for most fixed-income funds. Duration measures price volatility by estimating the change in price of a debt security for a 1% change in its yield. For example, a duration of five years means the price of a debt security will change about 5% for every 1% change in its yield. Thus, the higher duration, the more volatile the security.

Debt securities have a stated maturity date when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the bond. Some debt securities, known as callable bonds, may repay the principal earlier than the stated maturity date. Debt securities are most likely to be called when interest rates are falling because the issuer can refinance at a lower rate.

Rising interest rates may also cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities later than anticipated, forcing the Fund to keep its money invested at lower rates. Falling interest rates, however, generally cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities earlier than expected, forcing the Fund to reinvest the money at a lower interest rate.

Mutual funds that invest in debt securities have no real maturity. Instead, they calculate their weighted average maturity. This number is an average of the effective or anticipated maturity of each debt security held by the mutual fund, with the maturity of each security weighted by the percentage of its assets of the mutual fund it represents.

CREDIT RISK - The credit rating or financial condition of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If

an issuer defaults or becomes unable to honor its financial obligations, the security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of an investment-grade security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal.

Although the Fund's U.S. government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. Obligations issued by some U.S. government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, while others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the government sponsored agency's own resources. As a result, investments in securities issued by government sponsored agencies that are not backed by the U.S. Treasury are subject to higher credit risk than those that are.

High yield, or "junk," bonds are highly speculative securities that are usually issued by smaller less credit worthy and/or highly leveraged (indebted) companies. Compared with investment-grade bonds, high yield bonds carry a greater degree of risk and are less likely to make payments of interest and principal. Market developments and the financial and business conditions of the corporation issuing these securities influences their price and liquidity more than changes in interest rates, when compared to investment-grade debt securities. Insufficient liquidity in the junk bond market may make it more difficult to dispose of junk bonds and may cause the Fund to experience sudden and substantial price declines. A lack of reliable, objective data or market quotations may make it more difficult to value junk bonds accurately.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

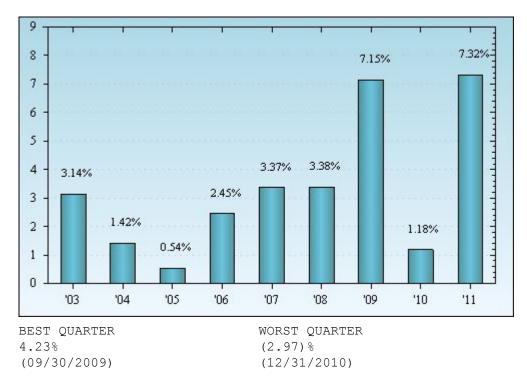
PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The performance information provided includes the returns of Institutional Class Shares for periods prior to August 28, 2008. Institutional Class Shares of the Fund are offered in a separate prospectus. Institutional Class Shares would have substantially similar performance as Class A Shares because the shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities and the annual returns would differ only to the extent that the expenses of Class A Shares are higher than the expenses of the Institutional Class Shares and, therefore, returns for the Class A Shares would be lower than those of the Institutional Class Shares. Institutional Class Shares performance presented has been adjusted to reflect the Distribution (12b-1) fees and, for the performance table, the Maximum Sales Charge (Load), applicable to Class A Shares.

Institutional Class Shares first became available on April 25, 2008, when the Fund succeeded to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is May 31, 2002 ("Performance Start Date").

The bar chart figures do not include sales charges that may have been paid when investors bought and sold Class A Shares of the Fund. If sales charges were included, the returns would be lower. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST.



The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Class A Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 3.90%. AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

This table compares the Fund's Class A Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Barclays Municipal Bond Index. After-tax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Average Annual Total Returns CLASS A SHARE FROST MUNICIPAL BOND FUND	Label	1 Year	5 Since Years Inception	Inception Date
CLASS A SHARES			3.98%3.33%	May 31, 2002
CLASS A SHARES After Taxes On Distributions	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS	4.89%	none none	May 31, 2002

CLASS A SHARES After Taxes On Distributions And Sales

FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON

DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF 4.33% none none

May 31, 2002

CLASS A SHARES BARCLAYS MUNICIPAL BOND INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES) BARCLAYS MUNICIPAL BOND INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO

FUND SHARES

DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

10.70% 5.22% 5.23%

May 31, 2002

CLASS A SHARE | FROST KEMPNER TREASURY AND INCOME FUND

FROST KEMPNER TREASURY AND INCOME FUND INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Kempner Treasury and Income Fund (the "Fund") seeks to provide current income consistent with the preservation of capital.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Class A Shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$1,000,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus, and in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information.

SHAREHOLDER FEES (FEES PAID DIRECTLY FROM YOUR INVESTMENT)

Shareholder Fees

CLASS A SHARE
FROST KEMPNER
TREASURY AND INCOME
FUND
CLASS A SHARES

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price) 2.25%

Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of net asset [1] none

value)

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and

other Distributions (as a percentage of offering price)

none

CLASS A SHARE

Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed if applicable) none

[1] Class A Shares purchased without an initial sales charge may be subject to a contingent deferred sales charge if redeemed within 12 months of purchase.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

Annual Fund Operating Expenses	FROST KEMPNER TREASURY AND INCOME FUND CLASS A SHARES
Management Fees	0.35%
<u>Distribution (12b-1) Fees</u>	0.25%
Other Expenses	[1] 0.32%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	[2] 0.04%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expense	<u>s</u> 0.96%

- [1] Other Expenses are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.
- [2] Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

Expense Example (USD \$)

1 3 YEAR YEARS

CLASS A SHARE FROST KEMPNER TREASURY AND INCOME FUND CLASS A SHARES

321 524

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 0% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in full faith and credit U.S. Treasury obligations. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. In selecting investments for the Fund, the Fund's sub-adviser, Kempner Capital Management, Inc. ("KCM"), tries to increase income without adding undue risk by analyzing yields. The Fund's investments include Treasury bonds, Treasury notes, Treasury Inflated Protection Securities and short-term U.S. government money market funds. In evaluating a security for the Fund's portfolio, KCM considers, among other factors, the security's interest rate, yield and maturity. KCM actively manages the maturity of the Fund and its portfolio to maximize the Fund's yield based on current market interest rates and KCM's outlook on the market.

The Fund may invest in full faith and credit money market instruments. The percentage of the Fund invested in such holdings varies depending on various factors, including market conditions. Consistent with preservation of capital, a larger percentage of the Fund's net assets may be invested in cash or money market instruments in order to provide capital and reduce the magnitude of loss in a period of falling market prices.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

INTEREST RATE RISK - As with most funds that invest in debt securities, changes in interest rates are one of the most important factors that could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall. Rising interest rates may also cause

investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities later than anticipated, forcing the Fund to keep its money invested at lower rates. Falling interest rates, however, generally cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities earlier than expected, forcing the Fund to reinvest the money at a lower interest rate.

The concept of duration is useful in assessing the sensitivity of a fixed income fund to interest rate movements, which are the main source of risk for most fixed-income funds. Duration measures price volatility by estimating the change in price of a debt security for a 1% change in its yield. For example, a duration of five years means the price of a debt security will change about 5% for every 1% change in its yield. Thus, the higher duration, the more volatile the security.

Debt securities have a stated maturity date when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the bond. Some debt securities, known as callable bonds, may repay the principal earlier than the stated maturity date. Debt securities are most likely to be called when interest rates are falling because the issuer can refinance at a lower rate. Mutual funds that invest in debt securities have no real maturity. Instead, they calculate their weighted average maturity. This number is an average of the effective or anticipated maturity of each debt security held by the mutual fund, with the maturity of each security weighted by the percentage of its assets of the mutual fund it represents.

CREDIT RISK - The credit rating or financial condition of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer defaults or becomes unable to honor its financial obligations, the security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of an investment-grade security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal.

Although the Fund's U.S. government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. Obligations issued by some U.S. government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, while others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the government sponsored agency's own resources. As a result, investments in securities issued by government sponsored agencies that are not backed by the U.S. Treasury are subject to higher credit risk than those that are.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

Class A Shares of the Fund are not available for purchase and therefore do not have a full calendar year of performance. Consequently, the bar chart shows the performance of the Fund's Institutional Class Shares from year to year and the performance table compares the average annual total returns of the Fund's Institutional Class Shares to those of a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's Institutional Class Shares are offered in a separate prospectus. Class A Shares of the Fund would have substantially similar performance as Institutional Class Shares because the shares are invested in the same portfolio of

securities and the annual returns would differ only to the extent that the expenses of the Class A Shares are higher than the expenses of the Institutional Class Shares and, therefore, returns for the Class A Shares would be lower than those of the Institutional Class Shares. Institutional Class Shares performance presented has been adjusted to reflect the Distribution (12b-1) fees and, for the performance table, the Maximum Sales Charge (Load), applicable to Class A Shares.

Institutional Class Shares first became available on April 25, 2008, when the Fund succeeded to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank and subadvised by KCM (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is November 30, 2006 ("Performance Start Date").

Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST.



4.44% 1.35% (12/31/2010) (12/31/2010)

The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Institutional Class Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 2.85%. AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

This table compares the Fund's Institutional Class Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Barclays Treasury Bond Index. After-tax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Average Annual Total Returns CLASS A SHARE FROST KEMPNER TREASURY AND INCOME FUND	Label	1 5 Since Year Years Inception	Inception n Date
CLASS A SHARES	FUND RETURN BEFORE TAXES	7.93% 5.94% 5.48%	Nov. 30, 2006
CLASS A SHARES After Taxes On Distributions	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS	7.81% none none	Nov. 30, 2006
CLASS A SHARES After Taxes On Distributions And Sales	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF FUND SHARES	6.05% none none	Nov. 30, 2006
CLASS A SHARES BARCLAYS TREASURY BOND INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	BARCLAYS TREASURY BOND INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	9.81% 6.81% 6.52%	Nov. 30, 2006

CLASS A SHARE | FROST MID CAP EQUITY FUND

FROST MID CAP EQUITY FUND INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Mid Cap Equity Fund (the "Fund") seeks to maximize long-term capital appreciation.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Class A Shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$500,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus, and in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information.

SHAREHOLDER FEES (FEES PAID DIRECTLY FROM YOUR INVESTMENT)

CEASS II SIMILE
FROST MID CAP
EQUITY FUND
CLASS A SHARES

CLASS A SHARE

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)

3.25%

Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of net asset value) [1] none

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and other
Distributions (as a percentage of offering price)
none

Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed if applicable) none

[1] Class A Shares purchased without an initial sales charge may be subject to a contingent deferred sales charge if redeemed within 12 months of purchase.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

CLASS A SHARE FROST MID CAP EQUITY FUND

CLASS A SHARES

Management Fees	0.90%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.36%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expens	ses [1] 1.51%

[1] The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses of less than 0.01%.

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

Expense Example (USD \$)

1 3 5 10 YEAR YEARS YEARS YEARS

CLASS A SHARE FROST MID CAP EQUITY FUND CLASS A SHARES

474 787 1,122 2,068

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 108% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of mid-capitalization companies. This investment strategy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. The Fund considers mid-capitalization companies to be those companies with total market capitalizations between \$2 billion and \$15 billion at the time of initial purchase.

The equity securities in which the Fund may invest include common stocks, preferred stocks, convertible securities, rights and warrants. Preferred stocks are units of ownership in a company that normally have preference over common stock in the payment of dividends and the liquidation of the company. Convertible securities are securities that may be exchanged for, converted into, or exercised to acquire a predetermined number of shares of the company's common stock at the holder's option during a specified time period. A right is a privilege granted to existing shareholders of a company to subscribe to shares of a new issue of common stock before it is issued. Warrants are securities that are usually issued together with a debt security or preferred stock that give the holder the right to buy a proportionate amount of common stock at a specified price.

The Fund intends to invest in companies that the Fund's sub-adviser, Luther King Capital Management Corporation ("LKCM"), believes are likely to have above-average growth in revenue, above-average earnings and/or the potential for above-average capital appreciation. In selecting investments for the Fund, LKCM performs analyses of financial and fundamental criteria to identify high-quality companies, focusing on the following characteristics:

- o Consistently high profitability;
- o Strong balance sheets;
- o Competitive advantages;
- o High and/or improving financial returns;
- o Free cash flow;
- o Reinvestment opportunities; and
- o Prominent market share positions.

The Fund does not sell stocks simply because they are no longer within LKCM's capitalization range used for the initial purchase.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

EQUITY RISK -- Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

MID-CAPITALIZATION COMPANY RISK -- The mid-capitalization companies in which the Fund invests may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, these mid-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, mid-capitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over-the-counter or listed on an exchange.

CONVERTIBLE SECURITIES RISK -- The value of a convertible security is influenced by changes in interest rates (with investment value declining as interest rates increase and increase as interest rates decline) and the credit standing of the issuer. The price of a convertible security will also normally vary in some proportion to changes in the price of the underlying common stock because of the conversion or exercise feature.

PREFERRED STOCK RISK -- Preferred stocks are sensitive to interest rate changes, and are also subject to equity risk, which is the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. The rights of preferred stocks on the distribution of a company's assets in the event of a liquidation are generally subordinate to the rights associated with a company's debt securities.

RIGHTS AND WARRANTS RISK -- The purchase of rights or warrants involves the risk that the Fund could lose the purchase value of a right or warrant if the right to subscribe to additional shares is not executed prior to the right's or warrant's expiration. Also, the purchase of rights and/or warrants involves the risk that the effective price paid for the right and/or warrant added to the subscription price of the related security may exceed the value of the subscribed security's market price such as when there is no movement in the level of the underlying security.

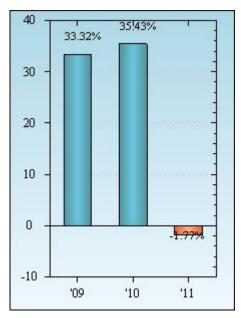
MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 year and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

Class A Shares of the Fund do not have a full calendar year of performance. Consequently, the bar chart shows the performance of the Fund's Institutional Class Shares from year to year and the performance table compares the average annual total returns of the Fund's Institutional Class Shares to those of a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's Institutional Class Shares are offered in a separate prospectus. Class A Shares of the Fund would have substantially similar performance as Institutional Class Shares because the shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities and the annual returns would differ only to the extent that the expenses of the Class A Shares are higher than the expenses of the Institutional Class Shares and, therefore, returns for the Class A Shares would be lower than those of the Institutional Class Shares. Institutional Class Shares performance presented has been adjusted to reflect the Distribution (12b-1) fees and, for the performance table, the Maximum Sales Charge (Load), applicable to Class A Shares. Institutional Class Shares first became available on April 25, 2008.

Prior to February 13, 2012, the Fund employed a different investment strategy. Therefore, the past performance shown below may have differed had the Fund's current investment strategy been in effect. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST.



BEST QUARTER 18.76% (09/30/2009)

WORST QUARTER (21.15)% (09/30/2011)

The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Institutional Class Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 9.98%.

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

This table compares the Fund's Institutional Class Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Russell Midcap Index and the Russell 2500 Index.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Average Annual Total Returns CLASS A SHARE FROST MID CAP EQUITY FUND	Label	1 Year Since Inception	-
CLASS A SHARES	FUND RETURN BEFORE TAXES	(5.00%)2.35%	Apr. 25, 2008
CLASS A SHARES After Taxes On Distributions	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS	(5.28%) 2.27%	Apr. 25, 2008
CLASS A SHARES After Taxes On Distributions And Sales	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF FUND SHARES	(2.89%) 2.00%	Apr. 25, 2008
CLASS A SHARES RUSSELL MIDCAP INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	RUSSELL MIDCAP INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR [1 FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	[2]	Apr. 25, 2008

CLASS A SHARES RUSSELL 2500 INDEX RUSSELL 2500 INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION

FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

[1] (2.51%) 2.60% [2] Apr. 25,

- [1] The Fund has changed its primary benchmark from the Russell 2500 Index to the Russell Midcap Index because the Fund's adviser and sub-adviser believe that the Russell Midcap Index is more representative of the type of securities in which the Fund invests.
- [2] Return shown is from April 30, 2008.

CLASS A SHARE | FROST DIVERSIFIED STRATEGIES FUND

FROST DIVERSIFIED STRATEGIES FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Diversified Strategies Fund (the "Fund") seeks capital growth with reduced correlation to the stock and bond markets.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charges discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$500,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of the prospectus, and in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information.

SHAREHOLDER FEES (FEES PAID DIRECTLY FROM YOUR INVESTMENT)

Shareholder Fees

CLASS A SHARE FROST DIVERSIFIED STRATEGIES FUND **CLASS A SHARES**

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of 3.25% offering price)

Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of net asset value) [1] none

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and other

Distributions (as a percentage of offering price)

none

Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed if applicable)

2.00%

[1] Class A Shares purchased without an initial sales charge may be subject to a contingent deferred sales charge if redeemed within 12 months of purchase.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

Annual Fund Operating Expenses	CLASS A SHARE FROST DIVERSIFIED STRATEGIES FUND CLASS A SHARES
Management Fees	0.80%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.79%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.16%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses [1]2.00%

[1] The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

Expense Example (USD \$)

1 3 5 10 YEAR YEARS YEARS YEARS

CLASS A SHARE FROST DIVERSIFIED STRATEGIES FUND CLASS A SHARES

521 932 1,368 2,577

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 150% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

In seeking to achieve the Fund's objective, Frost Investment Advisors LLC (the "Adviser"), the Fund's investment adviser, employs two distinct investment approaches: a traditional allocation providing exposure to the stock and bond markets, and an allocation providing exposure to alternative asset strategies. The Fund will gain exposure to both allocations primarily through investment in exchange-traded products ("ETPs"), which include exchange-traded funds and exchange-traded notes. The Adviser expects to maintain an approximate 60% to 40% split between traditional and alternative asset strategies, respectively.

The traditional allocation involves exposure, primarily through ETPs, to stocks of domestic and foreign companies (including American Depository Receipts ("ADRs")) of any size and fixed income obligations issued by U.S. and foreign governments and corporations ("traditional asset classes"). The proportion of Fund assets invested in each traditional asset class, either indirectly in ETPs or directly in stocks or bonds, is continually monitored and adjusted by the Adviser as it deems appropriate, with no limit on the percentage of assets that may be allocated among ETPs, stocks or bonds, except such limits as one consistent with the Fund's taxation as a regulated investment company, as described below. When selecting ETPs for investment, the Adviser considers the ETPs' investment goals and strategies, the investment adviser and portfolio manager, and past performance (absolute, relative and risk-adjusted). The Adviser then enhances or reduces exposure to traditional asset class sub-categories (such as sector (e.g., small- or mid-cap or corporate or asset-backed), region (e.g., Europe or Asia) or country (e.g., China or Japan)) by over- or under-weighting ETPs in each sub-category based on the Adviser's outlook of the market for those sub-categories. The Adviser may sell an investment if it determines that the subcategory or the traditional asset class in general is no longer desirable or if the Adviser believes that another ETP offers a better opportunity to achieve the Fund's objective. The Adviser may use option collars to reduce the effects of market volatility.

The alternative allocation involves exposure to investment strategies that the Adviser believes will produce attractive returns regardless of the performance of traditional asset classes. These strategies offer an expanded universe of available investments, such as currencies, commodities and derivatives, employ a broader range of trading strategies and often emphasize absolute returns rather than returns relative to an index benchmark. As a result, these strategies may offer returns that have a low correlation to the performance of traditional asset classes and may serve to hedge risk associated with investments in traditional asset classes. The Fund seeks exposure to these strategies by investing in shares of ETPs, mutual funds and closed-end funds that track, on a replication basis, broad hedge fund indices and/or individual inverse or low correlation hedge fund strategies. Specific strategies will be selected by the Adviser based on its estimate of most appropriate investments for current economic or market conditions. The underlying assets of such investments include stocks, bonds, derivatives or cash instruments, as well as investment companies or other pooled vehicles that invest in such instruments. The Fund may also invest in ETPs designed to provide investment results that match a positive or negative multiple of the performance of an underlying index ("Enhanced TPs"). In addition, the Fund may invest in ETFs that are not registered or regulated under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"). These instruments typically hold commodities, such as gold or oil, currency or other property that is itself not a security.

In addition, in seeking returns that are expected to have reduced correlation to the stock and bond markets, the Fund may also invest in real estate investment trusts ("REITS"), master limited partnerships ("MLPs"), business development companies ("BDCs") and index-related commodity securities. In selecting these specific strategy investments, the Adviser evaluates manager experience, trading liquidity, assets in the investment vehicle, and tracking error when compared to the relevant benchmark. The Adviser employs a top-down analysis of broad economic and financial indicators and trends to establish position weightings within the Fund's portfolio. The Adviser may sell a security if (i) its price reaches the Adviser's assessment of its fair value; (ii) the Adviser deems it no longer aligns with the Fund's objective; (iii) the Adviser believes another security provides a superior investment alternative.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risk factors affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

ALLOCATION RISK -- The Fund will allocate its investments between various asset classes, including derivatives. These investments are based upon judgments made by the Adviser, which may not accurately predict changes in the market. As a result, the Fund could miss attractive investment opportunities by underweighting markets that subsequently experience significant returns and could lose value by overweighting markets that subsequently experience significant declines.

INVESTMENTS IN INVESTMENT COMPANIES AND OTHER POOLED VEHICLES -- To the extent the Fund invests in other investment companies, such as exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), closed-end funds and other mutual funds, the Fund will be subject to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of the securities held by such other investment companies. Such risks are described below. As a shareholder of another investment company, the Fund relies on that investment company to achieve its investment objective. If the investment company fails to achieve its objective, the value of the Fund's investment could decline, which could adversely affect the Fund's performance. By investing in another investment company, Fund shareholders indirectly bear the Fund's proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the other investment company, in addition to the fees and expenses

that Fund shareholders directly bear in connection with the Fund's own operations. The Fund may invest in ETFs that are not registered or regulated under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"). These instruments typically hold commodities, such as gold or oil, currency or other property that is itself not a security. The Fund does not intend to invest in other investment companies unless the Adviser believes that the potential benefits of the investment justify the payment of any additional fees or expenses. Federal securities laws impose limitations on the Fund's ability to invest in other investment companies.

Because closed-end funds and ETFs are listed on national stock exchanges and are traded like stocks listed on an exchange, their shares potentially may trade at a discount or premium. Investments in closed-end funds and ETFs are also subject to brokerage and other trading costs, which could result in greater expenses to the Fund. In addition, because the value of closed-end funds and ETF shares depends on the demand in the market, the Adviser may not be able to liquidate the Fund's holdings at the most optimal time, which could adversely affect Fund performance.

INVESTMENTS IN ETNS -- An exchange-traded note ("ETN") is a debt security of an issuer that is listed and traded on U.S. stock exchanges or otherwise traded in the over-the-counter market. Similar to other debt securities, ETNs tend to have a maturity date and are backed only by the credit of the issuer. ETNs are designed to provide investors access to the returns of various market benchmarks, such as a securities index, currency or investment strategy, less fees and expenses. The value of an ETN may be influenced by time to maturity, level of supply and demand for the ETN, volatility and lack of liquidity in the underlying market, changes in the applicable interest rates, and changes in the issuer's credit rating and economic, legal, political or geographic events that affect the referenced market. It is expected that the issuer's credit rating will be investment grade at the time of investment, however, the credit rating may be revised or withdrawn at any time and there is no assurance that a credit rating will remain in effect for any given time period. If a rating agency lowers the issuer's credit rating, the value of the ETN will decline and a lower credit rating reflects a greater risk that the issuer will default on its obligation. When the Fund invests in ETNs, it will bear its proportionate share of any fees and expenses associated with investment in such securities. Such fees reduce the amount of return on investment at maturity or upon redemption. There may be restrictions on the Fund's right to redeem its investment in an ETN, which are meant to be held until maturity. There are no periodic interest payments for ETNs, and principal is not protected. As is the case with ETFs, an investor could lose some of or the entire amount invested in ETNs. The Fund's decision to sell its ETN holdings may be limited by the availability of a secondary market.

EQUITY RISK -- The Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

INTEREST RATE RISK -- The value of a debt security is affected by changes in interest rates. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall.

The concept of duration is useful in assessing the sensitivity of a fixed income fund to interest rate movements, which are usually the main source of risk for most fixed-income funds. Duration measures price volatility by estimating the change in price of a debt security for a 1% change in its yield. For example, a duration of five years means the price of a debt security will change about 5% for every 1% change in its yield. Thus, the higher duration, the more volatile the security.

Debt securities have a stated maturity date when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the bond. Some debt securities, known as callable bonds, may repay the principal earlier than the stated maturity date. Debt securities are most likely to be called when interest rates are falling because the issuer can refinance at a lower rate.

CREDIT RISK - The credit rating or financial condition of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer defaults or becomes unable to honor its financial obligations, the security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of an investment-grade security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal.

DERIVATIVES RISK -- Derivatives are often more volatile than other investments and may magnify the Fund's gains or losses. There are various factors that affect the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective with derivatives. Successful use of a derivative depends upon the degree to which prices of the underlying assets correlate with price movements in the derivatives the Fund buys or sells. The Fund could be negatively affected if the change in market value of its securities fails to correlate perfectly with the values of the derivatives it purchased or sold.

The lack of a liquid secondary market for a derivative may prevent the Fund from closing its derivative positions and could adversely impact its ability to achieve its investment objective or to realize profits or limit losses.

Because derivative instruments may be purchased by the Fund for a fraction of the market value of the investments underlying such instruments, a relatively small price movement in the underlying investment may result in an immediate and substantial gain or loss to the Fund. Derivatives are often more volatile than other investments and the Fund may lose more in a derivative than it originally invested in it.

Additionally, derivative instruments, particularly market access products, are subject to counterparty risk, meaning that the party that issues the derivative may experience a significant credit event and may be unwilling or unable to make timely settlement payments or otherwise honor its obligations.

The Fund may purchase or sell options, which involve the payment or receipt of a premium by the investor and the corresponding right or obligation, as the case may be, to either purchase or sell the underlying security for a specific price at a certain time or during a certain period. In particular, the Fund may engage in option collars. An option collar involves the purchase of a put option on a security owned by the Fund while writing a call option on the same security. The put option leg of the collar enables the Fund to sell the instrument underlying the option at a fixed price (i.e., the strike price), thereby hedging against a decline in the market value of the underlying security. The call option leg of the collar obligates the Fund to deliver the underlying security at a higher strike price than the strike price of the put option leg. Although the Fund receives a premium for writing the call option contract, the Fund's upside potential is limited if the security's market price exceeds the call option's strike price. Therefore, an option collar provides protection from extreme downward price movement, but limits the asset's upward price movement at the call option strike price.

Purchasing options involves the risk that the underlying instrument will not change price in the manner expected, so that the investor loses its premium. Selling options involves potentially greater risk because the investor is exposed to the extent of the actual price movement in the underlying security rather than only the premium payment received (which could result in a potentially unlimited loss). Over-the-counter options also involve counterparty solvency risk.

LEVERAGING RISK -- The Fund may invest in ETPs designed to provide investment results that match a positive or negative multiple of the performance of an underlying index ("Enhanced ETPs"). To the extent the Fund invests in such Enhanced ETPs that achieve leveraged exposure to their underlying indexes through the use of derivative instruments, the Fund will indirectly be subject to leveraging risk. The more an Enhanced ETP invests in derivative instruments that give rise to leverage, the more this leverage will magnify any losses on those investments. Leverage will cause the value of an Enhanced ETP's shares to be more volatile than if the Enhanced ETP did not use leverage. This is because leverage tends to exaggerate the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of an Enhanced ETP's portfolio securities or other investments. An Enhanced ETP will engage in transactions and purchase instruments that give rise to forms of leverage. Such transactions and instruments may include, among others, the use of reverse repurchase agreements and other borrowings, the investment of collateral from loans of portfolio securities, the use of when issued, delayed-delivery or forward commitment transactions or short sales. The use of leverage may also cause an Enhanced ETP to liquidate portfolio positions when it would not be advantageous to do so in order to satisfy its obligations or to meet segregation requirements. Certain types of leveraging transactions could theoretically be subject to unlimited losses in cases where an Enhanced ETP, for any reason, is unable to close out the transaction. In addition, to the extent an Enhanced ETP borrows money, interest costs on such borrowed money may not be recovered by any appreciation of the securities purchased with the borrowed funds and could exceed the Enhanced ETP's investment income, resulting in greater losses. The value of an Enhanced ETP's shares will tend to increase or decrease more than the value of any increase or decrease in its underlying index due to the fact that the Enhanced ETP's investment strategies involve consistently applied leverage.

SMALL- AND MID-CAPITALIZATION COMPANY RISK -- Small- and mid-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, these small- and mid-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, small- and mid-cap stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over-the-counter or listed on an exchange.

REIT RISK -- REITs are pooled investment vehicles that own, and usually operate, incomeproducing real estate. REITs are susceptible to the risks associated with direct ownership
of real estate, such as: declines in property values; increases in property taxes, operating
expenses, rising interest rates or competition overbuilding; zoning changes; and losses from
casualty or condemnation. REITs typically incur fees that are separate from those of the
Fund. Accordingly, the Fund's investments in REITs will result in the layering of expenses,
such that shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the REITs' operating
expenses, in addition to paying Fund expenses.

MLP RISK -- MLPs are limited partnerships in which the ownership units are publicly traded. MLP units are registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") and are freely traded on a securities exchange or in the over-the-counter market. MLPs often own several properties or businesses (or own interests) that are related to oil and gas industries or other natural resources, but they also may finance other projects. To the extent that an MLP's interests are all in a particular industry, the MLP will be negatively impacted by economic events adversely impacting that industry. The risks of investing in a MLP are generally those involved in investing in a partnership as opposed to a corporation. For example, state law governing partnerships is often less restrictive than state law governing corporations. Accordingly, there may be fewer protections afforded to investors in a MLP than investors in a corporation; for example, investors in MLPs may have limited voting rights or be liable under certain circumstances for amounts greater than the amount of their investment. In addition, MLPs may be subject to state taxation in certain jurisdictions which will have the effect of reducing the amount of income paid by the MLP to its investors.

FOREIGN COMPANY RISK -- Investing in foreign companies, whether through investments made in foreign markets or made through the purchase of American Depository Receipts ("ADRs"), which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent an ownership in a foreign security, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. In addition, investments in foreign companies are generally denominated in a foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value of the Fund's investments. These currency movements may occur separately from, and in response to, events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. While ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

EMERGING MARKET SECURITIES RISK -- Investments in emerging markets securities are considered speculative and subject to heightened risks in addition to the general risks of investing in non-U.S. securities. Unlike more established markets, emerging markets may have governments that are less stable, markets that are less liquid and economies that are less developed. In addition, emerging markets securities may be subject to smaller market capitalization of securities markets, which may suffer periods of relative illiquidity; significant price volatility; restrictions on foreign investment; and possible restrictions on repatriation of investment income and capital. Furthermore, foreign investors may be required to register the proceeds of sales, and future economic or political crises could lead to price controls, forced mergers, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, seizure, nationalization or creation of government monopolies.

FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK -- Because non-U.S. securities are usually denominated in currencies other than the dollar, the value of the Fund's portfolio may be influenced by currency exchange rates and exchange control regulations. The currencies of emerging market countries may experience significant declines against the U.S. dollar, and devaluation may occur subsequent to investments in these currencies by the Fund. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had, and may continue to have, negative effects on the economies and securities markets of certain emerging market countries.

INVERSE CORRELATION RISK -- To the extent the Fund invests in Enhanced ETPs that seek to provide investment results that match a negative multiple of the performance of an underlying index, the Fund will indirectly be subject to the risk that the performance of such Enhanced ETP will fall as the performance of that Enhanced ETP's benchmark rises -- a result that is the opposite from traditional mutual funds.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The Fund commenced operations on January 7, 2011 and therefore does not have performance history for a full calendar year. Once the Fund has completed a full calendar year of operations, a bar chart and table will be included that will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the variability of the Fund's return based on net assets and comparing the Fund's performance to a broad measure of market performance.

CLASS A SHARE | FROST NATURAL RESOURCES FUND

FROST NATURAL RESOURCES FUND INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Natural Resources Fund (the "Fund") seeks long-term capital growth with a secondary goal of current income.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Class A Shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$500,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of the prospectus, and in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information.

CLASS A SHARE

SHAREHOLDER FEES (FEES PAID DIRECTLY FROM YOUR INVESTMENT)

Shareholder Fees	FROST NATURAL RESOURCES FUND CLASS A SHARES
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price) Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of net asset value)	3.25% [1]none
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and other Distributions (as a percentage of offering price)	none
Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed if applicable)	none

[1] Class A Shares purchased without an initial sales charge may be subject to a contingent deferred sales charge if redeemed within 12 months of purchase.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

Annual Fund Operating Expenses	CLASS A SHARE FROST NATURAL RESOURCES FUND CLASS A SHARES
Management Fees	0.80%
<u>Distribution (12b-1) Fees</u>	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.62%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.05%
<u>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses</u> [1] 1.72%

[1] The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

Expense Example (USD \$)

1 3 5 10 YEAR YEARS YEARS YEARS

CLASS A SHARE FROST NATURAL RESOURCES FUND CLASS A SHARES

494 849

1,228 2,289

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the period from the commencement of the Fund's operations (September 27, 2011) through the end of its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 49% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

In seeking to achieve its objectives, the Fund, under normal circumstances, invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in securities of companies in natural resources industries. Companies in natural resources industries include: (i) companies that Frost Investment Advisors, LLC (the "Adviser"), the Fund's adviser, considers to be engaged, either directly or indirectly, in the exploration, discovery, development, production, marketing or distribution of natural resources; the development of proprietary technologies for the production or efficient utilization of natural resources; or the provision of related supplies or services; and (ii) to the extent not included in the foregoing, those industries that comprise the S&P North American Natural Resources Index. Within natural resources industries, the Adviser anticipates that the Fund will generally invest a significant portion of its assets in the energy sector. Examples of natural resources include:

- ENERGY -- such as companies engaged in the exploration and production of energy sources, as well as companies involved with energy equipment and services, drillers, refiners, storage transportation, utilities, coal.
- o ALTERNATIVE ENERGY -- such as solar, nuclear, wind and fuel cell companies.
- INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS -- such as chemical, building material, cement, aggregate, associated machinery and transport companies.
- o FOREST PRODUCTS -- such as timber and paper companies.
- BASE METALS -- such as companies engaged in the exploration, mining, processing, fabrication, marketing or distribution of copper, iron ore, nickel, steel, aluminum, rare earth minerals and molybdenum.
- SPECIALTY METALS -- such as companies engaged in the exploration, mining, processing, fabrication, marketing or distribution of titanium-based alloys and zirconium.

- PRECIOUS METALS -- such as companies engaged in the exploration, mining, processing, fabrication, marketing or distribution of gold, silver, diamonds and platinum.
- AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS -- such as companies engaged in producing, processing and distributing seeds, fertilizers and water.

The Fund generally invests in equity securities of domestic and foreign, including emerging market, natural resources companies. The equity securities in which the Fund may invest include common stocks, preferred stocks, American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs"), convertible securities, warrants and rights, and master limited partnerships ("MLPs"). In addition, the Fund may also invest in exchange-traded funds, exchange-traded notes and other exchange-traded products to gain exposure to certain segments of the natural resources market. The Fund may invest in securities of issuers with any market capitalization.

The Adviser combines fundamental analysis and quantitative screening to select securities for the Fund's portfolio. In particular, the Adviser focuses on companies with desirable growth and value attributes. These attributes will include but not be exclusive to the following: attractive debt adjusted production growth per share; prospects for above average growth in earnings or cash flow per share; an ability to generate high returns on invested capital throughout an investment cycle; asset quality greater than peers; efficient capital allocation; management strength; favorable relative price/earnings, price/book and price/cash flow ratios; and trading at a discount to intrinsic value. In addition, the Adviser considers the availability of specific natural resources and the relative value of those resources given changing supply/demand dynamics in the market. The Adviser may sell a security when the security reaches a specified value or the Adviser's original investment rationale is no longer considered valid.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risk factors affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

EQUITY RISK -- The Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

CONCENTRATION RISK -- Due to the Fund's concentration in securities of companies in the natural resources industries, events that affect the natural resources industries will have a greater effect on the Fund than they would on a fund that is more widely diversified among a number of unrelated industries. Such factors include warehousing and delivery constraints, changes in supply and demand dynamics, a potential lack of fungibility, weather, monetary and currency exchange processes, domestic and foreign political and economic events and policies, disease, technological developments, and changes in interest rates. In addition, certain natural resources sub-sectors are subject to greater governmental regulation than are other industries; therefore, changes in tax and other government regulations may be more likely to adversely affect the Fund.

INVESTMENTS IN INVESTMENT COMPANIES AND OTHER POOLED VEHICLES -- To the extent the Fund invests in other investment companies, such as exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), closed-end funds and other mutual funds, the Fund will be subject to substantially the same risks as

those associated with the direct ownership of the securities held by such other investment companies. Such risks are described below. As a shareholder of another investment company, the Fund relies on that investment company to achieve its investment objective. If the investment company fails to achieve its objective, the value of the Fund's investment could decline, which could adversely affect the Fund's performance. By investing in another investment company, Fund shareholders indirectly bear the Fund's proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the other investment company, in addition to the fees and expenses that Fund shareholders directly bear in connection with the Fund's own operations. The Fund does not intend to invest in other investment companies unless the Adviser believes that the potential benefits of the investment justify the payment of any additional fees or expenses. Federal securities laws impose limitations on the Fund's ability to invest in other investment companies.

Because closed-end funds and ETFs are listed on national stock exchanges and are traded like stocks listed on an exchange, their shares potentially may trade at a discount or premium. Investments in closed-end funds and ETFs are also subject to brokerage and other trading costs, which could result in greater expenses to the Fund. In addition, because the value of closed-end funds and ETF shares depends on the demand in the market, the Adviser may not be able to liquidate the Fund's holdings at the most optimal time, which could adversely affect Fund performance.

INVESTMENTS IN ETNS -- An exchange-traded note ("ETN") is a debt security of an issuer that is listed and traded on U.S. stock exchanges or otherwise traded in the over-the-counter market. Similar to other debt securities, ETNs tend to have a maturity date and are backed only by the credit of the issuer. ETNs are designed to provide investors access to the returns of various market benchmarks, such as a securities index, currency or investment strategy, less fees and expenses. The value of an ETN may be influenced by time to maturity, level of supply and demand for the ETN, volatility and lack of liquidity in the underlying market, changes in the applicable interest rates, and changes in the issuer's credit rating and economic, legal, political or geographic events that affect the referenced market. It is expected that the issuer's credit rating will be investment grade at the time of investment, however, the credit rating may be revised or withdrawn at any time and there is no assurance that a credit rating will remain in effect for any given time period. If a rating agency lowers the issuer's credit rating, the value of the ETN will decline and a lower credit rating reflects a greater risk that the issuer will default on its obligation. When the Fund invests in ETNs, it will bear its proportionate share of any fees and expenses associated with investment in such securities. Such fees reduce the amount of return on investment at maturity or upon redemption. There may be restrictions on the Fund's right to redeem its investment in an ETN, which are meant to be held until maturity. There are no periodic interest payments for ETNs, and principal is not protected. As is the case with ETFs, an investor could lose some of or the entire amount invested in ETNs. The Fund's decision to sell its ETN holdings may be limited by the availability of a secondary market.

FOREIGN COMPANY RISK -- Investing in foreign companies, whether through investments made in foreign markets or made through the purchase of American Depository Receipts ("ADRs"), which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent an ownership in a foreign security, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. In addition, investments in foreign companies are generally denominated in a foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value of the Fund's investments. These currency movements may occur separately from, and in response to, events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. While ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

EMERGING MARKET SECURITIES RISK -- Investments in emerging markets securities are considered speculative and subject to heightened risks in addition to the general risks of investing in non-U.S. securities. Unlike more established markets, emerging markets may have governments that are less stable, markets that are less liquid and economies that are less developed. In addition, emerging markets securities may be subject to smaller market capitalization of securities markets, which may suffer periods of relative illiquidity; significant price volatility; restrictions on foreign investment; and possible restrictions on repatriation of investment income and capital. Furthermore, foreign investors may be required to register the proceeds of sales, and future economic or political crises could lead to price controls, forced mergers, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, seizure, nationalization or creation of government monopolies.

FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK -- Because non-U.S. securities are usually denominated in currencies other than the dollar, the value of the Fund's portfolio may be influenced by currency exchange rates and exchange control regulations. The currencies of emerging market countries may experience significant declines against the U.S. dollar, and devaluation may occur subsequent to investments in these currencies by the Fund. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had, and may continue to have, negative effects on the economies and securities markets of certain emerging market countries.

SMALL- AND MID-CAPITALIZATION COMPANY RISK -- Small- and mid-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, these small- and mid-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, small- and mid-cap stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over-the-counter or listed on an exchange.

MLP RISK -- MLPs are limited partnerships in which the ownership units are publicly traded. MLP units are registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") and are freely traded on a securities exchange or in the over-the-counter market. MLPs often own several properties or businesses (or own interests) that are related to oil and gas industries or other natural resources, but they also may finance other projects. To the extent that an MLP's interests are all in a particular industry, the MLP will be negatively impacted by economic events adversely impacting that industry. The risks of investing in a MLP are generally those involved in investing in a partnership as opposed to a corporation. For example, state law governing partnerships is often less restrictive than state law governing corporations. Accordingly, there may be fewer protections afforded to investors in a MLP than investors in a corporation; for example, investors in MLPs may have limited voting rights or be liable under certain circumstances for amounts greater than the amount of their investment. In addition, MLPs may be subject to state taxation in certain jurisdictions which will have the effect of reducing the amount of income paid by the MLP to its investors.

COMMODITY RISK -- Exposure to the commodities markets, through a company or an ETF, may subject the Fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. Commodities are subject to substantial price fluctuations over short periods of time and may be affected by unpredictable economic, political and environmental events.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The Fund commenced operations on September 27, 2011 and therefore does not have performance history for a full calendar year. Once the Fund has completed a full calendar year of operations, a bar chart and table will be included that will provide some indication of the

risks of investing in the Fund by showing the variability of the Fund's return based on net assets and comparing the Fund's performance to a broad measure of market performance.

CLASS A SHARE | FROST CINQUE LARGE CAP BUY-WRITE EQUITY FUND

FROST CINQUE LARGE CAP BUY-WRITE EQUITY FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Cinque Large Cap Buy-Write Equity Fund (the "Fund") seeks long-term capital appreciation and current income.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Class A Shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$500,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus.

SHAREHOLDER FEES (FEES PAID DIRECTLY FROM YOUR INVESTMENT)

Shareholder Fees

CLASS A SHARE FROST CINQUE LARGE CAP BUY-WRITE EQUITY FUND CLASS A SHARES

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)

3.25%

Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of net asset value) [1] none

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and other Distributions (as a percentage of offering price)

none

Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed if applicable) none

[1] Class A Shares purchased without an initial sales charge may be subject to a contingent deferred sales charge if redeemed within 12 months of purchase.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

Annual Fund Operating Expenses	FROST	CLASS A SHARE CINQUE LARGE CAP BUY-WRITE EQUITY FUND CLASS A SHARES
Management Fees	0.90%	
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	
Other Expenses	[1]0.67%	
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	[2] 0.15%	
Total Annual Fund Operating Expens	es 1.97%	

- [1] "Other Expenses" are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.
- [2] "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses" are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

Expense Example (USD \$)

CLASS A SHARE FROST CINQUE LARGE CAP BUY-WRITE EQUITY FUND CLASS A SHARES 923

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of large-capitalization companies and exchange traded funds ("ETFs") designed to track the performance of large capitalization companies, and options on securities of large capitalization companies. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. The Fund primarily will invest in common stocks, but will also invest in ETFs and sell call options on an asset it owns, also known as a "buy-write" strategy. The Fund to a lesser extent will also buy call and put options on an asset, a market sector or an index. The Adviser expects that approximately 5% of the Fund's assets will dedicated to its options strategy, although such allocation is subject to change based on market and other conditions. Cinque Partners LLC ("Cinque"), the Fund's sub-adviser, generally considers large-capitalization companies to be those companies with market capitalizations of \$5 billion or greater. The Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in small and mid-capitalization companies.

In constructing the Fund's portfolio, Cinque uses a systematic, proprietary process that combines individual stock selection and sector and index exposures into a portfolio that is then coupled with an option hedging strategy. Cinque selects stocks for the Fund using its Combo Rank Stock model, which analyses measures of value, growth, balance sheet analysis and overall profitability of a company. The output of this model is then ranked within each sector of the S&P Composite 1500 Index universe. Cinque then selects a stock based on its ratings and establishes a target weight that is based on Cinque's thorough qualitative and quantitative assessment of that company's risk-reward characteristics. Sector or index ETFs may also be selected to capture macroeconomic performance inputs through the economic cycle. Cinque periodically reviews the companies in its investment universe in order to re-evaluate whether or not the assumptions and tenets (price targets, balance sheet quality, operating trends, potential stock downside) of the original investment thesis still hold.

Cinque also intends to utilize an option strategy that includes buy-writes, protective puts and long-call options in an attempt to improve portfolio downside protection and increase portfolio income. Cinque analyzes over 400 different options combinations, using S&P 500 Index options, to arrive at the position that, in Cinque's view, provides the best chance of capturing the excess return associated with the Fund's long portfolio, while reducing the downside risk associated with the market. Cinque also may sell call options to take advantage of what it perceives to be mispriced options premiums based on its view of market volatility.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

INVESTMENTS IN ETFS - To the extent that the Fund invests in ETFs, the Fund will be subject to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of

the securities comprising the index on which the ETF is based and the value of the Fund's investment will fluctuate in response to the performance of the underlying index. ETFs typically incur fees that are separate from those of the Fund. Accordingly, the Fund's investments in ETFs will result in the layering of expenses such that shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the ETFs' operating expenses, in addition to paying Fund expenses. Because ETFs are listed on national stock exchanges and are traded like stocks listed on an exchange, their shares potentially may trade at a discount or premium. In addition, because the value of ETF shares depends on the demand in the market, the Adviser may not be able to liquidate the Fund's holdings at the most optimal time, which could adversely affect Fund performance.

EQUITY RISK - The Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

DERIVATIVES RISK - Derivatives are often more volatile than other investments and may magnify the Fund's gains or losses. There are various factors that affect the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective with derivatives. Successful use of a derivative depends upon the degree to which prices of the underlying assets correlate with price movements in the derivatives the Fund buys or sells. The Fund could be negatively affected if the change in market value of its securities fails to correlate perfectly with the values of the derivatives it purchased or sold.

The lack of a liquid secondary market for a derivative may prevent the Fund from closing its derivative positions and could adversely impact its ability to achieve its investment objective or to realize profits or limit losses.

Because derivative instruments may be purchased by the Fund for a fraction of the market value of the investments underlying such instruments, a relatively small price movement in the underlying investment may result in an immediate and substantial gain or loss to the Fund. Derivatives are often more volatile than other investments and the Fund may lose more in a derivative than it originally invested in it.

Additionally, derivative instruments, particularly market access products, are subject to counterparty risk, meaning that the party that issues the derivative may experience a significant credit event and may be unwilling or unable to make timely settlement payments or otherwise honor its obligations.

The Fund may purchase or sell options, which involve the payment or receipt of a premium by the investor and the corresponding right or obligation, as the case may be, to either purchase or sell the underlying security for a specific price at a certain time or during a certain period. Purchasing options involves the risk that the underlying instrument will not change price in the manner expected, so that the investor loses its premium. For instance, the Fund would ordinarily realize a gain if, during the option period, the value of the underlying securities decreased below the exercise price sufficiently to cover the premium and transaction costs. However, if the price of the underlying instrument does not fall enough to offset the cost of purchasing the option, a put buyer would lose the premium and related transaction costs. Selling options involves potentially greater risk because the investor is exposed to the extent of the actual price movement in the underlying security rather than only the premium payment received (which could result in a potentially unlimited loss). Over-the-counter options also involve counterparty solvency risk.

SMALL-CAP AND MID-CAP RISK - The smaller and medium capitalization companies in which the Fund invests may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, small and medium capitalization companies may have limited product lines, markets and financial resources and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, small and medium capitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. Small and medium capitalization stocks may be traded over-the-counter or listed on an exchange.

MANAGEMENT RISK - The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio manager in connection with managing the Fund. There is no quarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

NEW FUND RISK - Because the Fund is new, investors in the Fund bear the risk that the Fund may not be successful in implementing its investment strategy, may not employ a successful investment strategy, or may fail to attract sufficient assets under management to realize economies of scale, any of which could result in the Fund being liquidated at any time without shareholder approval and at a time that may not be favorable for all shareholders. Such liquidation could have negative tax consequences for shareholders and will cause shareholders to incur expenses of liquidation.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The Fund is new, and therefore has no performance history. Once the Fund has completed a full calendar year of operations, a bar chart and table will be included that will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the variability of the Fund's return based on net assets and comparing the Fund's performance to a broad measure of market performance.

CLASS A SHARE | FROST CREDIT FUND

FROST CREDIT FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Credit Fund (the "Fund") seeks to maximize total return, consisting of income and capital appreciation.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Class A Shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$1,000,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus.

SHAREHOLDER FEES (FEES PAID DIRECTLY FROM YOUR INVESTMENT)

Shareholder Fees

CLASS A SHARE FROST CREDIT **FUND CLASS A SHARES**

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price) 2 25% Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of net asset value)

[1] none

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and other Distributions [1] none (as a percentage of offering price)

Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed if applicable)

none

[1] Class A Shares purchased without an initial sales charge may be subject to a contingent deferred sales charge if redeemed within 12 months of purchase.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

Annual Fund Operating
Expenses

CLASS A SHARE
FROST CREDIT FUND
CLASS A SHARES

Management Fees0.60%Distribution (12b-1) Fees0.25%Other Expenses[1] 0.78%Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses[2] 0.01%Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses1.64%

- [1] "Other Expenses" are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.
- [2] "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses" are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

Expense Example (USD \$)

1 YEAR3 YEARS

CLASS A SHARE FROST CREDIT FUND CLASS A SHARES 388 731

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The Fund pays transaction costs 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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in fixed income securities of U.S. and foreign corporate issuers, which will include corporate bonds and mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities, and structured notes with economic characteristics similar to fixed income securities. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. The Fund will invest in callable bonds, as well as fixed income securities that pay a fixed or floating interest rate or interest that is payable in kind or payable at maturity. The Fund will invest in high yield fixed income securities, also referred to as "junk" bonds, which are generally rated below BBB- by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services or Fitch, Inc. or Baa3 by Moody's Investor Service at the time of purchase or are unrated but judged to be of comparable quality by Frost Investment Advisors, LLC, the Fund's investment adviser (the "Adviser"). All securities in which the Fund invests will be denominated in U.S. dollars.

The Fund seeks to achieve its objective through a combination of active portfolio management, a focus on relative value opportunities, sector weightings and individual asset selection. In selecting assets for the Fund, the Adviser uses a top-down approach to analyze industry fundamentals and select individual securities based on its view of their relative value and interest rate characteristics. The Adviser also will consider its view of the yield curve and the potential for individual securities to produce consistent income. The

Adviser expects that more than half of the Fund's returns will be derived from credit risk, rather than interest rate risk. Generally, the greater the credit risk that a fixed income security presents, the higher the interest rate the issuer must pay in order to compensate investors for assuming such higher risk.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

INTEREST RATE RISK - As with most funds that invest in debt securities, changes in interest rates are one of the most important factors that could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall.

The concept of duration is useful in assessing the sensitivity of a fixed income fund to interest rate movements, which are usually the main source of risk for most fixed-income funds. Duration measures price volatility by estimating the change in price of a debt security for a 1% change in its yield. For example, a duration of three means the price of a debt security will change about 3% for every 1% change in its yield. Thus, the higher duration, the more volatile the security.

Debt securities have a stated maturity date when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the bond. Some debt securities, known as callable bonds, may repay the principal earlier than the stated maturity date. Debt securities are most likely to be called when interest rates are falling because the issuer can refinance at a lower rate.

Rising interest rates may also cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities later than anticipated, forcing the Fund to keep its money invested at lower rates. Falling interest rates, however, generally cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities earlier than expected, forcing the Fund to reinvest the money at a lower interest rate.

Mutual funds that invest in debt securities have no real maturity. Instead, they calculate their weighted average maturity. This number is an average of the effective or anticipated maturity of each debt security held by the mutual fund, with the maturity of each security weighted by the percentage of its assets of the mutual fund it represents.

CREDIT RISK - The credit rating or financial condition of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer defaults or becomes unable to honor its financial obligations, the security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of an investment-grade security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal. For a Fund of this type, credit risk is an important contributing factor over time to the performance of the Fund.

High yield, or "junk," bonds are highly speculative securities that are usually issued by smaller less credit worthy and/or highly leveraged (indebted) companies. Compared with investment-grade bonds, high yield bonds carry a greater degree of risk and are less likely to make payments of interest and principal. Market developments and the financial and business conditions of the corporation issuing these securities influences their price and liquidity more than changes in interest rates, when compared to investment-grade debt securities. Insufficient liquidity in the junk bond market may make it more difficult to dispose of junk bonds and may cause the Fund to experience sudden and substantial price declines. A lack of reliable, objective data or market quotations may make it more difficult to value junk bonds accurately.

ZERO COUPON, DEFERRED INTEREST AND PAY-IN-KIND BOND RISK - These bonds are issued at a discount from their face value because interest payments are typically postponed until maturity. Pay-in-kind securities are securities that have interest payable by the delivery of additional securities. The market prices of these securities generally are more volatile than the market prices of interest-bearing securities and are likely to respond to a greater degree to changes in interest rates than interest-bearing securities having similar maturities and credit quality.

DERIVATIVES RISK - Derivatives are often more volatile than other investments and may magnify the Fund's gains or losses. There are various factors that affect the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective with derivatives. Successful use of a derivative depends upon the degree to which prices of the underlying assets correlate with price movements in the derivatives the Fund buys or sells. The Fund could be negatively affected if the change in market value of its securities fails to correlate perfectly with the values of the derivatives it purchased or sold. For instance, the Fund would ordinarily realize a gain if, during the option period, the value of the underlying securities decreased below the exercise price sufficiently to cover the premium and transaction costs. However, if the price of the underlying instrument does not fall enough to offset the cost of purchasing the option, a put buyer would lose the premium and related transaction costs.

The lack of a liquid secondary market for a derivative may prevent the Fund from closing its derivative positions and could adversely impact its ability to achieve its investment objective or to realize profits or limit losses.

Because derivative instruments may be purchased by the Fund for a fraction of the market value of the investments underlying such instruments, a relatively small price movement in the underlying investment may result in an immediate and substantial gain or loss to the Fund. Derivatives are often more volatile than other investments and the Fund may lose more in a derivative than it originally invested in it.

Additionally, derivative instruments, particularly market access products, are subject to counterparty risk, meaning that the party that issues the derivative may experience a significant credit event and may be unwilling or unable to make timely settlement payments or otherwise honor its obligations.

STRUCTURED NOTE RISK - The Fund may invest in fixed income linked structured notes. Structured notes are typically privately negotiated transactions between two or more parties. The fees associated with a structured note may lead to increased tracking error. The Fund also bears the risk that the issuer of the structured note will default. The Fund bears the risk of loss of its principal investment and periodic payments expected to be received for the duration of its investment. In addition, a liquid market may not exist for the structured notes. The lack of a liquid market may make it difficult to sell the structured notes at an acceptable price or to accurately value them.

MARKET RISK - The risk that the value of securities owned by the Fund may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to factors affecting securities markets generally or particular industries.

ISSUER RISK - The risk that the value of a security may decline for a reason directly related to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's goods or services.

LEVERAGE RISK - The use of leverage can amplify the effects of market volatility on the Fund's share price and may also cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it would not be advantageous to do so in order to satisfy its obligations.

LIQUIDITY RISK - The risk that certain securities may be difficult or impossible to sell at the time and the price that the Fund would like. The Fund may have to lower the price, sell other securities instead or forego an investment opportunity, any of which could have a negative effect on Fund management or performance.

ASSET-BACKED AND MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES RISK - Payment of principal and interest on asset-backed securities is dependent largely on the cash flows generated by the assets backing the securities, and asset-backed securities may not have the benefit of any security interest in the related assets, which raises the possibility that recoveries on repossessed collateral may not be available to support payments on these securities. Asset-backed securities are also subject to the risk that underlying borrowers will be unable to meet their obligations. To lessen the effect of failures by obligors on underlying assets to make payments, the entity administering the pool of assets may agree to ensure the receipt of payments on the underlying pool occurs in a timely fashion ("liquidity protection"). In addition, asset-backed securities may obtain insurance, such as guarantees, policies or letters of credit obtained by the issuer or sponsor from third parties, for some or all of the assets in the pool ("credit support"). Delinquency or loss more than that anticipated or failure of the credit support could adversely affect the return on an investment in such a security.

Mortgage-backed securities are affected by, among other things, interest rate changes and the possibility of prepayment of the underlying mortgage loans. Mortgage-backed securities are also subject to the risk that underlying borrowers will be unable to meet their obligations. In addition, a variety of economic, geographic, social and other factors, such as the sale of the underlying property, refinancing or foreclosure, can cause investors to repay the loans underlying a mortgage-backed security sooner than expected. If the prepayment rates increase, the Fund may have to reinvest its principal at a rate of interest that is lower than the rate on existing mortgage-backed securities.

PREPAYMENT AND EXTENSION RISK - Prepayment and extension risk is the risk that a loan, bond or other security might be called or otherwise converted, prepaid or redeemed before maturity. This risk is primarily associated with corporate-backed, mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities. If a security is converted, prepaid or redeemed before maturity, particularly during a time of declining interest rates or spreads, the Fund may not be able to invest the proceeds in securities providing as high a level of income, resulting in a reduced yield to the Fund. Conversely, as interest rates rise or spreads widen, the likelihood of prepayment decreases. The Fund may be unable to capitalize on securities with higher interest rates or wider spreads because the Fund's investments are locked in at a lower rate for a longer period of time.

MANAGEMENT RISK - The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the adviser and the individual portfolio manager in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

FOREIGN COMPANY RISK - Investing in foreign companies, whether through investments made in foreign markets or made through purchasing ADRs, which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent an ownership in a foreign security, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. In addition, investments in foreign companies are generally denominated in a foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value of the Fund's investments. These currency movements may occur separately from, and in response to, events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. While ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective

national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

NEW FUND RISK - Because the Fund is new, investors in the Fund bear the risk that the Fund may not be successful in implementing its investment strategy, may not employ a successful investment strategy, or may fail to attract sufficient assets under management to realize economies of scale, any of which could result in the Fund being liquidated at any time without shareholder approval and at a time that may not be favorable for all shareholders. Such liquidation could have negative tax consequences for shareholders and will cause shareholders to incur expenses of liquidation.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The Fund is new, and therefore has no performance history. Once the Fund has completed a full calendar year of operations, a bar chart and table will be included that will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the variability of the Fund's return based on net assets and comparing the Fund's performance to a broad measure of market performance.

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | FROST GROWTH EQUITY FUND

FROST GROWTH EQUITY FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Growth Equity Fund (the "Fund") seeks to achieve long-term capital appreciation. FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Institutional Class Shares of the Fund.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

Annual Fund Operating Expenses	INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE
	FROST GROWTH EQUITY FUND
	INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES

Management Fees 0.80%
Other Expenses 0.16%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses 0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses [1] 0.97%

[1] The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

Expense Example (USD \$)

1 3 5 10 YEAR YEARS YEARS YEARS

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST GROWTH EQUITY FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES

99 309 536 1,190

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 46% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. The Fund intends to invest in companies that Frost Investment Advisors, LLC (the "Adviser") believes will have growing revenues and earnings. The Fund will generally invest in equity securities of domestic companies, but may also invest in equity securities of foreign companies and American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"). The Adviser performs in-depth analyses of company fundamentals and industry dynamics to identify companies displaying strong earnings and revenue growth relative to the overall market or relative to their peer group, improving returns on equity and a sustainable competitive advantage.

The Adviser focuses on a number of factors to assess the growth potential of individual companies, such as:

- o Historical and expected organic revenue growth rates;
- o Historical and expected earnings growth rates;
- o Signs of accelerating growth potential;
- o Positive earnings revisions;
- o Earnings momentum;
- o Improving margin and return on equity trends; and
- o Positive price momentum.

When an attractive growth opportunity is identified, the Adviser seeks to independently develop an intrinsic valuation for the stock. The Adviser believes that the value of a company is determined by discounting the company's future cash flows or earnings. Valuation factors considered in identifying securities for the Fund's portfolio include:

- o Price/earnings ratio;
- o Price/sales ratio;
- o Price/earnings to growth ratio;
- o Enterprise value/earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization;
- o Enterprise value/sales;
- o Price/cash flow;
- o Balance sheet strength; and
- o Returns on equity and returns on invested capital.

The Adviser also seeks to understand a firm's competitive position and the industry dynamics in which the firm operates. The Adviser assesses industry growth potential, market share opportunities, cyclicality and pricing power. Further analysis focuses on corporate governance and management's ability to create value for shareholders.

The Adviser augments its independent fundamental research process with quantitative screens and models. The models are derived from proprietary research or securities industry research studies and score companies based upon a number of fundamental factors. The Adviser

uses quantitative analysis to provide an additional layer of objectivity, discipline and consistency to its equity research process. This quantitative analysis complements the fundamental analyses that the Adviser conducts on companies during its stock selection process.

The Fund seeks to buy and hold securities for the long term and seeks to keep portfolio turnover to a minimum. However, the Adviser may sell a security if its price exceeds the Adviser's assessment of its fair value or in response to a negative company event, a change in management, poor relative price performance, achieved fair valuation, or a deterioration in a company's business prospects, performance or financial strength.

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

EQUITY RISK -- Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

SMALL- AND MID-CAPITALIZATION COMPANY RISK -- The small- and mid-capitalization companies in which the Fund may invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, these small- and mid-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, small- and mid-capitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over the counter or listed on an exchange.

FOREIGN COMPANY RISK -- Investing in foreign companies, whether through investments made in foreign markets or made through the purchase of ADRs, which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent an ownership in a foreign security, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. In addition, investments in foreign companies are generally denominated in a foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value of the Fund's investments. These currency movements may occur separately from, and in response to, events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. While ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

GROWTH STYLE RISK-- The price of equity securities rises and falls in response to many factors, including the historical and prospective earnings of the issuer of the stock, the value of its assets, general economic conditions, interest rates, investor perceptions, and market liquidity. The Fund may invest in securities of companies that the Adviser believes have superior prospects for robust and sustainable growth of revenues and earnings. These may be companies with new, limited or cyclical product lines, markets or financial resources, and the management of such companies may be dependent upon one or a few key people. The stocks of such companies can therefore be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements than stocks of larger, more established companies or the stock market in general.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The Fund commenced operations after succeeding to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008 and has been adjusted to reflect expenses for Institutional Class Shares of the Fund. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is May 31, 2002 ("Performance Start Date").

Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST.



The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Institutional Class Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 14.18%.

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

This table compares the Fund's Institutional Class Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Russell 1000 Growth Index. After-tax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Average Annual Total Returns INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST GROWTH EQUITY FUND	Label	1 Year 5 Since Years Inception	Inception Date
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES	FUND RETURN BEFORE TAXES	(0.25%) 1.02% 2.86%	May 31, 2002
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES After Taxes On Distributions	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS	(0.27%) none none	May 31, 2002
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES After Taxes On Distributions And Sales	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF FUND SHARES	(0.13%) none none	May 31, 2002
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES RUSSELL 1000 GROWTH INDEX (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	RUSSELL 1000 GROWTH INDEX (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	2.64% 2.50%4.18%	May 31, 2002

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | FROST DIVIDEND VALUE EQUITY FUND

FROST DIVIDEND VALUE EQUITY FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Dividend Value Equity Fund (the "Fund") seeks long-term capital appreciation and current income.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Institutional Class Shares of the Fund.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

Annual Fund Oneveting	INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE
Annual Fund Operating	FROST DIVIDEND VALUE EQUITY FUND
Expenses	INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES

Management Fees0.80%Other Expenses0.16%Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses0.01%Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses [1] 0.97%

[1] The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

Expense Example (USD \$)

1 3 5 10 YEAR YEARS YEARS YEARS

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST DIVIDEND VALUE EQUITY FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES

99 309 536 1,190

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 90% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of companies that pay, or are expected to pay, dividends. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. The Fund will generally invest in equity securities of domestic companies, but may also invest in equity securities of foreign companies and American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"). The Adviser expects that the Fund's investments in foreign companies will normally represent less than 30% of the Fund's assets.

The Adviser seeks to identify and invest in companies that have attractive valuations and a dividend that has the potential to grow as fast as inflation and whose yield is greater than the market or its sector or industry average. The Adviser considers dividends to be a significant component of total long-term equity returns and focuses on the sustainability and growth of dividends with attractive yields. To access the sustainability of a firm's dividend, the Adviser analyzes a firm's dividend history, its competitive position and the industry dynamics in which the firm operates.

The Adviser employs both quantitative and qualitative analyses to select companies that have capital appreciation and dividend growth potential, with a focus on the following stock characteristics:

- o Attractive valuation based on intrinsic, absolute and relative value;
- o Dividend yields greater than the market or their sector or industry;
- o History of growing dividends with the likelihood of sustainable growth of dividends;
- Attractive business models that generate the necessary cash flow to cover and sustain the dividend and its growth; and
- o Sound balance sheets.

The Adviser seeks to manage the Fund in a tax-efficient manner although portfolio turnover rates can vary, depending upon market conditions. The Adviser has disciplines in place that serve as sell signals, such as if the price of the security exceeds the Adviser's assessment of its fair value or in response to dividend yield declining below the Adviser's yield objective, a negative company event, a change in management, poor relative price performance, or a deterioration in a company's business prospects, performance or financial strength.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

EQUITY RISK -- Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

SMALL- AND MID-CAPITALIZATION COMPANY RISK -- The small- and mid-capitalization companies in which the Fund may invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, these small- and mid-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, small- and mid-capitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over the counter or listed on an exchange.

FOREIGN COMPANY RISK -- Investing in foreign companies, whether through investments made in foreign markets or made through the purchase of ADRs, which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent an ownership in a foreign security, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. In addition, investments in foreign companies are generally denominated in a foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value of the Fund's investments. These currency movements may occur separately from, and in response to, events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. While ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

INVESTMENT STYLE RISK -- The Fund pursues a "value style" of investing. Value investing focuses on companies with stocks that appear undervalued in light of factors such as the company's earnings, book value, revenues or cash flow. If the Adviser's assessment of a company's value or prospects for exceeding earnings expectations or market conditions is wrong, the Fund could suffer losses or produce poor performance relative to other funds. In addition, "value stocks" can continue to be undervalued by the market for long periods of time.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

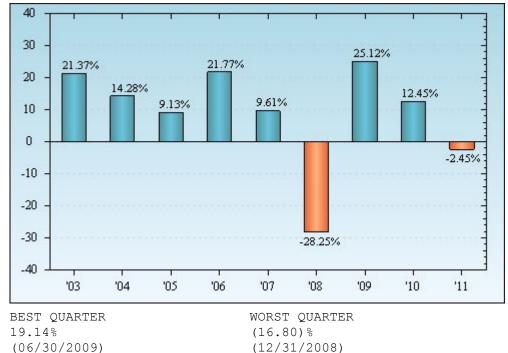
PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The Fund commenced operations after succeeding to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April

25, 2008 and has been adjusted to reflect expenses for Institutional Class Shares of the Fund. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is May 31, 2002 ("Performance Start Date").

Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.comor by calling 1-877-71-FROST.



The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Institutional Class Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 6.92%.

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

This table compares the Fund's Institutional Class Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Russell 1000 Value Index. After-tax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Average Annual Total Returns INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST DIVIDEND VALUE EQUITY FUND	Label	1 Year 5 Years	Since Inception	Inception Date
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES	FUND RETURN BEFORE TAXES	(2.45%) 1.54%	5.18%	May 31, 2002
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES After Taxes On Distributions	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS	(2.75%) none	none	May 31, 2002

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES After FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES May 31, ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND (1.17%) none none Taxes On Distributions And Sales 2002 SALE OF FUND SHARES INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES RUSSELL 1000 VALUE INDEX (REFLECTS NO **RUSSELL 1000 VALUE INDEX** May 31, 0.39% (2.64%)3.96% DEDUCTION FOR FEES, (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR 2002 EXPENSES, OR TAXES) FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | FROST STRATEGIC BALANCED FUND

FROST STRATEGIC BALANCED FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Strategic Balanced Fund (the "Fund") seeks long-term capital appreciation and current income.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Institutional Class Shares of the Fund.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

Annual Fund On anating	INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE
Annual Fund Operating	FROST STRATEGIC BALANCED FUND
Expenses	INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES

Management Fees0.70%Other Expenses1.07%Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses0.29%Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses [1] 2 06%

[1] The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

Expense Example (USD \$) $\frac{1}{\text{YEARYEARS YEARS YEARS}} \frac{3}{\text{YEARS YEARS}} \frac{5}{\text{YEARS YEARS}} \frac{10}{\text{YEARYEARS YEARS}}$

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST STRATEGIC BALANCED FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES

209 646 1,108 2,390

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 18% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal circumstances, the Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing in a diversified portfolio of global fixed income and equity securities. The overarching principle of Frost Investment Advisors, LLC (the "Adviser") is to structure the Fund to be well diversified across many asset classes and securities. In selecting securities for the Fund, the Adviser uses the following strategies:

- o Strategic asset allocation;
- o Tactical asset allocation;
- o Security selection;
- o Bond asset class allocation;
- o Foreign currency exposure; and
- o Derivatives.

Between 40% to 80% of the Fund's assets may be invested in domestic and international equity securities, including emerging markets equity securities. The balance of the Fund's portfolio will be invested in fixed income asset classes and cash. Additionally, up to 40% of the Fund's assets may be invested in non-core equity classes/styles such as real estate, infrastructure or commodities, and hedged equity, which may also be internationally diversified. The Adviser may alter these asset allocation guidelines according to its outlook for each asset class. As an alternative to directly investing in securities in these asset classes, the Fund may also invest in other investment companies, including mutual funds, closed-end funds and exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), to gain exposure to equity and fixed-income markets. The degree to which the Fund invests in other investment companies for these purposes will vary, and at times may be significant, depending on factors such as overall Fund asset levels and the Adviser's views on the most efficient method for achieving diversified exposure to a particular asset class consistent with the Fund's investment objective. The Fund may also invest in derivatives to manage risk, increase or decrease exposure to an asset class, and/or to enhance total return. The Fund is reallocated at least annually to manage asset class drift and improve the risk-reward profile of the Fund.

The Fund's asset class selection is based on the Adviser's outlook for the reward and risks presented by each asset class. These assumptions are used in a model-driven framework to make allocation decisions. The principal strategy offers diversification and breadth by providing access to a broad array of sources of returns through exposure to a broad selection of partially correlated asset classes. The Adviser directs the Fund's asset market allocation toward opportunities that are identified to be greater and away from those that are smaller.

The Adviser has discretion to add or remove asset classes from the Fund based on its analysis of valuation, opportunity and risk, provided the Fund's asset allocation guidelines are met. PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

EQUITY RISK -- Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

DERIVATIVES RISKS -- Derivatives may involve risks different from, and possibly greater than, those of traditional investments. The Fund may use derivatives (such as futures, options, and swaps) to attempt to achieve its investment objective and offset certain investment risks, while at the same time maintaining liquidity. These positions may be established for hedging or non-hedging purposes. Risks associated with the use of derivatives include the following risks associated with hedging and leveraging activities:

- The success of a hedging strategy may depend on an ability to predict movements in o the prices of individual securities, fluctuations in markets, and movements in interest rates.
- The Fund may experience losses over certain ranges in the market that exceed losses experienced by a fund that does not use derivatives.
- There may be an imperfect or no correlation between the changes in market value of the securities held by the Fund and the prices of derivatives.
- o There may not be a liquid secondary market for derivatives.
- o Trading restrictions or limitations may be imposed by an exchange.
- o Government regulations may restrict trading derivatives.

The other party to an agreement (e.g., options or expense swaps) may default; however, in certain circumstances, such counterparty risk may be reduced by having an organization with very good credit act as intermediary. Because options premiums paid or received by the Fund are small in relation to the market value of the investments underlying the options, buying and selling put and call options can be more speculative than investing directly in securities.

REAL ESTATE RISK -- The Fund may invest in funds, ETFs or companies that invest in real estate. Real estate risk is the risk that real estate will underperform the market as a whole. The general performance of the real estate industry has historically been cyclical and particularly sensitive to economic downturns. Real estate can be affected by changes in real estate values and rental income, changes in interest rates, changing demographics and regional economic cycles.

REIT RISK -- Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITs") are pooled investment vehicles that own, and usually operate, income-producing real estate. REITs are susceptible to the risks associated with direct ownership of real estate, such as: declines in property values; increases in property taxes, operating expenses, rising interest rates or competition overbuilding; zoning changes; and losses from casualty or condemnation. REITs typically incur fees that are separate from those of the Fund. Accordingly, the Fund's investments in REITs will result in the layering of expenses, such that shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the REITs' operating expenses, in addition to paying Fund expenses.

SMALL- AND MID-CAPITALIZATION COMPANY RISK -- The small- and mid-capitalization companies in which the Fund may invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, these small- and mid-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, small- and mid-capitalization stocks may be more volatile

than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over the counter or listed on an exchange.

ALLOCATION RISK -- The Fund will allocate its investments between various asset classes, including derivatives. These investments are based upon judgments made by the Adviser, which may not accurately predict changes in the market. As a result, the Fund could miss attractive investment opportunities by underweighting markets that subsequently experience significant returns and could lose value by overweighting markets that subsequently experience significant declines.

FOREIGN COMPANY RISK -- Investing in foreign companies, whether through investments made in foreign markets or made through the purchase of American Depository Receipts ("ADRs"), which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent an ownership in a foreign security, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. In addition, investments in foreign companies are generally denominated in a foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value of the Fund's investments. These currency movements may occur separately from, and in response to, events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. While ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

EMERGING MARKET SECURITIES RISK -- Investments in emerging markets securities are considered speculative and subject to heightened risks in addition to the general risks of investing in non-U.S. securities. Unlike more established markets, emerging markets may have governments that are less stable, markets that are less liquid and economies that are less developed. In addition, emerging markets securities may be subject to smaller market capitalization of securities markets, which may suffer periods of relative illiquidity; significant price volatility; restrictions on foreign investment; and possible restrictions on repatriation of investment income and capital. Furthermore, foreign investors may be required to register the proceeds of sales, and future economic or political crises could lead to price controls, forced mergers, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, seizure, nationalization or creation of government monopolies.

FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK -- Because non-U.S. securities are usually denominated in currencies other than the dollar, the value of the Fund's portfolio may be influenced by currency exchange rates and exchange control regulations. The currencies of emerging market countries may experience significant declines against the U.S. dollar, and devaluation may occur subsequent to investments in these currencies by the Fund. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had, and may continue to have, negative effects on the economies and securities markets of certain emerging market countries.

INTEREST RATE RISK - As with most funds that invest in debt securities, changes in interest rates are one of the most important factors that could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall.

The concept of duration is useful in assessing the sensitivity of a fixed income fund to interest rate movements, which are usually the main source of risk for most fixed-income funds. Duration measures price volatility by estimating the change in price of a debt security for a 1% change in its yield. For example, a duration of five years means the price of a debt security will change about 5% for every 1% change in its yield. Thus, the higher duration, the more volatile the security.

Debt securities have a stated maturity date when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the bond. Some debt securities, known as callable bonds, may repay the principal earlier

than the stated maturity date. Debt securities are most likely to be called when interest rates are falling because the issuer can refinance at a lower rate.

Rising interest rates may also cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities later than anticipated, forcing the Fund to keep its money invested at lower rates. Falling interest rates, however, generally cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities earlier than expected, forcing the Fund to reinvest the money at a lower interest rate.

Mutual funds that invest in debt securities have no real maturity. Instead, they calculate their weighted average maturity. This number is an average of the effective or anticipated maturity of each debt security held by the mutual fund, with the maturity of each security weighted by the percentage of its assets of the mutual fund it represents.

CREDIT RISK - The credit rating or financial condition of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer defaults or becomes unable to honor its financial obligations, the security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of an investment-grade security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal.

Although the Fund's U.S. government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. Obligations issued by some U.S. government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, while others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the government sponsored agency's own resources. As a result, investments in securities issued by government sponsored agencies that are not backed by the U.S. Treasury are subject to higher credit risk than those that are.

High yield, or "junk," bonds are highly speculative securities that are usually issued by smaller less credit worthy and/or highly leveraged (indebted) companies. Compared with investment-grade bonds, high yield bonds carry a greater degree of risk and are less likely to make payments of interest and principal. Market developments and the financial and business conditions of the corporation issuing these securities influences their price and liquidity more than changes in interest rates, when compared to investment-grade debt securities. Insufficient liquidity in the junk bond market may make it more difficult to dispose of junk bonds and may cause the Fund to experience sudden and substantial price declines. A lack of reliable, objective data or market quotations may make it more difficult to value junk bonds accurately.

INVESTMENTS IN INVESTMENT COMPANIES AND ETFS -- ETFs are pooled investment vehicles, such as registered investment companies and grantor trusts, whose shares are listed and traded on U.S. stock exchanges or otherwise traded in the over-the-counter market. To the extent the Fund invests in other investment companies, such as ETFs closed-end funds and other mutual funds, the Fund will be subject to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of the securities held by such other investment companies. As a shareholder of another investment company, the Fund relies on that investment company to achieve its investment objective. If the investment company fails to achieve its objective, the value of the Fund's investment could decline, which could adversely affect the Fund's performance. By investing in another investment company, Fund shareholders indirectly bear the Fund's proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the other investment company, in addition to the fees and expenses that Fund shareholders directly bear in connection with the Fund's own operations. The Fund does not intend to invest in other investment companies unless the Adviser believes that the potential benefits of the investment justify the payment of any additional fees or expenses. Federal securities laws impose limitations on the Fund's ability to invest in other investment companies.

Because closed-end funds and ETFs are listed on national stock exchanges and are traded like stocks listed on an exchange, their shares potentially may trade at a discount or premium. Investments in closed-end funds and ETFs are also subject to brokerage and other trading costs, which could result in greater expenses to the Fund. In addition, because the value of closed-end funds and ETF shares depends on the demand in the market, the Adviser may not be able to liquidate the Fund's holdings at the most optimal time, which could adversely affect Fund performance.

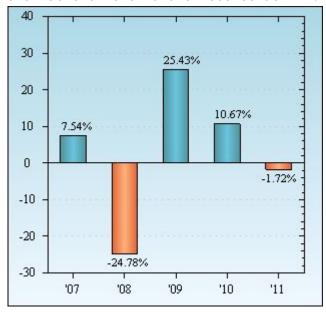
MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The Fund commenced operations after succeeding to the assets and operations of a common fund that was managed by Frost Bank (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to June 30, 2008 and has been adjusted to reflect expenses for Institutional Class Shares of the Fund. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is July 31, 2006 ("Performance Start Date").

Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.comor by calling 1-877-71-FROST.



BEST QUARTER 13.29% (06/30/2009) WORST QUARTER (11.43)% (12/31/2008)

The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Institutional Class Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 10.53%.

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

This table compares the Fund's Institutional Class Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to appropriate broad-based indices. After-tax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Average Annual Total Returns INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST STRATEGIC BALANCED FUND	Label	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception	Inception Date
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES	FUND RETURN BEFORE TAXES	(1.72%)	1.99%	3.32%	Jul. 31, 2006
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES After Taxes On Distributions	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS	(2.02%)	1.54%	none	Jul. 31, 2006
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES After Taxes On Distributions And Sales	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF FUND SHARES	(0.71%)	1.50%	none	Jul. 31, 2006
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES S&P 500 INDEX (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	S&P 500 INDEX (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES OR TAXES)	2.11%	(0.25%))1.89%	Jul. 31, 2006
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES MSCI ALL COUNTRY WORLD EX-US INDEX (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	MSCI ALL COUNTRY WORLD EX-US INDEX (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	(13.71%))(2.92%))(0.27%)	Jul. 31, 2006
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES BARCLAYS US AGGREGATE INDEX (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	BARCLAYS US AGGREGATE INDEX (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	7.84%	6.50%	6.70%	Jul. 31, 2006
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES 48/ 12/40 BLENDED INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	48/12/40 BLENDED INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	2.66%	2.59%	4.01%	Jul. 31, 2006

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | FROST KEMPNER MULTI-CAP DEEP VALUE EQUITY FUND

FROST KEMPNER MULTI-CAP DEEP VALUE EQUITY FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Kempner Multi-Cap Deep Value Equity Fund (the "Fund") seeks to generate a total pre-tax return, including capital growth and dividends, greater than the rate of inflation over a three-to-five year period.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Institutional Class Shares of the Fund.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

Annual Fund Operating Expenses FROST KEMPNER MULTI-CAP DEEP VALUE EQUITY FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES O 59%

Management Fees 0.59%
Other Expenses 0.19%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses 0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating
Expenses [1] 0.79%

[1] The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

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 maybe higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

Expense Example (USD \$)

1 3 5 10 YEAR YEARS YEARS YEARS

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST KEMPNER MULTI-CAP DEEP 81 VALUE EQUITY FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES

252 439 978

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 24% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. The Fund invests primarily in common stocks, but may also invest in other types of equity securities, such as preferred stock, convertible securities, warrants, and real estate investment trusts ("REITs") or other similar publicly traded securities. The Fund may also purchase American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs").

In selecting securities for the Fund, the Fund's sub-adviser, Kempner Capital Management, Inc., ("KCM") utilizes a deep value style of investing in which it chooses securities that it believes are currently undervalued in the market but have earnings potential or other factors that make them attractive. The securities purchased are frequently out of favor with or have been ignored by the investment community market and thus provide the opportunity to purchase at prices significantly below their true value. KCM analyzes securities on an individual, bottom-up basis, to determine which securities can deliver capital appreciation and steady dividend earnings over the long-term. The Fund may invest in companies of all capitalizations.

KCM selects securities for the Fund's portfolio based on individual stocks rather than on industries or industry groups. KCM screens a universe of approximately 7,500 stocks to find companies which meet most of its criteria for price-earnings ratio (15X), projected 12-month earnings, price/cash flow multiple, price/book multiple and price less than or equal to 20% above the 52-week low. A dividend yield is required. KCM considers it unrealistic for it to be able to purchase a stock at its bottom, and as a result, KCM purchases securities for the Fund's portfolio gradually, averaging down. KCM also considers it unrealistic for it to be able to sell a stock at its highest price level, and as a result, KCM seeks to lock in reasonable returns when they are offered and generally sells gradually as an issue rises. PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

EQUITY RISK -- Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

SMALL- AND MID-CAPITALIZATION COMPANY RISK -- The small- and mid-capitalization companies in which the Fund may invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, these small- and mid-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, small- and mid-capitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over the counter or listed on an exchange.

FOREIGN COMPANY RISK -- Investing in foreign companies, whether through investments made in foreign markets or made through the purchase of ADRs, which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent an ownership in a foreign security, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. In addition, investments in foreign companies are generally denominated in a foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value of the Fund's investments. These currency movements may occur separately from, and in response to, events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. While ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

INVESTMENT STYLE RISK -- The Fund pursues a "value style" of investing. Value investing focuses on companies with stocks that appear undervalued in light of factors such as the company's earnings, book value, revenues or cash flow. If the Adviser's assessment of a company's value or prospects for exceeding earnings expectations or market conditions is wrong, the Fund could suffer losses or produce poor performance relative to other funds. In addition, "value stocks" can continue to be undervalued by the market for long periods of time.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the

individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

REIT RISK - REITs are pooled investment vehicles that own, and usually operate, incomeproducing real estate. REITs are susceptible to the risks associated with direct ownership
of real estate, such as: declines in property values; increases in property taxes, operating
expenses, rising interest rates or competition overbuilding; zoning changes; and losses from
casualty or condemnation. REITs typically incur fees that are separate from those of the
Fund. Accordingly, the Fund's investments in REITs will result in the layering of expenses,
such that shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the REITs' operating
expenses, in addition to paying Fund expenses.

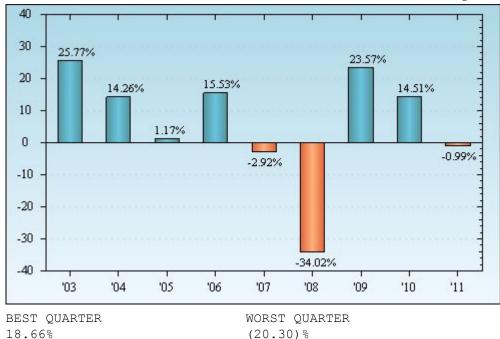
PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

(09/30/2009)

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The Fund commenced operations after succeeding to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank and sub-advised by KCM (the"Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008 and has been adjusted to reflect expenses for Institutional Class Shares of the Fund. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is July 31, 2002 ("Performance Start Date").

Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST.



The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Institutional Class Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 9.61%. AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

(12/31/2008)

This table compares the Fund's Institutional Class Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the S&P 500 Value Index and the Lipper Multi-Cap Value Funds Index. After-tax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Average Annual Total Returns INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST KEMPNER MULTI-CAP DEEP VALUE EQUITY FUND	Label	1 Year 5 Years Since Inception	Inception 1 Date
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES	FUND RETURN BEFORE TAXES	(0.99%)(2.15%)3.97%	Jul. 31, 2002
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES After Taxes On Distributions	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS	(1.27%) none none	Jul. 31, 2002
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES After Taxes On Distributions And Sales	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF FUND SHARES	(0.27%) none none	Jul. 31, 2002
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES S&P 500 VALUE INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	S&P 500 VALUE INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	(0.48%)(2.96%)5.36%	Jul. 31, 2002
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES LIPPER MULTI-CAP VALUE FUNDS INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	LIPPER MULTI-CAP VALUE FUNDS INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	(3.00%)(2.03%)5.16%	Jul. 31, 2002

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | FROST SMALL CAP EQUITY FUND

FROST SMALL CAP EQUITY FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Small Cap Equity Fund (the "Fund") seeks to maximize total return.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Institutional Class Shares of the Fund.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST SMALL CAP EQUITY FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES

Management Fees 0.93%
Other Expenses 0.19%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses 1.12%

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 maybe higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

Expense Example (USD \$)

1 3 5 10 YEAR YEARS YEARS YEARS

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST SMALL CAP EQUITY FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES

114 356 617 1,363

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 113% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of small-capitalization companies. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders.

The Fund intends to invest in companies that Cambiar Investors, LLC ("Cambiar"), the Fund's sub-adviser, believes are undervalued, profitable, and capable of generating significant cash flow. In managing the Fund, Cambiar will select value-oriented small-cap stocks for the Fund's portfolio. Value-oriented managers generally select stocks they believe are attractively valued in light of fundamental characteristics such as earnings, capital structure and/or return on invested capital.

In selecting investments for the Fund, Cambiar utilizes a bottom-up, research-focused investment philosophy that seeks to identify quality companies that are currently undervalued to their historical trading range, yet demonstrate catalysts not yet recognized by the market that could result in significant appreciation over a 1-2 year time horizon. While Cambiar may use various metrics in selecting securities for the Fund, a company must possess the following characteristics: attractive valuation, an identifiable performance catalyst(s) and material upside potential. In selecting investments for the Fund, Cambiar generally considers small-capitalization companies to be those companies with total market capitalizations less than \$3 billion at the time of initial purchase. In implementing its sell discipline, Cambiar sells stocks once a stock reaches its price target, when there is a decline in fundamentals, or the anticipated catalyst at purchase fails to materialize. Stocks may also be sold in favor of a more attractive investment opportunity. Cambiar will also trim a holding if it becomes an outsized position within the Fund's portfolio.

The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio securities to achieve its investment objective.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERINGS ("IPO") RISK -- The Fund may invest a portion of its assets in securities of companies offering shares in IPOs. IPOs may have a magnified performance impact on a fund with a small asset base. The impact of IPOs on the Fund's performance likely will decrease as the Fund's asset size increases, which could reduce the Fund's total returns. IPOs may not be consistently available to the Fund for investing. Because IPO shares frequently are volatile in price, the Fund may hold IPO shares for a very short period

of time. This may increase the turnover of the Fund's portfolio and may lead to increased expenses for the Fund, such as commissions and transaction costs. By selling IPO shares, the Fund may realize taxable gains it will subsequently distribute to shareholders. In addition, the market for IPO shares can be speculative and/or inactive for extended periods of time. The limited number of shares available for trading in some IPOs may make it more difficult for the Fund to buy or sell significant amounts of shares without an unfavorable impact on prevailing prices. Holders of IPO shares can be affected by substantial dilution in the value of their shares, by sales of additional shares and by concentration of control in existing management and principal shareholders.

EQUITY RISK -- Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

SMALL-CAPITALIZATION COMPANY RISK -- The small-capitalization companies in which the Fund may invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, these small-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, small-capitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over the counter or listed on an exchange.

ACTIVE TRADING RISK -- The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio securities to achieve its investment objective. Active trading may cause the Fund to incur increased costs, which can lower the actual return of the Fund. Active trading may also increase short-term gains and losses, which affect taxes that must be paid.

LIQUIDITY RISK -- Particular investments may be difficult to purchase or sell. The Fund may make investments that become less liquid in response to market developments or adverse investor perceptions, which may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may be unable to sell the illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price.

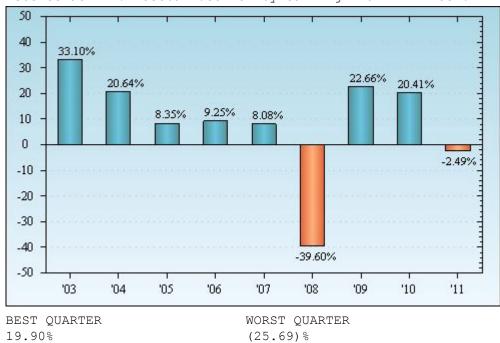
MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The Fund commenced operations after succeeding to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008 and has been adjusted to reflect expenses for Institutional Class Shares of the Fund. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is May 31, 2002 ("Performance Start Date").

Prior to February 1, 2010, the Fund employed a different investment strategy. Prior to June 29, 2010, the Fund was primarily managed by a different sub-adviser and prior to September 4, 2012 a portion of the Fund was managed by another sub-adviser. Therefore, the past performance shown below may have differed had the Fund's current investment strategy been in effect and had the current sub-adviser been primarily managing the Fund. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST.



(12/31/2011)

The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Institutional Class Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 6.74%. AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

(12/31/2008)

This table compares the Fund's Institutional Class Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Russell 2000 Index. After-tax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Average Annual Total Returns INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST SMALL CAP EQUITY FUND	Label	1 Year 5 Years	Since Inception	Inception Date
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES	FUND RETURN BEFORE TAXES	(2.49%)(1.23%)	4.20%	May 31, 2002
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES After Taxes On Distributions	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS	(7.21%) none	none	May 31, 2002
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES After Taxes On Distributions And Sales	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF FUND SHARES	(1.35%) none	none	May 31, 2002

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES RUSSELL 2000 INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES OR TAXES) RUSSELL 2000 INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES OR TAXES)

(4.18%) 0.15% 5.84%

May 31, 2002

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | FROST INTERNATIONAL EQUITY FUND

FROST INTERNATIONAL EQUITY FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost International Equity Fund (the "Fund") seeks to achieve long-term capital appreciation and current income.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Institutional Class Shares of the Fund.

SHAREHOLDER FEES (FEES PAID DIRECTLY FROM YOUR INVESTMENT)

Shareholder Fees

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST INTERNATIONAL EQUITY FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES

Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed if applicable)

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

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST INTERNATIONAL EQUITY FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES

Management Fees 0.93%
Other Expenses 0.21%
Tetal Assess Fees 1.149%

Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses 1.14%

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

Expense Example (USD \$)

1 3 5 10 YEAR YEARS YEARS YEARS

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST INTERNATIONAL EQUITY FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES

116 362 628 1,386

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 20% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of non-U.S. issuers. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders.

The Fund invests primarily in common stocks, but may also invest in other types of equity securities, such as preferred stock, convertible securities, warrants or other similar publicly traded securities. The Fund may also purchase American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs").

The Fund's investments are ordinarily diversified among regions, countries and currencies, as determined by its sub-adviser, Thornburg Investment Management Inc. ("Thornburg"). Thornburg intends to invest on an opportunistic basis when it believes there is intrinsic value. The Fund's principal focus will be on traditional or "basic" value stocks. However, the portfolio may include stocks that, in Thornburg's opinion, provide value in a broader or different context. The relative proportions of these different types of securities will vary over time. The Fund ordinarily invests in stocks that may be undervalued or reflect unfavorable market perceptions of company or industry fundamentals. The Fund may invest in companies of any size.

Debt securities will be considered for investment when Thornburg believes them to be more attractive than equity alternatives. The Fund may purchase debt securities of any maturity and quality. The Fund evaluates currency risk on a stock-by-stock basis. The Fund will hedge currency exposure utilizing forward contracts if deemed appropriate by the portfolio management team. Currency hedging, if utilized, is to protect the investment thesis for a given stock from being significantly undermined by dollar/foreign currency fluctuations when we perceive currency risk to be high.

Thornburg primarily uses individual company and industry analysis to make investment decisions. Value, for purposes of Thornburg's selection criteria, relates to both current and projected measures. Among the specific factors considered by Thornburg in identifying undervalued securities for inclusion in the Fund's portfolio are:

- o price/earnings ratio
- o price/book value
- o price/cash flow ratio
- o debt/capital ratio
- o dividend yield
- o security and consistency of revenue stream
- o undervalued assets
- o relative earnings growth potential
- o industry growth potential
- o industry leadership

- o dividend growth potential
- o franchise value
- o potential for favorable developments

The Fund typically makes equity investments in the following three types of companies:

BASIC VALUE companies which, in Thornburg's opinion, are financially sound companies o with well established businesses whose stock is selling at low valuations relative to the companies' net assets or potential earning power.

CONSISTENT EARNER companies when they are selling at valuations below historic norms. o Stocks in this category sometimes sell at premium valuations and sometimes at discount valuations. Generally, they show steady earnings and dividend growth.

EMERGING FRANCHISES are value-priced companies that in Thornburg's opinion are in the process of establishing a leading position in a product, service or market and which o Thornburg expects will grow, or continue to grow, at an above average rate. Under normal conditions, the proportion of the Fund invested in companies of this type will be less than the proportions of the Fund invested in basic value or consistent earner companies.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

EQUITY RISK -- Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

FOREIGN COMPANY RISK -- Investing in foreign companies, whether through investments made in foreign markets or made through the purchase of ADRs, which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent an ownership in a foreign security, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. In addition, investments in foreign companies are generally denominated in a foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value of the Fund's investments. These currency movements may occur separately from, and in response to, events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. While ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in the irrespective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

When the Fund invests in foreign fixed income securities, it will be subject to risks not typically associated with domestic securities. Foreign investments, especially investments in emerging markets, can be riskier and more volatile than investments in the United States.

Adverse political and economic developments or changes in the value of foreign currency can make it more difficult for the Fund to sell its securities and could reduce the value of your shares. Differences in tax and accounting standards and difficulties in obtaining information about foreign companies can negatively affect investment decisions. Unlike more established markets, emerging markets may have governments that are less stable, markets that are less liquid and economies that are less developed.

EMERGING MARKET SECURITIES RISK -- Investments in emerging markets securities are considered speculative and subject to heightened risks in addition to the general risks of investing in non-U.S. securities. Unlike more established markets, emerging markets may have governments that are less stable, markets that are less liquid and economies that are less developed. In addition, emerging markets securities may be subject to smaller market capitalization of securities markets, which may suffer periods of relative illiquidity; significant price volatility; restrictions on foreign investment; and possible restrictions on repatriation of investment income and capital. Furthermore, foreign investors may be required to register the proceeds of sales, and future economic or political crises could lead to price controls, forced mergers, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, seizure, nationalization or creation of government monopolies.

FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK -- Because non-U.S. securities are usually denominated in currencies other than the dollar, the value of the Fund's portfolio may be influenced by currency exchange rates and exchange control regulations. The currencies of emerging market countries may experience significant declines against the U.S. dollar, and devaluation may occur subsequent to investments in these currencies by the Fund. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had, and may continue to have, negative effects on the economies and securities markets of certain emerging market countries.

HEDGING RISK. The Fund may use forward currency contracts for hedging purposes. Hedging through the use of these instruments does not eliminate fluctuations in the underlying prices of the securities that the Fund owns or intends to purchase or sell. While entering into these instruments tends to reduce the risk of loss due to a decline in the value of the hedged asset, such instruments also limit any potential gain that may result from the increase in value of the asset. To the extent that the Fund engages in hedging strategies, there can be no assurance that such strategy will be effective or that there will be a hedge in place at any given time.

INTEREST RATE RISK - As with most funds that invest in debt securities, changes in interest rates are one of the most important factors that could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall.

Debt securities have a stated maturity date when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the bond. Some debt securities, known as callable bonds, may repay the principal earlier than the stated maturity date. Debt securities are most likely to be called when interest rates are falling because the issuer can refinance at a lower rate. Mutual funds that invest in debt securities have no real maturity. Instead, they calculate their weighted average maturity. This number is an average of the effective or anticipated maturity of each debt security held by the mutual fund, with the maturity of each security weighted by the percentage of its assets of the mutual fund it represents.

CREDIT RISK - The credit rating or financial condition of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer defaults or becomes unable to honor its financial obligations, the security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of an investment-grade security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal.

Although the Fund's U.S. government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. Obligations issued by some U.S. government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, while others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the government sponsored agency's own resources. As a result, investments in securities issued by government sponsored agencies that are not backed by the U.S. Treasury are subject to higher credit risk than those that are.

High yield, or "junk," bonds are highly speculative securities that are usually issued by smaller less credit worthy and/or highly leveraged (indebted) companies. Compared with investment-grade bonds, high yield bonds carry a greater degree of risk and are less likely to make payments of interest and principal. Market developments and the financial and business conditions of the corporation issuing these securities influences their price and liquidity more than changes in interest rates, when compared to investment-grade debt securities. Insufficient liquidity in the junk bond market may make it more difficult to dispose of junk bonds and may cause the Fund to experience sudden and substantial price declines. A lack of reliable, objective data or market quotations may make it more difficult to value junk bonds accurately.

INVESTMENT STYLE RISK -- The Fund pursues a "value style" of investing. Value investing focuses on companies with stocks that appear undervalued in light of factors such as the company's earnings, book value, revenues or cash flow. If Thornburg's assessment of a company's value or prospects for exceeding earnings expectations or market conditions is wrong, the Fund could suffer losses or produce poor performance relative to other funds. In addition, "value stocks"can continue to be undervalued by the market for long periods of time.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The Fund commenced operations after succeeding to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank and sub-advised by Thornburg and INVESCO Global Asset Management N.A. (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008 and has been adjusted to reflect expenses for Institutional Class Shares of the Fund. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is May 31, 2002 ("Performance Start Date"). Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.comor by calling 1-877-71-FROST.



22.57% (22.26)% (06/30/2009) (09/30/2011)

The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Institutional Class Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 10.08%.

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

This table compares the Fund's Institutional Class Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Morgan Stanley Capital International All Country World ex-U.S. Index ("MSCI ACWI ex-U.S. Index") and the Morgan Stanley Capital International Europe, Australasia, Far East Index ("MSCI EAFE Index"). After-tax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Returns after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund shares may be higher than before-tax returns when a net capital loss occurs upon the redemption of Fund shares.

Average Annual Total Returns INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST INTERNATIONAL EQUITY FUND	Label	1 Year 5 Years Since Inceptio	Inception n Date
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES	FUND RETURN BEFORE TAXES	(13.67%)(0.84%)6.33%	May 31, 2002
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES After Taxes On Distributions	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS	(13.55%) none none	May 31, 2002
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES After Taxes On Distributions And Sales	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF FUND SHARES	(8.56%) none none	May 31, 2002
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES MSCI ACWI EX-US INDEX RETURN	MSCI ACWI EX-U.S. INDEX	× (13.71%)(2.92%)6.24%	May 31, 2002

(REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR

FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES

MSCI EAFE INDEX RETURN

(REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR

FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

DEDUCTION FOR FEES,

EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

MSCI EAFE INDEX RETURN

(REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION (12 140/) (4 720/) 4 (1

FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR (12.14%)(4.72%)4.61%

May 31, 2002

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | FROST LOW DURATION BOND FUND

FROST LOW DURATION BOND FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Low Duration Bond Fund (the "Fund") seeks to maximize total return, consisting of income and capital appreciation, consistent with the preservation of principal.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Institutional Class Shares of the Fund.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

TAXES)

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST LOW DURATION BOND FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES

Management Fees 0.50%
Other Expenses 0.18%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses 0.68%

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

Expense Example (USD \$)

1 3 5 10 YEAR YEARS YEARS YEARS

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST LOW DURATION BOND FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES

69 218 379 847

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 73% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in fixed income securities. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. The Fund's emphasis is on total return with low volatility by investing primarily in shorter-term investment grade securities. Short-term bonds are considered more stable than longer-maturity bonds, but less stable than money market securities.

To achieve its objective, the Fund invests in a diversified mix of taxable fixed income securities. The Adviser actively manages the maturity of the Fund and purchases securities which will, on average, mature in less than 5 years. The Adviser actively manages the duration of the Fund and purchases securities such that the average weighted duration of the Fund's portfolio will typically range within plus or minus one year of the Barclays U.S. 1-5 Year Government Credit Index duration. The Fund seeks to maintain a low duration but may lengthen or shorten its duration within that range to reflect changes in the overall composition of the short-term investment-grade debt markets. Duration is a measure of a bond price's sensitivity to a given change in interest rates. Generally, the longer a bond's duration, the greater its price sensitivity to a change in interest rates. For example, the price of a bond with a duration of three years would be expected to fall approximately 3% if rates were to rise by one percentage point. The Adviser, in constructing and maintaining the Fund's portfolio, employs the following four primary strategies to varying degrees depending on its views of economic growth prospects, interest rate predictions and relative value assessments: interest rate positioning based on duration and yield curve position; asset category allocations; credit sector allocations relating to security ratings by the national ratings agencies; and individual security selection.

The Fund typically invests in the following U.S. dollar-denominated fixed income securities: U.S. Treasury securities; governmental agency debt; corporate debt; asset-backed securities; taxable municipal bonds; and, to a lesser extent, residential and commercial mortgage-backed securities. The Fund's fixed income investments are primarily of investment grade (rated in one of the four highest rating categories by at least one rating agency), but may at times include securities rated below investment grade (high yield or "junk" bonds). In addition, the Fund's fixed income securities may include unrated securities, if deemed by the Adviser to be of comparable quality to investment grade.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

MUNICIPAL ISSUERS RISK -- There may be economic or political changes that impact the ability of municipal issuers to repay principal and to make interest payments on municipal securities. Changes in the financial condition or credit rating of municipal issuers also may adversely affect the value of the Fund's municipal securities. Constitutional or legislative limits on borrowing by municipal issuers may result in reduced supplies of municipal securities. Moreover, certain municipal securities are backed only by a municipal issuer's ability to levy and collect taxes.

INTEREST RATE RISK - As with most funds that invest in debt securities, changes in interest rates are one of the most important factors that could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall.

The concept of duration is useful in assessing the sensitivity of a fixed income fund to interest rate movements, which are usually the main source of risk for most fixed-income funds. Duration measures price volatility by estimating the change in price of a debt security for a 1% change in its yield. For example, a duration of three years means the price of a debt security will change about 3% for every 1% change in its yield. Thus, the higher duration, the more volatile the security.

Debt securities have a stated maturity date when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the bond. Some debt securities, known as callable bonds, may repay the principal earlier than the stated maturity date. Debt securities are most likely to be called when interest rates are falling because the issuer can refinance at a lower rate.

Rising interest rates may also cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities later than anticipated, forcing the Fund to keep its money invested at lower rates. Falling interest rates, however, generally cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities earlier than expected, forcing the Fund to reinvest the money at a lower interest rate.

Mutual funds that invest in debt securities have no real maturity. Instead, they calculate their weighted average maturity. This number is an average of the effective or anticipated maturity of each debt security held by the mutual fund, with the maturity of each security weighted by the percentage of its assets of the mutual fund it represents.

CREDIT RISK - The credit rating or financial condition of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer defaults or becomes unable to honor its financial obligations, the security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of an investment-grade security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal.

Although the Fund's U.S. government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. Obligations issued by some U.S. government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, while others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the government sponsored agency's own resources. As a result, investments in securities issued by government sponsored agencies that are not backed by the U.S. Treasury are subject to higher credit risk than those that are.

High yield, or "junk," bonds are highly speculative securities that are usually issued by smaller less credit worthy and/or highly leveraged (indebted) companies. Compared with investment-grade bonds, high yield bonds carry a greater degree of risk and are less likely to make payments of interest and principal. Market developments and the financial and business conditions of the corporation issuing these securities influences their price and liquidity more than changes in interest rates, when compared to investment-grade debt securities. Insufficient liquidity in the junk bond market may make it more difficult to dispose of junk bonds and may cause the Fund to experience sudden and substantial price declines. A lack of reliable, objective data or market quotations may make it more difficult to value junk bonds accurately.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

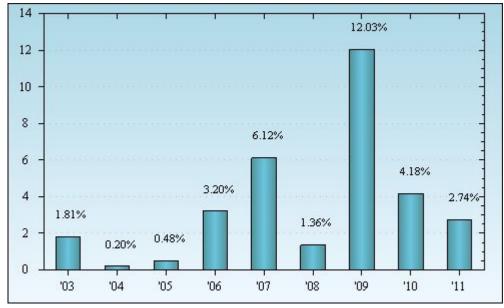
PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The Fund commenced operations after succeeding to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008 and has been adjusted to reflect expenses for Institutional Class Shares of the Fund. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor

Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is May 31, 2002 ("Performance Start Date").

Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST.



BEST QUARTER

WORST QUARTER

4.53%

(1.87)%

(06/30/2009)

(06/30/2004)

The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Institutional Class Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 3.82%.

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

This table compares the Fund's Institutional Class Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Barclays U.S. 1-5 Year Government/Credit Index. After-tax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Average Annual Total Returns INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST LOW DURATION BOND FUND

Label

1 5 Since Inception Year Years Inception Date

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES

FUND RETURN BEFORE TAXES 2.74% 5.22% 3.84%

May 31, 2002

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES After Taxes On Distributions	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS	1.65% none	none	May 31, 2002
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES After Taxes On Distributions And Sales	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF FUND SHARES	2.05% none	none	May 31, 2002
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES BARCLAYS U.S. 1-5 YEAR GOVERNMENT/CREDIT INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	BARCLAYS U.S. 1-5 YEAR GOVERNMENT/CREDIT INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	3.14% 4.84%	%4.26%	May 31, 2002

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | FROST TOTAL RETURN BOND FUND

FROST TOTAL RETURN BOND FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Total Return Bond Fund (the "Fund") seeks to maximize total return, consisting of income and capital appreciation, consistent with the preservation of principal.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Institutional Class Shares of the Fund.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST TOTAL RETURN BOND FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES

Management Fees 0.50%
Other Expenses 0.16%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses [1] 0.66%

[1] The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses of less than 0.01%.

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

Expense Example (USD \$)

1 3 5 10 YEAR YEARS YEARS YEARS

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST TOTAL RETURN BOND FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES

67 211 368 822

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 61% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in fixed income securities. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders.

The Adviser actively manages the duration of the Fund and purchases securities such that the average weighted duration of the Fund's portfolio will typically range within plus or minus three years of the Fund benchmark's duration. The Adviser, in constructing and maintaining the Fund's portfolio, employs the following four primary strategies to varying degrees depending on its views of economic growth prospects, interest rate predictions and relative value assessments: interest rate positioning based on duration and yield curve positioning; asset category allocations; credit sector allocations relating to security ratings by the national ratings agencies; and individual security selection. The "total return" sought by the Fund consists of income earned on the Fund's investments, plus capital appreciation, if any, which generally arises from decreases in interest rates or improving credit fundamentals for a particular sector or security.

The Fund typically invests in the following U.S. dollar-denominated fixed income securities: U.S. Treasury securities; governmental agency debt; corporate debt; asset-backed securities; taxable municipal bonds; collateralized mortgage obligations ("CMO's") and residential and commercial mortgage-backed securities. The Fund's fixed income investments focus primarily on investment grade securities (rated in one of the four highest rating categories by a rating agency), but may at times include securities rated below investment grade (high yield or "junk" bonds). In addition, the Fund's fixed income securities may include unrated securities, if deemed by the Adviser to be of comparable quality to investment grade.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

INTEREST RATE RISK - As with most funds that invest in debt securities, changes in interest rates are one of the most important factors that could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall.

The concept of duration is useful in assessing the sensitivity of a fixed income fund to interest rate movements, which are usually the main source of risk for most fixed-income funds. Duration measures price volatility by estimating the change in price of a debt security for a 1% change in its yield. For example, a duration of five years means the price of a debt security will change about 5% for every 1% change in its yield. Thus, the higher duration, the more volatile the security.

Debt securities have a stated maturity date when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the bond. Some debt securities, known as callable bonds, may repay the principal earlier than the stated maturity date. Debt securities are most likely to be called when interest rates are falling because the issuer can refinance at a lower rate.

Rising interest rates may also cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities later than anticipated, forcing the Fund to keep its money invested at lower rates. Falling interest rates, however, generally cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities earlier than expected, forcing the Fund to reinvest the money at a lower interest rate.

Mutual funds that invest in debt securities have no real maturity. Instead, they calculate their weighted average maturity. This number is an average of the effective or anticipated maturity of each debt security held by the mutual fund, with the maturity of each security weighted by the percentage of its assets of the mutual fund it represents.

CREDIT RISK - The credit rating or financial condition of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer defaults or becomes unable to honor its financial obligations, the security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of an investment-grade security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal.

Although the Fund's U.S. government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. Obligations issued by some U.S. government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, while others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the government sponsored agency's own resources. As a result, investments in securities issued by government sponsored agencies that are not backed by the U.S. Treasury are subject to higher credit risk than those that are.

High yield, or "junk," bonds are highly speculative securities that are usually issued by smaller less credit worthy and/or highly leveraged (indebted) companies. Compared with investment-grade bonds, high yield bonds carry a greater degree of risk and are less likely to make payments of interest and principal. Market developments and the financial and business conditions of the corporation issuing these securities influences their price and liquidity more than changes in interest rates, when compared to investment-grade debt securities. Insufficient liquidity in the junk bond market may make it more difficult to dispose of junk bonds and may cause the Fund to experience sudden and substantial price declines. A lack of reliable, objective data or market quotations may make it more difficult to value junk bonds accurately.

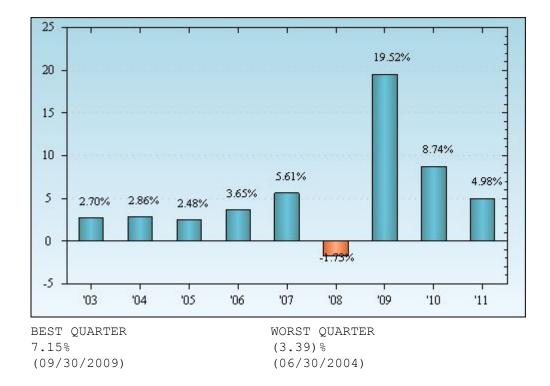
MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The Fund commenced operations after succeeding to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008 and has been adjusted to reflect expenses for Institutional Class Shares of the Fund. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is May 31, 2002 ("Performance Start Date").

Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST.



The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Institutional Class Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 8.48%. AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

This table compares the Fund's Institutional Class Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index. After-tax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Average Annual Total Returns INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST TOTAL RETURN BOND FUND	Label	1 5 Since Year Years Inception	Inception 1 Date
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES	FUND RETURN BEFORE TAXES	4.98%7.20%5.89%	May 31, 2002
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES After Taxes On Distributions	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS	3.13% none none	May 31, 2002
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES After Taxes On Distributions And Sales	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF FUND SHARES	3.31% none none	May 31, 2002
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES BARCLAYS U.S. AGGREGATE BOND INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO	BARCLAYS U.S. AGGREGATE BOND INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION	7.84% 6.50% 5.72%	May 31, 2002

DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | FROST MUNICIPAL BOND FUND

FROST MUNICIPAL BOND FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Municipal Bond Fund (the "Fund") seeks to provide a consistent level of current income exempt from federal income tax with a secondary emphasis on maximizing total return through capital appreciation.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Institutional Class Shares of the Fund.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

Annual Fund Operating Expenses INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST MUNICIPAL BOND FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES

Management Fees0.50%Other Expenses0.20%Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses0.03%Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses [1] 0.73%

[1] The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

Expense Example (USD \$)

1 3 5 10 YEAR YEARS YEARS YEARS

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST MUNICIPAL BOND FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES

75 233 406 906

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 8% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in municipal securities that generate income exempt from federal income tax, but not necessarily the federal alternative minimum tax ("AMT"). These securities include securities of municipal issuers located in Texas as well as in other states, territories and possessions of the United States. This investment policy may not be changed without shareholder approval. The Fund may invest more than 25% of its total assets in bonds of issuers in Texas.

The Adviser considers the relative yield, maturity and availability of various types of municipal bonds and the general economic outlook in determining whether to over- or underweight a specific type of municipal bond in the Fund's portfolio. Duration adjustments are made relative to the Barclays Municipal Bond Index. The Adviser, in constructing and maintaining the Fund's portfolio, employs the following four primary strategies to varying degrees depending on its views of economic growth prospects, interest rate predictions and relative value assessments: interest rate positioning based on duration and yield curve positioning, with a typical range of three years; asset category allocations; credit sector allocations relating to security ratings by the national ratings agencies; and individual security selection.

Securities will be considered for sale in the event of or in anticipation of a credit downgrade; to effect a change in duration or sector weighting of the Fund; to realize an aberration in a security's valuation; or when the Adviser otherwise deems appropriate.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

MUNICIPAL ISSUERS RISK -- There may be economic or political changes that impact the ability of municipal issuers to repay principal and to make interest payments on municipal securities. Changes in the financial condition or credit rating of municipal issuers also may adversely affect the value of the Fund's municipal securities. Constitutional or legislative limits on borrowing by municipal issuers may result in reduced supplies of municipal securities. Moreover, certain municipal securities are backed only by a municipal issuer's ability to levy and collect taxes.

STATE-SPECIFIC RISK -- The Fund is subject to the risk that the economy of the states in which it invests, and the revenues underlying state municipal bonds, may decline. Investing primarily in a single state means that the Fund is more exposed to negative political or economic factors in that state than a fund that invests more widely.

INTEREST RATE RISK - As with most funds that invest in debt securities, changes in interest rates are one of the most important factors that could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall.

The concept of duration is useful in assessing the sensitivity of a fixed income fund to interest rate movements, which are usually the main source of risk for most fixed-income funds. Duration measures price volatility by estimating the change in price of a debt security for a 1% change in its yield. For example, a duration of five years means the price of a debt security will change about 5% for every 1% change in its yield. Thus, the higher duration, the more volatile the security.

Debt securities have a stated maturity date when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the bond. Some debt securities, known as callable bonds, may repay the principal earlier than the stated maturity date. Debt securities are most likely to be called when interest rates are falling because the issuer can refinance at a lower rate.

Rising interest rates may also cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities later than anticipated, forcing the Fund to keep its money invested at lower rates. Falling interest rates, however, generally cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities earlier than expected, forcing the Fund to reinvest the money at a lower interest rate.

Mutual funds that invest in debt securities have no real maturity. Instead, they calculate their weighted average maturity. This number is an average of the effective or anticipated maturity of each debt security held by the mutual fund, with the maturity of each security weighted by the percentage of its assets of the mutual fund it represents.

CREDIT RISK - The credit rating or financial condition of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer defaults or becomes unable to honor its financial obligations, the security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of an investment-grade security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal.

Although the Fund's U.S. government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. Obligations issued by some U.S. government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, while others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the government sponsored agency's own resources. As a result, investments in securities issued by government sponsored agencies that are not backed by the U.S. Treasury are subject to higher credit risk than those that are.

High yield, or "junk," bonds are highly speculative securities that are usually issued by smaller less credit worthy and/or highly leveraged (indebted) companies. Compared with investment-grade bonds, high yield bonds carry a greater degree of risk and are less likely to make payments of interest and principal. Market developments and the financial and business conditions of the corporation issuing these securities influences their price and liquidity more than changes in interest rates, when compared to investment-grade debt securities. Insufficient liquidity in the junk bond market may make it more difficult to dispose of junk bonds and may cause the Fund to experience sudden and substantial price declines. A lack of reliable, objective data or market quotations may make it more difficult to value junk bonds accurately.

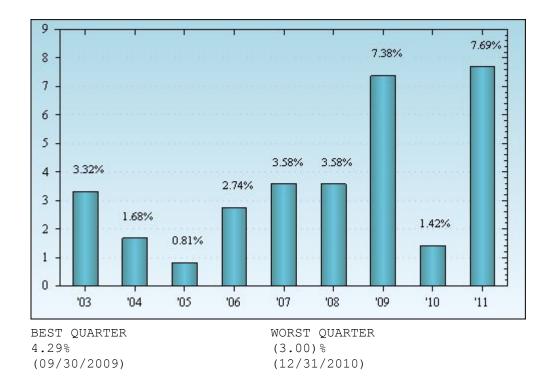
MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The Fund commenced operations after succeeding to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008 and has been adjusted to reflect expenses for Institutional Class Shares of the Fund. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is May 31, 2002 ("Performance Start Date").

Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST.



The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Institutional Class Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 3.99%.

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

This table compares the Fund's Institutional Class Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Barclays Municipal Bond Index. After-tax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Average Annual Total Returns INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST MUNICIPAL BOND FUND	Label	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception	Inception Date
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES	FUND RETURN BEFORE TAXES	7.69%	4.70%	3.84%	May 31, 2002
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES After Taxes On Distributions	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS	7.62%	none	none	May 31, 2002
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES After Taxes On Distributions And Sales	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF FUND SHARES	6.23%	none	none	May 31, 2002
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES BARCLAYS MUNICIPAL BOND INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	BARCLAYS MUNICIPAL BOND INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	10.70%	5.22%	5.23%	May 31, 2002

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | FROST KEMPNER TREASURY AND INCOME FUND

FROST KEMPNER TREASURY AND INCOME FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Kempner Treasury and Income Fund (the "Fund") seeks to provide current income consistent with the preservation of capital.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Institutional Class Shares of the Fund.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

Annual Fund Operating Expenses INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST KEMPNER TREASURY AND INCOME FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES 0.35%

Management Fees 0.35%
Other Expenses 0.32%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses 0.04%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses [1] 0.71%

[1] The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

Expense Example (USD \$)

1 3 5 10 YEAR YEARS YEARS YEARS

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST KEMPNER TREASURY AND INCOME FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES

73 227 395

883

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 0% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in full faith and credit U.S. Treasury obligations. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. In selecting investments for the Fund, the Fund's sub-adviser, Kempner Capital Management, Inc. ("KCM"), tries to increase income without adding undue risk by analyzing yields. The Fund's investments include Treasury bonds, Treasury notes, Treasury Inflated Protection Securities and short-term U.S. government money market funds. In evaluating a security for the Fund's portfolio, KCM considers, among other factors, the security's interest rate, yield and maturity. KCM actively manages the maturity of the Fund and its portfolio to maximize the Fund's yield based on current market interest rates and KCM's outlook on the market.

The Fund may invest in full faith and credit money market instruments. The percentage of the Fund invested in such holdings varies depending on various factors, including market

conditions. Consistent with preservation of capital, a larger percentage of the Fund's net assets may be invested in cash or money market instruments in order to provide capital and reduce the magnitude of loss in a period of falling market prices.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

INTEREST RATE RISK - As with most funds that invest in debt securities, changes in interest rates are one of the most important factors that could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall. Rising interest rates may also cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities later than anticipated, forcing the Fund to keep its money invested at lower rates. Falling interest rates, however, generally cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities earlier than expected, forcing the Fund to reinvest the money at a lower interest rate.

The concept of duration is useful in assessing the sensitivity of a fixed income fund to interest rate movements, which are the main source of risk for most fixed-income funds. Duration measures price volatility by estimating the change in price of a debt security for a 1% change in its yield. For example, duration of five years means the price of a debt security will change about 5% for every 1% change in its yield. Thus, the higher duration, the more volatile the security.

Debt securities have a stated maturity date when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the bond. Some debt securities, known as callable bonds, may repay the principal earlier than the stated maturity date. Debt securities are most likely to be called when interest rates are falling because the issuer can refinance at a lower rate. Mutual funds that invest in debt securities have no real maturity. Instead, they calculate their weighted average maturity. This number is an average of the effective or anticipated maturity of each debt security held by the mutual fund, with the maturity of each security weighted by the percentage of its assets of the mutual fund it represents.

CREDIT RISK - The credit rating or financial condition of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer defaults or becomes unable to honor its financial obligations, the security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of an investment-grade security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal.

Although the Fund's U.S. government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. Obligations issued by some U.S. government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, while others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the government sponsored agency's own resources. As a result, investments in securities issued by government sponsored agencies that are not backed by the U.S. Treasury are subject to higher credit risk than those that are.

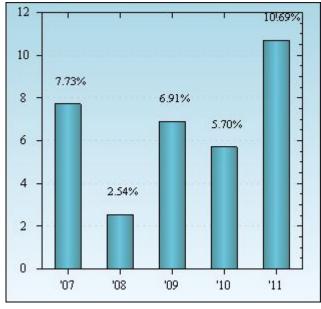
MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The Fund commenced operations after succeeding to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank and sub-advised by KCM (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008 and has been adjusted to reflect expenses for Institutional Class Shares of the Fund. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is November 30, 2006 ("Performance Start Date").

Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST.



BEST QUARTER 4.51% (06/30/2010)

WORST QUARTER (1.29)% (12/31/2010)

The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Institutional Class Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 3.04%.

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

This table compares the Fund's Institutional Class Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Barclays Treasury Bond Index. After-tax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Average Annual Total Returns INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST KEMPNER TREASURY AND INCOME FUND	Label	1 Year 5 Since Years Inception	Inception 1 Date
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES	FUND RETURN BEFORE TAXES	10.69% 6.68% 6.21%	Nov. 30, 2006
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES After Taxes On Distributions	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS	10.53% none none	Nov. 30, 2006
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES After Taxes On Distributions And Sales	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF FUND SHARES	8.15% none none	Nov. 30, 2006
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES BARCLAYS TREASURY BOND INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	BARCLAYS TREASURY BOND INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	9.81% 6.81% 6.52%	Nov. 30, 2006

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | FROST MID CAP EQUITY FUND

FROST MID CAP EQUITY FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Mid Cap Equity Fund (the "Fund") seeks to maximize long-term capital appreciation. FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Institutional Class Shares of the Fund.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST MID CAP EQUITY FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES

Management Fees 0.90%
Other Expenses 0.36%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses [1] 1.26%

[1] The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses of less than 0.01%.

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

Expense Example (USD \$)

1 3 5 10 YEAR YEARS YEARS YEARS

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST MID CAP EQUITY FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES

128 400 692 1,523

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 108% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of mid-capitalization companies. This investment strategy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. The Fund considers mid- capitalization companies to be those companies with total market capitalizations between \$2 billion and \$15 billion at the time of initial purchase.

The equity securities in which the Fund may invest include common stocks, preferred stocks, convertible securities, rights and warrants. Preferred stocks are units of ownership in a company that normally have preference over common stock in the payment of dividends and the liquidation of the company. Convertible securities are securities that may be exchanged for, converted into, or exercised to acquire a predetermined number of shares of the company's common stock at the holder's option during a specified time period. A right is a privilege granted to existing shareholders of a company to subscribe to shares of a new issue of common stock before it is issued. Warrants are securities that are usually issued together with a debt security or preferred stock that give the holder the right to buy a proportionate amount of common stock at a specified price.

The Fund intends to invest in companies that the Fund's sub-adviser, Luther King Capital Management Corporation ("LKCM"), believes are likely to have above-average growth in revenue, above-average earnings and/or the potential for above-average capital appreciation. In selecting investments for the Fund, LKCM performs analyses of financial and fundamental criteria to identify high-quality companies, focusing on the following characteristics:

- o Consistently high profitability;
- o Strong balance sheets;
- o Competitive advantages;
- o High and/or improving financial returns;
- o Free cash flow;
- o Reinvestment opportunities; and
- o Prominent market share positions.

The Fund does not sell stocks simply because they are no longer within LKCM's capitalization range used for the initial purchase.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

EQUITY RISK -- Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

MID-CAPITALIZATION COMPANY RISK -- The mid-capitalization companies in which the Fund invests may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, these mid-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, mid-capitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over-the-counter or listed on an exchange.

CONVERTIBLE SECURITIES RISK -- The value of a convertible security is influenced by changes in interest rates (with investment value declining as interest rates increase and increase as interest rates decline) and the credit standing of the issuer. The price of a convertible security will also normally vary in some proportion to changes in the price of the underlying common stock because of the conversion or exercise feature.

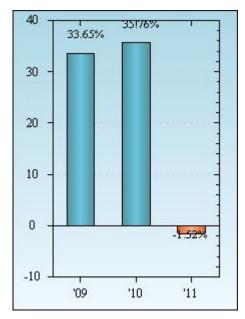
PREFERRED STOCK RISK -- Preferred stocks are sensitive to interest rate changes, and are also subject to equity risk, which is the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. The rights of preferred stocks on the distribution of a company's assets in the event of a liquidation are generally subordinate to the rights associated with a company's debt securities.

RIGHTS AND WARRANTS RISK -- The purchase of rights or warrants involves the risk that the Fund could lose the purchase value of a right or warrant if the right to subscribe to additional shares is not executed prior to the right's or warrant's expiration. Also, the purchase of rights and/or warrants involves the risk that the effective price paid for the right and/or warrant added to the subscription price of the related security may exceed the value of the subscribed security's market price such as when there is no movement in the level of the underlying security.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 year and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST.



BEST QUARTER 18.83% (09/30/2009)

WORST QUARTER (21.10)% (09/30/2011)

The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Institutional Class Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 10.05%. AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

This table compares the Fund's Institutional Class Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Russell Midcap Index and the Russell 2500 Index.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Average Annual Total Returns INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST MID CAP EQUITY FUND	Label	1 Year Since Inception	Inception Date
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES	FUND RETURN BEFORE TAXES	(1.52%) 3.54%	Apr. 25, 2008
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES After Taxes On Distributions	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS	(1.81%)3.45%	Apr. 25, 2008
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES After Taxes On Distributions And Sales	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF FUND SHARES	(0.62%) 3.02%	Apr. 25, 2008
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES RUSSELL MIDCAP INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	RUSSELL MIDCAP INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	^[1] (1.55%)1.52% ^[2]	Apr. 25, 2008
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES RUSSELL 2500 INDEX RETURN	RUSSELL 2500 INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION	[1](2.51%)2.60% [2]	Apr. 25, 2008

FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

- [1] The Fund has changed its primary benchmark from the Russell 2500 Index to the Russell Midcap Index because the Fund's adviser and sub-adviser believe that the Russell Midcap Index is more representative of the type of securities in which the Fund invests.
- [2] Return shown is from April 30, 2008.

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | FROST NATURAL RESOURCES FUND

FROST NATURAL RESOURCES FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Natural Resources Fund (the "Fund") seeks long-term capital growth with a secondary goal of current income.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

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

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

Annual Fund Operating Expenses INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST NATURAL RESOURCES FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES

Management Fees 0.80%
Other Expenses 0.62%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses 0.05%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses [1] 1.47%

[1] The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

Expense Example (USD \$)

1 3 5 10 YEAR YEARS YEARS YEARS

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST NATURAL RESOURCES FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES

150 465 803 1,757

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in

the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the period from the commencement of the Fund's operations (September 27, 2011) through the end of its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 49% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

In seeking to achieve its objectives, the Fund, under normal circumstances, invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in securities of companies in natural resources industries. Companies in natural resources industries include: (i) companies that Frost Investment Advisors, LLC (the "Adviser"), the Fund's adviser, considers to be engaged, either directly or indirectly, in the exploration, discovery, development, production, marketing or distribution of natural resources; the development of proprietary technologies for the production or efficient utilization of natural resources; or the provision of related supplies or services; and (ii) to the extent not included in the foregoing, those industries that comprise the S&P North American Natural Resources Index. Within natural resources industries, the Adviser anticipates that the Fund will generally invest a significant portion of its assets in the energy sector. Examples of natural resources include:

- ENERGY -- such as companies engaged in the exploration and production of energy sources, as well as companies involved with energy equipment and services, drillers, refiners, storage transportation, utilities, coal.
- o ALTERNATIVE ENERGY -- such as solar, nuclear, wind and fuel cell companies.
- INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS -- such as chemical, building material, cement, aggregate, associated machinery and transport companies.
- o FOREST PRODUCTS -- such as timber and paper companies.
- BASE METALS -- such as companies engaged in the exploration, mining, processing, fabrication, o marketing or distribution of copper, iron ore, nickel, steel, aluminum, rare earth minerals and molybdenum.
- SPECIALTY METALS -- such as companies engaged in the exploration, mining, processing, fabrication, marketing or distribution of titanium-based alloys and zirconium.
- PRECIOUS METALS -- such as companies engaged in the exploration, mining, processing, fabrication, marketing or distribution of gold, silver, diamonds and platinum.
- AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS -- such as companies engaged in producing, processing and distributing seeds, fertilizers and water.

The Fund generally invests in equity securities of domestic and foreign, including emerging market, natural resources companies. The equity securities in which the Fund may invest include common stocks, preferred stocks, American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs"), convertible securities, warrants and rights, and master limited partnerships ("MLPs"). In addition, the Fund may also invest in exchange-traded funds, exchange-traded notes and other exchange-traded

products to gain exposure to certain segments of the natural resources market. The Fund may invest in securities of issuers with any market capitalization.

The Adviser combines fundamental analysis and quantitative screening to select securities for the Fund's portfolio. In particular, the Adviser focuses on companies with desirable growth and value attributes. These attributes will include but not be exclusive to the following: attractive debt adjusted production growth per share; prospects for above average growth in earnings or cash flow per share; an ability to generate high returns on invested capital throughout an investment cycle; asset quality greater than peers; efficient capital allocation; management strength; favorable relative price/earnings, price/book and price/cash flow ratios; and trading at a discount to intrinsic value. In addition, the Adviser considers the availability of specific natural resources and the relative value of those resources given changing supply/demand dynamics in the market. The Adviser may sell a security when the security reaches a specified value or the Adviser's original investment rationale is no longer considered valid.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risk factors affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

EQUITY RISK -- The Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

CONCENTRATION RISK -- Due to the Fund's concentration in securities of companies in the natural resources industries, events that affect the natural resources industries will have a greater effect on the Fund than they would on a fund that is more widely diversified among a number of unrelated industries. Such factors include warehousing and delivery constraints, changes in supply and demand dynamics, a potential lack of fungibility, weather, monetary and currency exchange processes, domestic and foreign political and economic events and policies, disease, technological developments, and changes in interest rates. In addition, certain natural resources sub-sectors are subject to greater governmental regulation than are other industries; therefore, changes in tax and other government regulations may be more likely to adversely affect the Fund.

INVESTMENTS IN INVESTMENT COMPANIES AND OTHER POOLED VEHICLES -- To the extent the Fund invests in other investment companies, such as exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), closed-end funds and other mutual funds, the Fund will be subject to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of the securities held by such other investment companies. Such risks are described below. As a shareholder of another investment company, the Fund relies on that investment company to achieve its investment objective. If the investment company fails to achieve its objective, the value of the Fund's investment could decline, which could adversely affect the Fund's performance. By investing in another investment company, Fund shareholders indirectly bear the Fund's proportionate share of the

fees and expenses of the other investment company, in addition to the fees and expenses that Fund shareholders directly bear in connection with the Fund's own operations. The Fund does not intend to invest in other investment companies unless the Adviser believes that the potential benefits of the investment justify the payment of any additional fees or expenses. Federal securities laws impose limitations on the Fund's ability to invest in other investment companies.

Because closed-end funds and ETFs are listed on national stock exchanges and are traded like stocks listed on an exchange, their shares potentially may trade at a discount or premium. Investments in closed-end funds and ETFs are also subject to brokerage and other trading costs, which could result in greater expenses to the Fund. In addition, because the value of closed-end funds and ETF shares depends on the demand in the market, the Adviser may not be able to liquidate the Fund's holdings at the most optimal time, which could adversely affect Fund performance.

INVESTMENTS IN ETNS -- An exchange-traded note ("ETN") is a debt security of an issuer that is listed and traded on U.S. stock exchanges or otherwise traded in the over-the-counter market. Similar to other debt securities, ETNs tend to have a maturity date and are backed only by the credit of the issuer. ETNs are designed to provide investors access to the returns of various market benchmarks, such as a securities index, currency or investment strategy, less fees and expenses. The value of an ETN may be influenced by time to maturity, level of supply and demand for the ETN, volatility and lack of liquidity in the underlying market, changes in the applicable interest rates, and changes in the issuer's credit rating and economic, legal, political or geographic events that affect the referenced market. It is expected that the issuer's credit rating will be investment grade at the time of investment, however, the credit rating may be revised or withdrawn at any time and there is no assurance that a credit rating will remain in effect for any given time period. If a rating agency lowers the issuer's credit rating, the value of the ETN will decline and a lower credit rating reflects a greater risk that the issuer will default on its obligation. When the Fund invests in ETNs, it will bear its proportionate share of any fees and expenses associated with investment in such securities. Such fees reduce the amount of return on investment at maturity or upon redemption. There may be restrictions on the Fund's right to redeem its investment in an ETN, which are meant to be held until maturity. There are no periodic interest payments for ETNs, and principal is not protected. As is the case with ETFs, an investor could lose some of or the entire amount invested in ETNs. The Fund's decision to sell its ETN holdings may be limited by the availability of a secondary market.

FOREIGN COMPANY RISK -- Investing in foreign companies, whether through investments made in foreign markets or made through the purchase of American Depository Receipts ("ADRs"), which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent an ownership in a foreign security, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. In addition, investments in foreign companies are generally denominated in a foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value of the Fund's investments. These currency movements may occur separately from, and in response to, events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. While ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

EMERGING MARKET SECURITIES RISK -- Investments in emerging markets securities are considered speculative and subject to heightened risks in addition to the general risks of investing in non-U.S. securities. Unlike more established markets, emerging markets may have governments that are less stable, markets that are less liquid and economies that are less developed. In addition, emerging markets securities may be subject to smaller market capitalization of securities markets, which may suffer periods of relative illiquidity; significant price volatility; restrictions on foreign investment; and possible restrictions on repatriation of investment income and capital. Furthermore, foreign investors may be required to register the proceeds of sales, and future economic or political crises could lead to price controls, forced mergers, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, seizure, nationalization or creation of government monopolies.

FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK -- Because non-U.S. securities are usually denominated in currencies other than the dollar, the value of the Fund's portfolio may be influenced by currency exchange rates and exchange control regulations. The currencies of emerging market countries may experience significant declines against the U.S. dollar, and devaluation may occur subsequent to investments in these currencies by the Fund. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had, and may continue to have, negative effects on the economies and securities markets of certain emerging market countries.

SMALL- AND MID-CAPITALIZATION COMPANY RISK -- Small- and mid-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, these small- and mid-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, small- and mid-cap stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over-the-counter or listed on an exchange.

MLP RISK -- MLPs are limited partnerships in which the ownership units are publicly traded. MLP units are registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") and are freely traded on a securities exchange or in the over-the-counter market. MLPs often own several properties or businesses (or own interests) that are related to oil and gas industries or other natural resources, but they also may finance other projects. To the extent that an MLP's interests are all in a particular industry, the MLP will be negatively impacted by economic events adversely impacting that industry. The risks of investing in a MLP are generally those involved in investing in a partnership as opposed to a corporation. For example, state law governing partnerships is often less restrictive than state law governing corporations. Accordingly, there may be fewer protections afforded to investors in a MLP than investors in a corporation; for example, investors in MLPs may have limited voting rights or be liable under certain circumstances for amounts greater than the amount of their investment. In addition, MLPs may be subject to state taxation in certain jurisdictions which will have the effect of reducing the amount of income paid by the MLP to its investors.

COMMODITY RISK -- Exposure to the commodities markets, through a company or an ETF, may subject the Fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. Commodities are subject to substantial price fluctuations over short periods of time and may be affected by unpredictable economic, political and environmental events.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The Fund commenced operations on September 27, 2011 and therefore does not have performance history for a full calendar year. Once the Fund has completed a full calendar year of operations, a bar chart and table will be included that will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the variability of the Fund's return based on net assets and comparing the Fund's performance to a broad measure of market performance.

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | FROST LOW DURATION MUNICIPAL BOND FUND

FROST LOW DURATION MUNICIPAL BOND FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Low Duration Municipal Bond Fund (the "Fund") seeks to provide a consistent level of current income exempt from federal income tax with a secondary emphasis on maximizing total return.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Institutional Class Shares of the Fund.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

Annual Fund Operating Expenses	INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE		
	FROST LOW DURATION MUNICIPAL BOND FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES		

Management Fees 0.50%
Other Expenses 0.27%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses 0.03%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses [1] 0.80%

[1] The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

Expense Example (USD \$)

1 3 5 10 YEAR YEARS YEARS YEARS

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST LOW DURATION MUNICIPAL 82 BOND FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES

255 444 990

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 14% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, at the time of initial purchase, in municipal securities that generate income exempt from federal income tax, but not necessarily the federal alternative minimum tax ("AMT"). These securities include securities of municipal issuers located in Texas as well as in other states, territories and possessions of the United States. This investment policy may not be changed without shareholder approval.

The Fund primarily invests in securities that are of investment grade (rated in one of the four highest rating categories). The Fund may invest more than 25% of its total assets in bonds of issuers in Texas. The Adviser actively manages the portfolio, as well as the maturity of the Fund, and purchases securities which will, on average, mature in less than five years. The Fund tends to have an average duration within plus or minus one year of the Barclays Three-Year Municipal Bond Index. The Fund seeks to maintain a low duration, but may lengthen or shorten its duration within its target range to reflect changes in the overall composition of the short-term investment-grade debt markets. Duration is a measure of a bond price's sensitivity to a given change in interest rates. Generally, the longer a bond's duration, the greater its price sensitivity to a change in interest rates. For example, the price of a bond with a duration of three years would be expected to fall approximately 3% if rates were to rise by one percentage point.

The Adviser, in constructing and maintaining the Fund's portfolio, employs the following four primary strategies to varying degrees depending on its views of economic growth prospects, interest rate predictions and relative value assessments: interest rate positioning based on duration and yield curve positioning; asset category allocations; credit sector allocations relating to security ratings by the national ratings agencies; and individual security selection. Securities will be considered for sale in the event of or in anticipation of a credit downgrade; to effect a change in duration or sector weighting of the Fund; to realize an aberration in a security's valuation; or when the Adviser otherwise deems appropriate.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

MUNICIPAL ISSUERS RISK -- There may be economic or political changes that impact the ability of municipal issuers to repay principal and to make interest payments on municipal securities. Changes in the financial condition or credit rating of municipal issuers also may adversely affect the value of the Fund's municipal securities. Constitutional or legislative limits on borrowing by municipal issuers may result in reduced supplies of municipal securities. Moreover, certain municipal securities are backed only by a municipal issuer's ability to levy and collect taxes.

STATE-SPECIFIC RISK -- The Fund is subject to the risk that the economy of the states in which it invests, and the revenues underlying state municipal bonds, may decline. Investing primarily in a single state means that the Fund is more exposed to negative political or economic factors in that state than a fund that invests more widely.

INTEREST RATE RISK - As with most funds that invest in debt securities, changes in interest rates are one of the most important factors that could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall.

The concept of duration is useful in assessing the sensitivity of a fixed income fund to interest rate movements, which are usually the main source of risk for most fixed-income funds. Duration measures price volatility by estimating the change in price of a debt security for a 1% change in its yield. For example, a duration of three years means the price of a debt security will change about 3% for every 1% change in its yield. Thus, the higher duration, the more volatile the security.

Debt securities have a stated maturity date when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the bond. Some debt securities, known as callable bonds, may repay the principal earlier than the stated maturity date. Debt securities are most likely to be called when interest rates are falling because the issuer can refinance at a lower rate.

Rising interest rates may also cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities later than anticipated, forcing the Fund to keep its money invested at lower rates. Falling interest rates, however, generally cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities earlier than expected, forcing the Fund to reinvest the money at a lower interest rate.

Mutual funds that invest in debt securities have no real maturity. Instead, they calculate their weighted average maturity. This number is an average of the effective or anticipated maturity of each debt security held by the mutual fund, with the maturity of each security weighted by the percentage of its assets of the mutual fund it represents.

CREDIT RISK - The credit rating or financial condition of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer defaults or becomes unable to honor its financial obligations, the security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of an investment-grade security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal.

Although the Fund's U.S. government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. Obligations issued by some U.S. government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, while others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the government sponsored agency's own resources. As a result, investments in securities issued by government sponsored agencies that are not backed by the U.S. Treasury are subject to higher credit risk than those that are.

High yield, or "junk," bonds are highly speculative securities that are usually issued by smaller less credit worthy and/or highly leveraged (indebted) companies. Compared with investment-grade bonds, high yield bonds carry a greater degree of risk and are less likely to make payments of interest and principal. Market developments and the financial and business conditions of the corporation issuing these securities influences their price and liquidity more than changes in interest rates, when compared to investment-grade debt securities. Insufficient liquidity in the junk bond market may make it more difficult to dispose of junk bonds and may cause the Fund to experience sudden and substantial price declines. A lack of reliable, objective data or market quotations may make it more difficult to value junk bonds accurately.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no quarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

(12/31/2008)

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The Fund commenced operations after succeeding to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008 and has been adjusted to reflect expenses for Institutional Class Shares of the Fund. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower.

Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST.



The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Institutional Class Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 0.97%. AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

(1.19)%

(03/31/2005)

This table compares the Fund's Institutional Class Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Barclays Three-Year Municipal Bond Index. After-tax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual aftertax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown.

After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Average Annual Total Returns INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST LOW DURATION MUNICIPAL BOND FUND	Label	1 5 Since Year Years Inception	Inception n Date
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES	FUND RETURN BEFORE TAXES	2.12% 2.91% 2.14%	Aug. 31, 2004
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES After Taxes On Distributions	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS	2.12% none none	Aug. 31, 2004
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES After Taxes On Distributions And Sales	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF FUND SHARES	1.95% none none	Aug. 31, 2004
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES BARCLAYS THREE-YEAR MUNICIPAL BOND INDEX (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES OR TAXES)	BARCLAYS THREE-YEAR MUNICIPAL BOND INDEX (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES OR TAXES)	3.46%4.31%3.50%	Aug. 31, 2004

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | FROST CINQUE LARGE CAP BUY-WRITE EQUITY FUND

FROST CINQUE LARGE CAP BUY-WRITE EQUITY FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Cinque Large Cap Buy-Write Equity Fund (the "Fund") seeks long-term capital appreciation and current income.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Institutional Class Shares of the Fund.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

Annual Fund Operating Expenses INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST CINQUE LARGE CAP BUY-WRITE EQUITY FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES

Management Fees 0.90%
Other Expenses [1] 0.67%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses [2] 0.15%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses 1.72%

- [1] "Other Expenses" are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.
- [2] "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses" are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

Expense Example (USD \$)

1 3 YEAR YEARS

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST CINQUE LARGE CAP BUY-WRITE EQUITY FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES

175 542

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of large-capitalization companies and exchange traded funds ("ETFs") designed to track the performance of large capitalization companies, and options on securities of large capitalization companies. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. The Fund primarily will invest in common stocks, but will also invest in ETFs and sell call options on an asset it owns, also known as a "buy-write" strategy. The Fund to a lesser extent will also buy call and put options on an asset, a market sector or an index. The Adviser expects that approximately 5% of the Fund's assets will dedicated to its options strategy, although such allocation is subject to change based on market and other conditions. Cinque Partners LLC ("Cinque"), the Fund's sub-adviser, generally considers large-capitalization companies to be those companies with market capitalizations of \$5 billion or greater. The Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in small and mid-capitalization companies.

In constructing the Fund's portfolio, Cinque uses a systematic, proprietary process that combines individual stock selection and sector and index exposures into a portfolio that is then coupled with an option hedging strategy. Cinque selects stocks for the Fund using its Combo Rank Stock model, which analyses measures of value, growth, balance sheet analysis and overall profitability of a company. The output of this model is then ranked within each sector of the S&P Composite 1500 Index universe. Cinque then selects a stock based on its ratings and establishes a target weight that is based on Cinque's thorough qualitative and quantitative assessment of that company's risk-reward characteristics. Sector or index ETFs may also be selected to capture macroeconomic performance inputs through the economic cycle. Cinque periodically reviews the companies in its investment universe in order to re-evaluate whether or not the assumptions and tenets (price targets, balance sheet quality, operating trends, potential stock downside) of the original investment thesis still hold.

Cinque also intends to utilize an option strategy that includes buy-writes, protective puts and long-call options in an attempt to improve portfolio downside protection and increase portfolio income. Cinque analyzes over 400 different options combinations, using S&P 500 Index options, to arrive at the position that, in Cinque's view, provides the best chance of capturing the excess return associated with the Fund's long portfolio, while reducing the downside risk associated with the market. Cinque also may sell call options to take advantage of what it perceives to be mispriced options premiums based on its view of market volatility.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

INVESTMENTS IN ETFS - To the extent that the Fund invests in ETFs, the Fund will be subject to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of the securities comprising the index on which the ETF is based and the value of the Fund's investment will fluctuate in response to the performance of the underlying index. ETFs typically incur fees that are separate from those of the Fund. Accordingly, the Fund's

investments in ETFs will result in the layering of expenses such that shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the ETFs' operating expenses, in addition to paying Fund expenses. Because ETFs are listed on national stock exchanges and are traded like stocks listed on an exchange, their shares potentially may trade at a discount or premium. In addition, because the value of ETF shares depends on the demand in the market, the Adviser may not be able to liquidate the Fund's holdings at the most optimal time, which could adversely affect Fund performance.

EQUITY RISK - The Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

DERIVATIVES RISK - Derivatives are often more volatile than other investments and may magnify the Fund's gains or losses. There are various factors that affect the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective with derivatives. Successful use of a derivative depends upon the degree to which prices of the underlying assets correlate with price movements in the derivatives the Fund buys or sells. The Fund could be negatively affected if the change in market value of its securities fails to correlate perfectly with the values of the derivatives it purchased or sold.

The lack of a liquid secondary market for a derivative may prevent the Fund from closing its derivative positions and could adversely impact its ability to achieve its investment objective or to realize profits or limit losses.

Because derivative instruments may be purchased by the Fund for a fraction of the market value of the investments underlying such instruments, a relatively small price movement in the underlying investment may result in an immediate and substantial gain or loss to the Fund. Derivatives are often more volatile than other investments and the Fund may lose more in a derivative than it originally invested in it.

Additionally, derivative instruments, particularly market access products, are subject to counterparty risk, meaning that the party that issues the derivative may experience a significant credit event and may be unwilling or unable to make timely settlement payments or otherwise honor its obligations.

The Fund may purchase or sell options, which involve the payment or receipt of a premium by the investor and the corresponding right or obligation, as the case may be, to either purchase or sell the underlying security for a specific price at a certain time or during a certain period. Purchasing options involves the risk that the underlying instrument will not change price in the manner expected, so that the investor loses its premium. For instance, the Fund would ordinarily realize a gain if, during the option period, the value of the underlying securities decreased below the exercise price sufficiently to cover the premium and transaction costs. However, if the price of the underlying instrument does not fall enough to offset the cost of purchasing the option, a put buyer would lose the premium and related transaction costs. Selling options involves potentially greater risk because the investor is exposed to the extent of the actual price movement in the underlying security rather than only the premium payment received (which could result in a potentially unlimited loss). Over-the-counter options also involve counterparty solvency risk.

SMALL-CAP AND MID-CAP RISK - The smaller and medium capitalization companies in which the Fund invests may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, small and medium capitalization companies may have limited product lines, markets and financial resources and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, small and medium capitalization stocks may be more

volatile than those of larger companies. Small and medium capitalization stocks may be traded over-the-counter or listed on an exchange.

MANAGEMENT RISK - The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio manager in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

NEW FUND RISK - Because the Fund is new, investors in the Fund bear the risk that the Fund may not be successful in implementing its investment strategy, may not employ a successful investment strategy, or may fail to attract sufficient assets under management to realize economies of scale, any of which could result in the Fund being liquidated at any time without shareholder approval and at a time that may not be favorable for all shareholders. Such liquidation could have negative tax consequences for shareholders and will cause shareholders to incur expenses of liquidation.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The Fund is new, and therefore has no performance history. Once the Fund has completed a full calendar year of operations, a bar chart and table will be included that will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the variability of the Fund's return based on net assets and comparing the Fund's performance to a broad measure of market performance.

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | FROST CREDIT FUND

FROST CREDIT FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Credit Fund (the "Fund") seeks to maximize total return, consisting of income and capital appreciation.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Institutional Class Shares of the Fund.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST CREDIT FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES

Management Fees 0.60%
Other Expenses [1] 0.78%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses [2] 0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses 1.39%

- [1] "Other Expenses" are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.
- [2] "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses" are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

Expense Example (USD \$)

1 3 YEAR YEARS

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST CREDIT FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES

142 440

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The Fund pays transaction costs 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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in fixed income securities of U.S. and foreign corporate issuers, which will include corporate bonds and mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities, and structured notes with economic characteristics similar to fixed income securities. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. The Fund will invest in callable bonds, as well as fixed income securities that pay a fixed or floating interest rate or interest that is payable in kind or payable at maturity. The Fund will invest in high yield fixed income securities, also referred to as "junk" bonds, which are generally rated below BBB- by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services or Fitch, Inc. or Baa3 by Moody's Investor Service at the time of purchase or are unrated but judged to be of comparable quality by Frost Investment Advisors, LLC, the Fund's investment adviser (the "Adviser"). All securities in which the Fund invests will be denominated in U.S. dollars.

The Fund seeks to achieve its objective through a combination of active portfolio management, a focus on relative value opportunities, sector weightings and individual asset selection. In selecting assets for the Fund, the Adviser uses a top-down approach to analyze industry fundamentals and select individual securities based on its view of their relative value and interest rate characteristics. The Adviser also will consider its view of the yield curve and the potential for individual securities to produce consistent income. The Adviser expects that more than half of the Fund's returns will be derived from credit risk, rather than interest rate risk. Generally, the greater the credit risk that a fixed income security presents, the higher the interest rate the issuer must pay in order to compensate investors for assuming such higher risk.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT NSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

INTEREST RATE RISK - As with most funds that invest in debt securities, changes in interest rates are one of the most important factors that could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall.

The concept of duration is useful in assessing the sensitivity of a fixed income fund to interest rate movements, which are usually the main source of risk for most fixed-income funds. Duration measures price volatility by estimating the change in price of a debt security for a 1% change in its yield. For example, a duration of three means the price of a debt security will change about 3% for every 1% change in its yield. Thus, the higher duration, the more volatile the security.

Debt securities have a stated maturity date when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the bond. Some debt securities, known as callable bonds, may repay the principal earlier than the stated maturity date. Debt securities are most likely to be called when interest rates are falling because the issuer can refinance at a lower rate.

Rising interest rates may also cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities later than anticipated, forcing the Fund to keep its money invested at lower rates. Falling interest rates, however, generally cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities earlier than expected, forcing the Fund to reinvest the money at a lower interest rate.

Mutual funds that invest in debt securities have no real maturity. Instead, they calculate their weighted average maturity. This number is an average of the effective or anticipated maturity of each debt security held by the mutual fund, with the maturity of each security weighted by the percentage of its assets of the mutual fund it represents.

CREDIT RISK - The credit rating or financial condition of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer defaults or becomes unable to honor its financial obligations, the security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of an investment-grade security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal. For a Fund of this type, credit risk is an important contributing factor over time to the performance of the Fund.

High yield, or "junk," bonds are highly speculative securities that are usually issued by smaller less credit worthy and/or highly leveraged (indebted) companies. Compared with investment-grade bonds, high yield bonds carry a greater degree of risk and are less likely to make payments of interest and principal. Market developments and the financial and business conditions of the corporation issuing these securities influences their price and liquidity more than changes in interest rates, when compared to investment-grade debt securities. Insufficient liquidity in the junk bond market may make it more difficult to dispose of junk bonds and may cause the Fund to experience sudden and substantial price declines. A lack of reliable, objective data or market quotations may make it more difficult to value junk bonds accurately.

ZERO COUPON, DEFERRED INTEREST AND PAY-IN-KIND BOND RISK - These bonds are issued at a discount from their face value because interest payments are typically postponed until maturity. Pay-in-kind securities are securities that have interest payable by the delivery of additional securities. The market prices of these securities generally are more volatile than the market prices of interest-bearing securities and are likely to respond to a greater degree to changes in interest rates than interest-bearing securities having similar maturities and credit quality.

DERIVATIVES RISK - Derivatives are often more volatile than other investments and may magnify the Fund's gains or losses. There are various factors that affect the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective with derivatives. Successful use of a derivative depends upon the degree to which prices of the underlying assets correlate with price movements in the derivatives the Fund buys or sells. The Fund could be negatively affected if the change in market value of its securities fails to correlate perfectly with the values of the derivatives it purchased or sold. For instance, the Fund would ordinarily realize a gain if, during the option period, the value of the underlying securities decreased below the exercise price sufficiently to cover the premium and transaction costs. However, if the price of the underlying instrument does not fall enough to offset the cost of purchasing the option, a put buyer would lose the premium and related transaction costs.

The lack of a liquid secondary market for a derivative may prevent the Fund from closing its derivative positions and could adversely impact its ability to achieve its investment objective or to realize profits or limit losses.

Because derivative instruments may be purchased by the Fund for a fraction of the market value of the investments underlying such instruments, a relatively small price movement in

the underlying investment may result in an immediate and substantial gain or loss to the Fund. Derivatives are often more volatile than other investments and the Fund may lose more in a derivative than it originally invested in it.

Additionally, derivative instruments, particularly market access products, are subject to counterparty risk, meaning that the party that issues the derivative may experience a significant credit event and may be unwilling or unable to make timely settlement payments or otherwise honor its obligations.

STRUCTURED NOTE RISK - The Fund may invest in fixed income linked structured notes. Structured notes are typically privately negotiated transactions between two or more parties. The fees associated with a structured note may lead to increased tracking error. The Fund also bears the risk that the issuer of the structured note will default. The Fund bears the risk of loss of its principal investment and periodic payments expected to be received for the duration of its investment. In addition, a liquid market may not exist for the structured notes. The lack of a liquid market may make it difficult to sell the structured notes at an acceptable price or to accurately value them.

MARKET RISK - The risk that the value of securities owned by the Fund may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to factors affecting securities markets generally or particular industries.

ISSUER RISK - The risk that the value of a security may decline for a reason directly related to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's goods or services.

LEVERAGE RISK - The use of leverage can amplify the effects of market volatility on the Fund's share price and may also cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it would not be advantageous to do so in order to satisfy its obligations.

LIQUIDITY RISK - The risk that certain securities may be difficult or impossible to sell at the time and the price that the Fund would like. The Fund may have to lower the price, sell other securities instead or forego an investment opportunity, any of which could have a negative effect on Fund management or performance.

ASSET-BACKED AND MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES RISK - Payment of principal and interest on asset-backed securities is dependent largely on the cash flows generated by the assets backing the securities, and asset-backed securities may not have the benefit of any security interest in the related assets, which raises the possibility that recoveries on repossessed collateral may not be available to support payments on these securities. Asset-backed securities are also subject to the risk that underlying borrowers will be unable to meet their obligations. To lessen the effect of failures by obligors on underlying assets to make payments, the entity administering the pool of assets may agree to ensure the receipt of payments on the underlying pool occurs in a timely fashion ("liquidity protection"). In addition, asset-backed securities may obtain insurance, such as guarantees, policies or letters of credit obtained by the issuer or sponsor from third parties, for some or all of the assets in the pool ("credit support"). Delinquency or loss more than that anticipated or failure of the credit support could adversely affect the return on an investment in such a security.

Mortgage-backed securities are affected by, among other things, interest rate changes and the possibility of prepayment of the underlying mortgage loans. Mortgage-backed securities are also subject to the risk that underlying borrowers will be unable to meet their obligations. In addition, a variety of economic, geographic, social and other factors, such as the sale of the underlying property, refinancing or foreclosure, can cause investors to repay the loans underlying a mortgage-backed security sooner than expected. If the prepayment rates increase, the Fund may have to reinvest its principal at a rate of interest that is lower than the rate on existing mortgage-backed securities.

PREPAYMENT AND EXTENSION RISK - Prepayment and extension risk is the risk that a loan, bond or other security might be called or otherwise converted, prepaid or redeemed before maturity. This risk is primarily associated with corporate-backed, mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities. If a security is converted, prepaid or redeemed before maturity, particularly during a time of declining interest rates or spreads, the Fund may not be able to invest the proceeds in securities providing as high a level of income, resulting in a reduced yield to the Fund. Conversely, as interest rates rise or spreads widen, the likelihood of prepayment decreases. The Fund may be unable to capitalize on securities with higher interest rates or wider spreads because the Fund's investments are locked in at a lower rate for a longer period of time.

MANAGEMENT RISK - The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the adviser and the individual portfolio manager in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

FOREIGN COMPANY RISK - Investing in foreign companies, whether through investments made in foreign markets or made through purchasing ADRs, which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent an ownership in a foreign security, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. In addition, investments in foreign companies are generally denominated in a foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value of the Fund's investments. These currency movements may occur separately from, and in response to, events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. While ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

NEW FUND RISK - Because the Fund is new, investors in the Fund bear the risk that the Fund may not be successful in implementing its investment strategy, may not employ a successful investment strategy, or may fail to attract sufficient assets under management to realize economies of scale, any of which could result in the Fund being liquidated at any time without shareholder approval and at a time that may not be favorable for all shareholders. Such liquidation could have negative tax consequences for shareholders and will cause shareholders to incur expenses of liquidation.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The Fund is new, and therefore has no performance history. Once the Fund has completed a full calendar year of operations, a bar chart and table will be included that will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the variability of the Fund's return based on net assets and comparing the Fund's performance to a broad measure of market performance.

Label	Element	Value
Prospectus [Line Items]	rr_ProspectusLineItems	
Document Type	dei_DocumentType	Other
Document Period End Date	dei_DocumentPeriodEndDate	Jul. 31, 2012
Registrant Name Central Index Key	dei_EntityRegistrantName dei_EntityCentralIndexKey	Advisors Inner Circle Fund II 0000890540
Amendment Flag Trading Symbol	dei_AmendmentFlag dei TradingSymbol	false AICII
Document Creation Date	dei_DocumentCreationDate	Dec. 21, 2012
Document Effective Date	dei_DocumentEffectiveDate	Dec. 21, 2012
Prospectus Date	rr_ProspectusDate	Dec. 03, 2012
FROST INTERNATIONAL EQUITY FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE		
Prospectus [Line Items]	rr_ProspectusLineItems	
Risk/Return [Heading]	rr_RiskReturnHeading	FROST INTERNATIONAL EQUITY FUND
	rr_ObjectiveHeading	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE
Objective, Primary [Text Block]	rr_ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock	The Frost International Equity Fund (the "Fund") seeks to achieve long-term capital appreciation and current income.
Expense [Heading]	rr_ExpenseHeading	FUND FEES AND EXPENSES The table below describes
Expense Narrative [Text Block]	rr_ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock	the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Institutional Class Shares of the Fund.
Shareholder Fees Caption [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]	rr_PortfolioTurnoverHeading	PORTFOLIO TURNOVER
Portfolio Turnover [Text Block]	rr_PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock	The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys

Portfolio Turnover, Rate Expense Example [Heading] Expense Example Narrative [Text Block]

 $rr_PortfolioTurnoverRate$

rr ExpenseExampleHeading

 $rr_ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock$

Strategy [Heading]

rr StrategyHeading

Strategy Narrative
[Text Block]

rr StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). higher Α portfolio turnover rate indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 20% of the average value of its portfolio.

20.00%

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 Fund's operating t.he expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under market normal conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in securities of non-U.S. issuers. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60

notice prior to shareholders. The Fund invests primarily in common stocks, but may also invest in other types of equity securities, such preferred stock, convertible securities, warrants or other similar publicly traded securities. The Fund may also purchase American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs").

The Fund's investments are ordinarily diversified among regions, countries currencies, as determined by its subadviser, Thornburg Investment Management Inc. ("Thornburg"). Thornburg intends to invest on an opportunistic basis when it believes there is intrinsic value. The Fund's principal focus will be on traditional or "basic" value stocks. However, the portfolio may include stocks that, in Thornburg's opinion, provide value in a broader or different context. The relative proportions of these different types of securities will vary over time. The Fund ordinarily invests in stocks that may be undervalued or reflect unfavorable perceptions of company or industry fundamentals. The Fund may invest in companies of any size.

Debt securities will be considered for investment when Thornburg believes them to be more attractive than equity alternatives. The Fund may purchase debt securities of any maturity and quality. The Fund evaluates currency risk on a stock-by-stock basis.

The Fund will hedge currency exposure utilizing forward if contracts deemed appropriate by the portfolio management team. Currency hedging, utilized, is to protect the investment thesis for a given stock from being significantly undermined by dollar/foreign currency fluctuations when we perceive currency risk to be high.

Thornburg primarily uses individual company and industry analysis to make investment decisions. Value, for purposes of Thornburg's selection criteria, relates to both current and projected measures. Among the specific factors considered by Thornburg in identifying undervalued securities for inclusion in the Fund's portfolio are:

- o price/earnings ratio
- o price/book value
- o price/cash flow ratio
- o debt/capital ratio
- o dividend yield
- security and o consistency of revenue stream
- o undervalued assets
- o relative earnings growth potential

o industry growth potential

o industry leadership

o dividend growth potential

o franchise value

o potential for favorable developments

The Fund typically makes equity investments in the following three types of companies:

BASIC VALUE companies which, in Thornburg's opinion, are financially sound companies with well established businesses whose stock is selling at low valuations relative to the companies' net assets or potential earning power.

CONSISTENT EARNER companies when they are selling at valuations below historic norms. Stocks in this category sometimes sell at premium valuations and sometimes at discount valuations. Generally, they show steady earnings and dividend growth.

EMERGING FRANCHISES are value-priced companies that in Thornburg's opinion are in the process of establishing a leading position in

Strategy Portfolio Concentration [Text]

rr StrategyPortfolioConcentration

Risk [Heading] rr_RiskHeading
Risk Narrative [Text
Block]

rr RiskNarrativeTextBlock

a product, service or market and which Thornburg expects will grow, or continue to grow, at an above average rate. Under normal conditions, the proportion of the Fund invested in companies of this type will be than less the proportions of the Fund invested in basic value or consistent earner companies.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of non-U.S. issuers.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

EQUITY RISK -- Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of Historically, the equity markets have moved cycles, and the value of Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies

may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

FOREIGN COMPANY RISK --Investing in foreign companies, whether through investments made in foreign markets or made through the purchase of ADRs, which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent an ownership in a foreign security, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. Τn addition, investments in foreign companies are generally denominated in a foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value of the Fund's investments. These currency movements may occur separately from, and in response to, events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. While ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in the irrespective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

When the Fund invests in foreign fixed income securities, it will be subject to risks not typically associated with domestic securities. Foreign investments, especially investments in emerging markets, can be riskier and more volatile than investments in the United States. Adverse political and economic developments or changes in the value of foreign currency can make it more difficult for the Fund to sell its could securities and reduce the value of your shares. Differences in tax and accounting standards difficulties and obtaining information about foreign companies can negatively affect investment decisions. Unlike more established markets, emerging markets may have governments that are less stable, markets that are less liquid and economies that are less developed.

EMERGING MARKET SECURITIES RISK -- Investments in emerging markets securities are considered speculative and subject to heightened risks in addition to the general risks of investing in non-U.S. securities. Unlike more established markets, emerging markets may have governments that are less stable, markets that are less liquid and economies that are less developed. addition, emerging markets securities may be subject to smaller market capitalization securities markets, which may suffer periods relative illiquidity; significant price volatility;

restrictions on foreign investment; and possible restrictions repatriation of investment income and capital. Furthermore, foreign investors may be required to register the proceeds sales, and future economic or political crises could lead to price controls, forced mergers, expropriation confiscatory taxation, seizure, nationalization or creation of government monopolies.

FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK --Because non-U.S. securities are usually denominated in currencies other than the dollar, the value of the Fund's portfolio may influenced by currency exchange rates and exchange control regulations. currencies of emerging market countries experience significant declines against the U.S. dollar, and devaluation may occur subsequent to investments in these currencies by the Fund. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had, and may continue to have, negative effects on the economies and securities markets of certain emerging market countries.

HEDGING RISK. The Fund may use forward currency contracts for hedging purposes. Hedging through use of these instruments does not eliminate fluctuations in the underlying prices of the securities that the Fund owns or intends to purchase or sell. While entering into these instruments tends to

reduce the risk of loss due to a decline in the value of the hedged asset, such instruments also limit any potential gain that may result from the increase in value of the asset. To the extent that the Fund engages in hedging strategies, there can be no assurance that strategy will be effective or that there will be a hedge in place at any given time.

INTEREST RATE RISK - As with most funds that invest in debt securities, changes in interest rates one of the important factors that could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall.

Debt securities have

stated maturity date when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the bond. Some debt securities, known as callable bonds, may repay the principal earlier than the stated maturity date. Debt securities are most likely to be called when interest rates are falling because the issuer can refinance at a lower rate. Mutual funds that invest in debt securities have no real maturity. Instead, calculate they their weighted average maturity. This number is an average of the effective anticipated maturity of each debt security held by the mutual fund, with the maturity of each security weighted by the percentage of its assets of the mutual fund it represents.

CREDIT RISK - The credit rating or financial condition of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer defaults or becomes unable to honor its financial obligations, the security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of an investmentgrade security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal.

Although the Fund's U.S. government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are not quaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. Obligations issued by some U.S. government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, while others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to from the U.S. borrow Treasury or by the government sponsored agency's own resources. As a result, investments in securities issued bу government sponsored agencies that are not backed by the U.S. Treasury are subject to higher credit risk than those that are.

High yield, or "junk," bonds are highly speculative securities that are usually issued by

smaller less credit worthy and/or highly leveraged (indebted) companies. Compared with investmentgrade bonds, high yield bonds carry а greater degree of risk and are less likely to make payments of interest and principal. Market developments and the financial and business conditions of the corporation issuing these securities influences their price and liquidity than changes in more interest rates, when compared to investmentgrade debt securities. Insufficient liquidity in the junk bond market may make it more difficult to dispose of junk bonds and may cause the Fund to experience sudden and substantial price declines. A lack of reliable, objective data or market quotations may make it more difficult to value junk bonds accurately.

INVESTMENT STYLE RISK --The Fund pursues a "value style" of investing. Value investing focuses companies with stocks that appear undervalued light of factors such as the company's earnings, book value, revenues or cash flow. If Thornburg's assessment of a company's value or prospects for exceeding earnings expectations or market conditions is wrong, the Fund could suffer losses produce orpoor performance relative to other funds. In addition, "value stocks"can continue to be undervalued by the market for long periods of time.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment

Risk Lose Money [Text]

rr RiskLoseMoney

Risk Not Insured

Depository

Institution [Text] rr RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution

Bar Chart and

Performance Table

[Heading]

Performance

Narrative [Text]

Block]

rr BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading

rr PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock

techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and legislative, that regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser individual and the portfolio managers connection with managing the Fund. There is no the guarantee that investment objective of the Fund will be achieved. As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject

to the risk that his or her investment could lose money.

A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare those of a broad measure of market performance.

The Fund commenced operations after succeeding to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that managed by Frost Bank and sub-advised by Thornburg and INVESCO Global Asset N.A. Management (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information

Performance
Information
Illustrates Variability
of Returns [Text]

 $rr_PerformanceInformationIllustratesVariabilityOfReturns$ year to year and by

<u>Performance</u>
<u>Availability Phone</u> rr_PerformanceAvailabilityPhone
[Text]

provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008 and has been adiusted to reflect expenses for Institutional Class Shares of the Fund. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the shown, periods the earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is May 31, 2002 ("Performance Start Date"). Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. performance Updated information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.comor by calling 1-877-71-FROST. The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

1-877-71-FROST

Performance Availability Website rr PerformanceAvailabilityWebSiteAddress www.frostbank.com Address [Text] **Performance Past** Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and Does Not Indicate after taxes) does not Future [Text] rr PerformancePastDoesNotIndicateFuture necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. WORST **Bar Chart Closing** BEST QUARTER QUARTER [Text Block] 22.57% (22.26)% (09/(06/30/2009)30/ 2011) rr BarChartClosingTextBlock performance The information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Institutional Class Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 10.08%. **Highest Quarterly** rr HighestQuarterlyReturnLabel BEST QUARTER Return, Label **Highest Quarterly** rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturnDate Jun. 30, 2009 Return, Date **Highest Ouarterly** rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturn 22.57% Return Lowest Quarterly rr LowestQuarterlyReturnLabel WORST QUARTER Return, Label **Lowest Ouarterly** rr BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturnDate Sep. 30, 2011 Return, Date Lowest Quarterly rr BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturn (22.26%)Return Performance Table AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL rr PerformanceTableHeading RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED Heading DECEMBER 31, 2011 **Index No Deduction** REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR for Fees, Expenses, rr IndexNoDeductionForFeesExpensesTaxes FEES, EXPENSES OR TAXES Taxes [Text] Performance Table After-tax returns are calculated using the Uses Highest Federal historical highest Rate individual federal rr PerformanceTableUsesHighestFederalRate marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Performance Table Actual after-tax returns One Class of after rr PerformanceTableOneClassOfAfterTaxShown will depend on an

Tax Shown [Text]

investor's tax situation

Performance Table
Explanation after
Tax Higher

rr PerformanceTableExplanationAfterTaxHigher

Performance Table
Narrative

rr PerformanceTableNarrativeTextBlock

and may differ from those shown.

After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

This table compares the Fund's Institutional Class Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Morgan Stanley Capital International All Country World ex-U.S. Index ("MSCI ACWI ex-U.S. Index") and the Morgan Stanley Capital International Europe, Australasia, Far Index ("MSCI EAFE Index"). After-tax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through taxdeferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Returns after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund shares may be higher than before-tax returns

when a net capital loss occurs upon the redemption of Fund shares.

FROST		
INTERNATIONAL		
EQUITY FUND		
INSTITUTIONAL		
CLASS SHARE		
C000061953Membe	r	
Prospectus [Line	rr ProspectusLineItems	
<u>Items</u>]	II_FTOSPECIUSEMENEMIS	
Redemption Fee (as		
a percentage of	m Dadamatian Factorian Dadamatian	(2,009/)
amount redeemed if	rr_RedemptionFeeOverRedemption	(2.00%)
applicable)		
Management Fees	rr ManagementFeesOverAssets	0.93%
Other Expenses	rr OtherExpensesOverAssets	0.21%
Total Annual Fund		1.140/
Operating Expenses	rr_ExpensesOverAssets	1.14%
Expense Example,		
	rr_ExpenseExampleYear01	116
Year		
Expense Example,		
•	rr_ExpenseExampleYear03	362
Years		
Expense Example,		
•	rr ExpenseExampleYear05	628
Years		0_0
Expense Example,		
	rr_ExpenseExampleYear10	1,386
Years		-,
	rr AnnualReturn2003	29.94%
	rr_AnnualReturn2004	20.43%
	rr AnnualReturn2005	17.11%
	rr_AnnualReturn2006	25.41%
	rr AnnualReturn2007	27.40%
	rr AnnualReturn2008	(41.42%)
	rr AnnualReturn2009	30.36%
	rr AnnualReturn2010	14.14%
	rr AnnualReturn2011	(13.67%)
Label	rr_AverageAnnualReturnLabel	FUND RETURN BEFORE TAXES
1 Year	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01	(13.67%)
5 Years	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05	(0.84%)
Since Inception	rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception	6.33%
Inception Date	rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate	May 31, 2002
FROST		-
INTERNATIONAL		

EQUITY FUND | INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | C000061953Member | After Taxes On Distributions

Prospectus [Line

Items]

rr ProspectusLineItems

rr_AverageAnnualReturnLabel pistributions

1 Yearrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01(13.55%)5 Yearsrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05noneSince Inceptionrr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInceptionnone

<u>Inception Date</u> rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate May 31, 2002

FROST

INTERNATIONAL EQUITY FUND | INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | C000061953Member | After Taxes On Distributions And Sales

Prospectus [Line

Items rr_ProspectusLineItems

Label FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF

FUND SHARES

FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON

1 Yearrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01(8.56%)5 Yearsrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05noneSince Inceptionrr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInceptionnone

<u>Inception Date</u> rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate May 31, 2002

FROST

INTERNATIONAL EQUITY FUND | INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | C000061953Member | MSCI ACWI EX-US INDEX

RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR

FEES, EXPENSES,

OR TAXES)

Prospectus [Line Items]

rr_ProspectusLineItems

MSCI ACWI EX-U.S. Label INDEX (REFLECTS RETURN NΟ rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES) 1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (13.71%)5 Years (2.92%)rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 Since Inception 6.24% rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception **Inception Date** rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate May 31, 2002 **FROST INTERNATIONAL** EQUITY FUND | **INSTITUTIONAL** CLASS SHARE | C000061953Member | MSCI EAFE INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO **DEDUCTION FOR** FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES) **Prospectus** [Line rr ProspectusLineItems **Items**] Label MSCI EAFE INDEX RETURN rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES) 1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (12.14%)5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 (4.72%)

4.61%

May 31, 2002

rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception

rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate

Since Inception

Inception Date

Label	Element	Value
Prospectus [Line Items]	rr_ProspectusLineItems	
Document Type	dei_DocumentType	Other
Document Period End Date	dei_DocumentPeriodEndDate	Jul. 31, 2012
Registrant Name	dei_EntityRegistrantName	Advisors Inner Circle Fund II
Central Index Key Amendment Flag Trading Symbol	dei_EntityCentralIndexKey dei_AmendmentFlag dei_TradingSymbol	0000890540 false AICII
Document Creation Date	dei_DocumentCreationDate	Dec. 21, 2012
Document Effective Date	dei_DocumentEffectiveDate	Dec. 21, 2012
Prospectus Date FROST	rr_ProspectusDate	Dec. 03, 2012
MUNICIPAL BOND FUND CLASS A SHARE		
Prospectus [Line Items]	rr_ProspectusLineItems	
Risk/Return [Heading]	rr_RiskReturnHeading	FROST MUNICIPAL BOND FUND
Objective [Heading]	rr_ObjectiveHeading	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE
Objective, Primary [Text Block]	rr_ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock	The Frost Municipal Bond Fund (the "Fund") seeks to provide a consistent level of current income exempt from federal income tax with a secondary emphasis on maximizing total return through capital appreciation.
Expense [Heading]	rr_ExpenseHeading	FUND FEES AND EXPENSES
Expense Narrative [Text Block]	rr_ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock	The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Class A Shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or

agree to invest in

Shareholder Fees
Caption [Text]

rr ShareholderFeesCaption

Operating Expenses
Caption [Text]

rr_OperatingExpensesCaption

Portfolio Turnover
[Heading]
Portfolio Turnover
[Text Block]

rr PortfolioTurnoverHeading

rr PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock

the future, at least \$1,000,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus, and in the Fund's Statement Additional Information.

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, 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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most fiscal recent

year, the Fund's portfolio turnover

rate was 8% of the average value of its portfolio.

<u>Portfolio Turnover,</u> Rate

rr PortfolioTurnoverRate

Expense Breakpoint
Discounts [Text]

 $rr_ExpenseBreak point Discounts$

Expense Breakpoint,

Minimum

Investment Required rr_ExpenseBreakpointMinimumInvestmentRequiredAmount

[Amount]

Expenses Not

Correlated to Ratio

Due to Acquired

Fund Fees [Text]

rr ExpensesNotCorrelatedToRatioDueToAcquiredFundFees

Expense Example [Heading]
Expense Example

Narrative [Text]

Block]

rr_ExpenseExampleHeading

rr ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

8.00%

You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$100,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus,

1,000,000

The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

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

Strategy [Heading]

rr_StrategyHeading

Strategy Narrative [Text Block]

rr_StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in municipal securities that generate income exempt from federal income tax, but not necessarily the federal alternative minimum ("AMT"). These securities include securities of municipal issuers located in Texas as well as in other states, territories and possessions of the United States. This investment policy may not be changed without shareholder approval. The Fund may invest more than 25% of its total assets in bonds of issuers in Texas.

The Adviser considers the

relative yield, maturity and availability of various types of municipal bonds and the general economic outlook in determining whether to overor under-weight a specific type of municipal bond in the Fund's portfolio. Duration adjustments are made relative to the Barclays Municipal Bond The Index. Adviser, in constructing and maintaining the Fund's portfolio, employs following four primary strategies to varying degrees depending on its views of economic growth prospects, interest rate predictions and value relative assessments: interest rate positioning based on duration and yield curve positioning, with a typical range of three years; asset category allocations; credit sector allocations relating to security ratings by the national ratings agencies; and individual security selection.

Securities will be considered for sale in the event of or in anticipation of a credit downgrade; to effect a change in duration or sector weighting of the Fund; to realize an aberration in a security's

Strategy Portfolio Concentration [Text]

rr_StrategyPortfolioConcentration

Risk [Heading] rr_RiskHeading

Risk Narrative [Text Block]

rr RiskNarrativeTextBlock

valuation; or when the Adviser otherwise deems appropriate.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in municipal securities PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, shareholder is subject to the risk that his or investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

MUNICIPAL ISSUERS RISK -- There may be economic or political changes that impact the ability municipal issuers to repay principal and to make interest payments on municipal securities. Changes in financial condition credit rating of municipal issuers also may adversely affect the value of the Fund's municipal securities. Constitutional or legislative limits on borrowing by municipal issuers may result in

reduced supplies of municipal securities.

Moreover, certain municipal securities are backed only by a municipal issuer's ability to levy and collect taxes.

STATE-SPECIFIC RISK -- The Fund is subject to the risk that the economy of the states in which it invests, and the revenues underlying state municipal bonds, may decline. Investing primarily in a single state means that the Fund is more exposed to negative political or economic factors in that state than a fund that invests more widely.

INTEREST RATE RISK - As with most funds that invest debt securities, changes interest rates are one of the most important factors that could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall.

The concept of duration is useful in assessing the sensitivity of a fixed income fund to interest rate movements, which are usually the main source of risk for most

fixed-income funds. Duration measures price volatility by estimating the change in price of a debt security for a 1% change in its yield. For example, a duration of five years means the price of a debt security will change about 5% for every 1% change in its yield. Thus, the higher duration, the more volatile the security.

Debt securities have a stated maturity date when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the bond. Some debt securities, known as callable bonds, may repay the principal earlier than the stated maturity date. Debt securities are most likely to be called when interest rates are falling because the issuer can refinance at a lower rate.

Rising interest rates may also cause investors to pay off mortgagebacked and assetbacked securities later than anticipated, forcing the Fund to keep its money invested at lower rates. Falling interest rates, however, generally cause investors to pay off mortgagebacked and assetbacked securities earlier than expected, forcing the Fund to

reinvest the money at a lower interest rate.

Mutual funds that invest in debt securities have no real maturity. Instead, calculate their weighted average maturity. This number is an average of the effective anticipated maturity of each debt security held by the mutual fund, with the maturity of each security weighted by the percentage of its assets of the mutual fund it represents.

CREDIT RISK - The credit rating or financial condition of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely If an manner. issuer defaults or becomes unable to honor financial obligations, the security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of an investmentgrade security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may the weaken

capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal.

Although the Fund's U.S. government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. Obligations issued by some U.S. government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, while others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the government sponsored agency's own resources. As result, investments in securities issued by government sponsored agencies that are not backed by the U.S. Treasury are subject to higher credit risk than those that are.

High yield, or "junk," bonds are highly speculative securities that are usually issued by smaller less credit worthy and/ or highly leveraged (indebted) companies. Compared with investment-grade bonds, high yield bonds carry a greater degree of risk and are less likely to make payments of interest and principal. Market developments and the financial and

business conditions of the corporation issuing these securities influences their price and liquidity more than changes in interest rates, when compared to investment-grade debt securities. Insufficient liquidity in the junk bond market may make it more difficult to dispose of junk bonds and may cause the Fund to experience sudden and substantial price declines. A lack of reliable, objective data or market quotations may make it more difficult to value junk bonds accurately.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that investment the techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or

Risk Lose Money
[Text]

rr RiskLoseMoney

Risk Not Insured
Depository
Institution [Text]

rr RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution

Bar Chart and
Performance Table
[Heading]
Performance
Narrative [Text
Block]

<u>Performance Table</u> rr_BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading

rr PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock

her investment
could lose money.
A FUND SHARE IS
NOT A BANK DEPOSIT
AND IT IS NOT
INSURED OR
GUARANTEED BY THE
FDIC, OR ANY
GOVERNMENT AGENCY.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The performance information provided includes the returns of Institutional Class Shares for periods prior to August 28, 2008. Institutional Class Shares of the Fund are offered in a separate prospectus. Institutional Class Shares would have substantially similar performance Class A Shares because the shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities and the annual returns would differ only to the extent that the expenses of Class A Shares are higher than the

expenses of the Institutional Class Shares and, therefore, returns for the Class A Shares would be lower than those of Institutional Class Shares. Institutional Class Shares performance presented has been adjusted to reflect the Distribution (12b-1) fees and, for the performance table, the Maximum Sales Charge (Load), applicable to Class A Shares.

Institutional Class Shares first became available on April 25, 2008, when the Fund succeeded to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it been, the had Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for

Performance Information Illustrates Variability of Returns [Text]

rr PerformanceInformationIllustratesVariabilityOfReturns

<u>Performance</u>
<u>Availability Phone</u> rr_PerformanceAvailabilityPhone
[Text]

which its
performance can be
calculated
applying the
relevant
performance
standards is May
31, 2002
("Performance
Start Date").

The bar chart figures do not include sales charges that may have been paid when investors bought and sold Class A Shares of the Fund. If sales charges were included, the returns would be lower. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST.

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the and risks volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

1-877-71-FROST

Performance Availability Website rr Performance Availability WebSite Address www.frostbank.com Address [Text] Of course, the **Performance Past** Fund's past **Does Not Indicate** performance (before Future [Text] and after taxes) rr PerformancePastDoesNotIndicateFuture does necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. BEST WORST **Bar Chart Closing** QUARTER QUARTER [Text Block] 4.23% (2.97)% (12/(09/30/ 31/ 2009) 2010) rr BarChartClosingTextBlock The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Class A Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 3.90%. **Highest Quarterly** BEST QUARTER rr HighestQuarterlyReturnLabel Return, Label **Highest Quarterly** rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturnDate Sep. 30, 2009 Return, Date **Highest Quarterly** rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturn 4.23% Return **Lowest Quarterly** rr LowestQuarterlyReturnLabel WORST QUARTER Return, Label **Lowest Quarterly** $rr\ BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturnDate$ Dec. 31, 2010 Return, Date **Lowest Quarterly** rr BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturn (2.97%)Return AVERAGE ANNUAL Performance Table TOTAL RETURNS FOR **Heading** rr PerformanceTableHeading PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011 The bar chart Performance Table figures do not **Does Reflect Sales** include sales Loads charges that may have been paid when investors rr PerformanceTableDoesReflectSalesLoads bought and sold Class A Shares of the Fund. If sales charges were

included, the returns would be

lower.

Index No Deduction
for Fees, Expenses,
rr_IndexNoDeductionForFeesExpensesTaxes
Taxes [Text]

Performance Table
Uses Highest Federal
Rate

 $rr_Performance Table Uses Highest Federal Rate$

Performance Table One Class of after Tax Shown [Text]

 $rr\ \ Performance Table One Class Of After Tax Shown$

Performance Table
Explanation after
Tax Higher

 $rr\ \ Performance Table Explanation After Tax Higher$

Performance Table
Narrative

rr PerformanceTableNarrativeTextBlock

DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES OR TAXES After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through taxdeferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts. This This table compares the Fund's Class A Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Barclays Municipal Bond Index. Aftertax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods. After-tax returns are calculated using historical highest

individual federal

REFLECTS NO

marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

FROST

MUNICIPAL BOND

FUND | CLASS A

SHARE |

C000061959Member

Prospectus [Line

Items]

 $rr_ProspectusLineItems$

Maximum Sales Charge (Load)

Imposed on

Purchases (as a

rr_MaximumSalesChargeImposedOnPurchasesOverOfferingPrice 2.25%

percentage of
offering price)

Maximum Deferred

Sales Charge (Load) rr MaximumDeferredSalesChargeOverOfferingPrice none [1]

(as a percentage of net asset value)

Maximum Sales

Charge (Load)

Imposed on

Reinvested

Dividends and other rr_MaximumSalesChargeOnReinvestedDividendsAndDistributionsOverOther none

Distributions (as a

percentage of

offering price)

Redemption Fee (as

a percentage of amount redeemed if rr_RedemptionFeeOverRedemption none

amount redeemed in

applicable)

Management Fees rr Management Fees Over Assets 0.50%

Distribution (12b-1)

Fees rr_DistributionAndService12b1FeesOverAssets 0.25%

Other Expenses rr Other Expenses Over Assets 0.20%

Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	rr_AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesOverAssets	0.03%	
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	rr_ExpensesOverAssets	0.98%	[2]
Year	rr_ExpenseExampleYear01	323	
Expense Example, with Redemption, 3 Years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear03	530	
Expense Example, with Redemption, 5 Years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear05	754	
Expense Example, with Redemption, 10	rr_ExpenseExampleYear10	1,399	
Years	A	2 1 40/	
	rr_AnnualReturn2003	3.14%	
	rr_AnnualReturn2004	1.42%	
	rr_AnnualReturn2005	0.54%	
	rr_AnnualReturn2006	2.45%	
	rr_AnnualReturn2007	3.37% 3.38%	
	rr_AnnualReturn2008	7.15%	
	rr_AnnualReturn2009	1.18%	
	rr_AnnualReturn2010 rr_AnnualReturn2011	7.32%	
	-	7.3270 FUND RETURN BEFORE	7
<u>Label</u>	rr_AverageAnnualReturnLabel	TAXES	ت
1 Year	rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01	4.95%	
5 Years	rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05	3.98%	
Since Inception	rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception	3.33%	
Inception Date	rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate	May 31, 2002	
FROST			
MUNICIPAL BONI)		
FUND CLASS A			
SHARE			
C000061959Membe	r		
After Taxes On Distributions			
Prospectus [Line Items]	rr_ProspectusLineItems		
<u>Label</u>		FUND RETURN AFTER	
<u>Luoci</u>	rr_AverageAnnualReturnLabel	TAXES ON	
4.87	A	DISTRIBUTIONS	
1 Year	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01	4.89%	
<u>5 Years</u>	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05	none	
Since Inception	rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception	none	
Inception Date	rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate	May 31, 2002	
FROST			
MUNICIPAL BONI FUND CLASS A	J		
SHARE			
C000061959Membe	or		

| After Taxes On Distributions And Sales

Prospectus [Line

Items]
Label

rr_ProspectusLineItems

bel Fund return after

TAXES ON

rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel DISTRIBUTIONS AND

SALE OF FUND

SHARES

1 Yearrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear014.33%5 Yearsrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05noneSince Inceptionrr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInceptionnone

<u>Inception Date</u> rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate May 31, 2002

FROST

MUNICIPAL BOND FUND | CLASS A SHARE | C000061959Member | BARCLAYS MUNICIPAL BOND

| BARCLAYS MUNICIPAL BOND INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

Prospectus [Line

Items rr_ProspectusLineItems

Label BARCLAYS MUNICIPAL

BOND INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR

rr_AverageAnnualReturnLabel DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR

TAXES)

1 Yearrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear0110.70%5 Yearsrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear055.22%Since Inceptionrr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception5.23%

Inception Date rr Average Annual Return Inception Date May 31, 2002

[1] Class A Shares purchased without an initial sales charge may be subject to a contingent deferred sales charge if redeemed within 12 months of purchase.

[2] The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

FROST MUNICIPAL BOND FUND | CLASS A SHARE

FROST MUNICIPAL BOND FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Municipal Bond Fund (the "Fund") seeks to provide a consistent level of current income exempt from federal income tax with a secondary emphasis on maximizing total return through capital appreciation.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Class A Shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$1,000,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus, and in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information.

SHAREHOLDER FEES (FEES PAID DIRECTLY FROM YOUR INVESTMENT)

Shareholder Fees

CLASS A SHARE FROST MUNICIPAL BOND FUND CLASS A SHARES

none

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price) 2.25%

Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of net asset value) [1] none

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and other

Distributions (as a percentage of offering price)

Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed if applicable) none

[1] Class A Shares purchased without an initial sales charge may be subject to a contingent deferred sales charge if redeemed within 12 months of purchase.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

CLASS A SHADE

Annual Fund Operating Expenses	FROST MUNICIPAL BOND FUND CLASS A SHARES
Management Fees	0.50%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.20%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.03%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expense	<u>s</u> [1]0.98%

[1] The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

Expense Example (USD \$)

1 3 5 10 YEAR YEARS YEARS YEARS

CLASS A SHARE FROST MUNICIPAL BOND FUND CLASS A SHARES

323 530 754 1,399

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 8% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in municipal securities that generate income exempt from federal income tax, but not necessarily the federal alternative minimum tax ("AMT"). These securities include securities of municipal issuers located in Texas as well as in other states, territories and possessions of the United States. This investment policy may not be changed without shareholder approval. The Fund may invest more than 25% of its total assets in bonds of issuers in Texas.

The Adviser considers the relative yield, maturity and availability of various types of municipal bonds and the general economic outlook in determining whether to over- or underweight a specific type of municipal bond in the Fund's portfolio. Duration adjustments are made relative to the Barclays Municipal Bond Index. The Adviser, in constructing and maintaining the Fund's portfolio, employs the following four primary strategies to varying degrees depending on its views of economic growth prospects, interest rate predictions and relative value assessments: interest rate positioning based on duration and yield curve positioning, with a typical range of three years; asset category allocations; credit sector allocations relating to security ratings by the national ratings agencies; and individual security selection.

Securities will be considered for sale in the event of or in anticipation of a credit downgrade; to effect a change in duration or sector weighting of the Fund; to realize an aberration in a security's valuation; or when the Adviser otherwise deems appropriate.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

MUNICIPAL ISSUERS RISK -- There may be economic or political changes that impact the ability of municipal issuers to repay principal and to make interest payments on municipal securities. Changes in the financial condition or credit rating of municipal issuers also may adversely affect the value of the Fund's municipal securities. Constitutional or legislative limits on borrowing by municipal issuers may result in reduced supplies of municipal securities. Moreover, certain municipal securities are backed only by a municipal issuer's ability to levy and collect taxes.

STATE-SPECIFIC RISK -- The Fund is subject to the risk that the economy of the states in which it invests, and the revenues underlying state municipal bonds, may decline. Investing primarily in a single state means that the Fund is more exposed to negative political or economic factors in that state than a fund that invests more widely.

INTEREST RATE RISK - As with most funds that invest in debt securities, changes in interest rates are one of the most important factors that could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall.

The concept of duration is useful in assessing the sensitivity of a fixed income fund to interest rate movements, which are usually the main source of risk for most fixed-income funds. Duration measures price volatility by estimating the change in price of a debt security for a 1% change in its yield. For example, a duration of five years means the price of a debt security will change about 5% for every 1% change in its yield. Thus, the higher duration, the more volatile the security.

Debt securities have a stated maturity date when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the bond. Some debt securities, known as callable bonds, may repay the principal earlier than the stated maturity date. Debt securities are most likely to be called when interest rates are falling because the issuer can refinance at a lower rate.

Rising interest rates may also cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities later than anticipated, forcing the Fund to keep its money invested at lower rates. Falling interest rates, however, generally cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities earlier than expected, forcing the Fund to reinvest the money at a lower interest rate.

Mutual funds that invest in debt securities have no real maturity. Instead, they calculate their weighted average maturity. This number is an average of the effective or anticipated maturity of each debt security held by the mutual fund, with the maturity of each security weighted by the percentage of its assets of the mutual fund it represents.

CREDIT RISK - The credit rating or financial condition of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer defaults or becomes unable to honor its financial obligations, the security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of an investment-grade security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal.

Although the Fund's U.S. government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. Obligations issued by some U.S. government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, while others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the government sponsored agency's own resources. As a result, investments in securities issued by government sponsored agencies that are not backed by the U.S. Treasury are subject to higher credit risk than those that are.

High yield, or "junk," bonds are highly speculative securities that are usually issued by smaller less credit worthy and/or highly leveraged (indebted) companies. Compared with investment-grade bonds, high yield bonds carry a greater degree of risk and are less likely to make payments of interest and principal. Market developments and the financial and business conditions of the corporation issuing these securities influences their price and liquidity more than changes in interest rates, when compared to investment-grade debt securities. Insufficient liquidity in the junk bond market may make it more difficult to dispose of junk bonds and may cause the Fund to experience sudden and substantial price declines. A lack of reliable, objective data or market quotations may make it more difficult to value junk bonds accurately.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

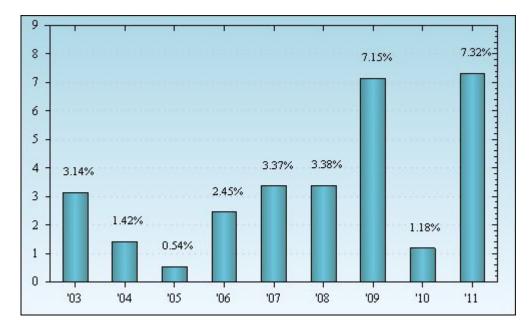
PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The performance information provided includes the returns of Institutional Class Shares for periods prior to August 28, 2008. Institutional Class Shares of the Fund are offered in a separate prospectus. Institutional Class Shares would have substantially similar performance as Class A Shares because the shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities and the annual returns would differ only to the extent that the expenses of Class A Shares are higher than the expenses of the Institutional Class Shares and, therefore, returns for the Class A Shares would be lower than those of the Institutional Class Shares. Institutional Class Shares performance presented has been adjusted to reflect the Distribution (12b-1) fees and, for the performance table, the Maximum Sales Charge (Load), applicable to Class A Shares.

Institutional Class Shares first became available on April 25, 2008, when the Fund succeeded to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is May 31, 2002 ("Performance Start Date").

The bar chart figures do not include sales charges that may have been paid when investors bought and sold Class A Shares of the Fund. If sales charges were included, the returns would be lower. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST.



The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Class A Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 3.90%. AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

This table compares the Fund's Class A Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Barclays Municipal Bond Index. After-tax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Average Annual Total Returns CLASS A SHARE FROST MUNICIPAL BOND FUND	Label	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception	Inception Date
CLASS A SHARES	FUND RETURN BEFORE TAXES	4.95%	3.98%	3.33%	May 31, 2002
CLASS A SHARES After Taxes On Distributions	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS	4.89%	none	none	May 31, 2002
CLASS A SHARES After Taxes On Distributions And Sales	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF FUND SHARES	4.33%	none	none	May 31, 2002
CLASS A SHARES BARCLAYS MUNICIPAL BOND INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	BARCLAYS MUNICIPAL BOND INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	10.70%	5.22%	5.23%	May 31, 2002

FROST MUNICIPAL BOND FUND | INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE

FROST MUNICIPAL BOND FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Municipal Bond Fund (the "Fund") seeks to provide a consistent level of current income exempt from federal income tax with a secondary emphasis on maximizing total return through capital appreciation.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Institutional Class Shares of the Fund.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

Annual Fund Operating Expenses	INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE		
	FROST MUNICIPAL BOND FUND		
	INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES		

Management Fees0.50%Other Expenses0.20%Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses0.03%Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses[1] 0.73%

[1] The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

Expense Example (USD \$)

1 3 5 10 YEAR YEARS YEARS YEARS

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST MUNICIPAL BOND FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES

75 233 406 906

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 8% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in municipal securities that generate income exempt from federal income tax, but not necessarily the federal alternative minimum tax ("AMT"). These securities include securities of municipal issuers located in Texas as well as in other states, territories and possessions of the United States. This investment policy may not be changed without shareholder approval. The Fund may invest more than 25% of its total assets in bonds of issuers in Texas.

The Adviser considers the relative yield, maturity and availability of various types of municipal bonds and the general economic outlook in determining whether to over- or underweight a specific type of municipal bond in the Fund's portfolio. Duration adjustments are made relative to the Barclays Municipal Bond Index. The Adviser, in constructing and maintaining the Fund's portfolio, employs the following four primary strategies to varying degrees depending on its views of economic growth prospects, interest rate predictions and relative value assessments: interest rate positioning based on duration and yield curve positioning, with a typical range of three years; asset category allocations; credit sector allocations relating to security ratings by the national ratings agencies; and individual security selection.

Securities will be considered for sale in the event of or in anticipation of a credit downgrade; to effect a change in duration or sector weighting of the Fund; to realize an aberration in a security's valuation; or when the Adviser otherwise deems appropriate.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

MUNICIPAL ISSUERS RISK -- There may be economic or political changes that impact the ability of municipal issuers to repay principal and to make interest payments on municipal securities. Changes in the financial condition or credit rating of municipal issuers also may adversely affect the value of the Fund's municipal securities. Constitutional or legislative limits on borrowing by municipal issuers may result in reduced supplies of municipal securities. Moreover, certain municipal securities are backed only by a municipal issuer's ability to levy and collect taxes.

STATE-SPECIFIC RISK -- The Fund is subject to the risk that the economy of the states in which it invests, and the revenues underlying state municipal bonds, may decline. Investing primarily in a single state means that the Fund is more exposed to negative political or economic factors in that state than a fund that invests more widely.

INTEREST RATE RISK - As with most funds that invest in debt securities, changes in interest rates are one of the most important factors that could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall.

The concept of duration is useful in assessing the sensitivity of a fixed income fund to interest rate movements, which are usually the main source of risk for most fixed-income funds. Duration measures price volatility by estimating the change in price of a debt security for a 1% change in its yield. For example, a duration of five years means the price of a debt security will change about 5% for every 1% change in its yield. Thus, the higher duration, the more volatile the security.

Debt securities have a stated maturity date when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the bond. Some debt securities, known as callable bonds, may repay the principal earlier than the stated maturity date. Debt securities are most likely to be called when interest rates are falling because the issuer can refinance at a lower rate.

Rising interest rates may also cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities later than anticipated, forcing the Fund to keep its money invested at lower rates. Falling interest rates, however, generally cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities earlier than expected, forcing the Fund to reinvest the money at a lower interest rate.

Mutual funds that invest in debt securities have no real maturity. Instead, they calculate their weighted average maturity. This number is an average of the effective or anticipated

maturity of each debt security held by the mutual fund, with the maturity of each security weighted by the percentage of its assets of the mutual fund it represents.

CREDIT RISK - The credit rating or financial condition of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer defaults or becomes unable to honor its financial obligations, the security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of an investment-grade security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal.

Although the Fund's U.S. government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. Obligations issued by some U.S. government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, while others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the government sponsored agency's own resources. As a result, investments in securities issued by government sponsored agencies that are not backed by the U.S. Treasury are subject to higher credit risk than those that are.

High yield, or "junk," bonds are highly speculative securities that are usually issued by smaller less credit worthy and/or highly leveraged (indebted) companies. Compared with investment-grade bonds, high yield bonds carry a greater degree of risk and are less likely to make payments of interest and principal. Market developments and the financial and business conditions of the corporation issuing these securities influences their price and liquidity more than changes in interest rates, when compared to investment-grade debt securities. Insufficient liquidity in the junk bond market may make it more difficult to dispose of junk bonds and may cause the Fund to experience sudden and substantial price declines. A lack of reliable, objective data or market quotations may make it more difficult to value junk bonds accurately.

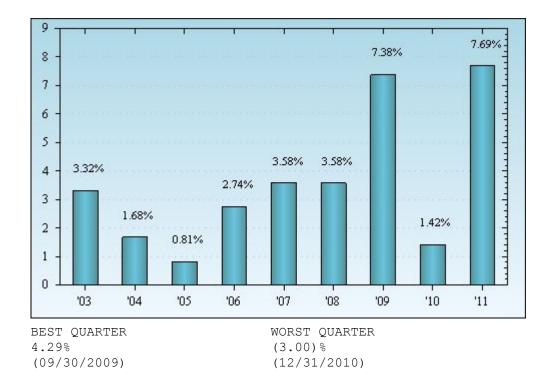
MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The Fund commenced operations after succeeding to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008 and has been adjusted to reflect expenses for Institutional Class Shares of the Fund. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is May 31, 2002 ("Performance Start Date").

Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST.



The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Institutional Class Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 3.99%.

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

This table compares the Fund's Institutional Class Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Barclays Municipal Bond Index. After-tax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Average Annual Total Returns INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST MUNICIPAL BOND FUND	Label	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception	Inception Date
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES	FUND RETURN BEFORE TAXES	7.69%	4.70%	3.84%	May 31, 2002
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES After Taxes On Distributions	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS	7.62%	none	none	May 31, 2002
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES After Taxes On Distributions And Sales	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF FUND SHARES	6.23%	none	none	May 31, 2002
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES BARCLAYS MUNICIPAL BOND INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	BARCLAYS MUNICIPAL BOND INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	10.70%	5.22%	5.23%	May 31, 2002

FROST NATURAL RESOURCES FUND | INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE

FROST NATURAL RESOURCES FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Natural Resources Fund (the "Fund") seeks long-term capital growth with a secondary goal of current income.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

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

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

Annual Fund Operating Expenses	INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE
	FROST NATURAL RESOURCES FUND
	INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES

Management Fees0.80%Other Expenses0.62%Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses0.05%Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses[1] 1 47%

[1] The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

Expense Example (USD \$)

1 3 5 10 YEAR YEARS YEARS YEARS

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST NATURAL RESOURCES FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES

150 465 803 1.757

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the period from the commencement of the Fund's operations (September 27, 2011) through the end of its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 49% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

In seeking to achieve its objectives, the Fund, under normal circumstances, invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in securities of companies in natural

resources industries. Companies in natural resources industries include: (i) companies that Frost Investment Advisors, LLC (the "Adviser"), the Fund's adviser, considers to be engaged, either directly or indirectly, in the exploration, discovery, development, production, marketing or distribution of natural resources; the development of proprietary technologies for the production or efficient utilization of natural resources; or the provision of related supplies or services; and (ii) to the extent not included in the foregoing, those industries that comprise the S&P North American Natural Resources Index. Within natural resources industries, the Adviser anticipates that the Fund will generally invest a significant portion of its assets in the energy sector. Examples of natural resources include:

- ENERGY -- such as companies engaged in the exploration and production of energy sources, as well as companies involved with energy equipment and services, drillers, refiners, storage transportation, utilities, coal.
- o ALTERNATIVE ENERGY -- such as solar, nuclear, wind and fuel cell companies.
- INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS -- such as chemical, building material, cement, aggregate, associated machinery and transport companies.
- o FOREST PRODUCTS -- such as timber and paper companies.
- BASE METALS -- such as companies engaged in the exploration, mining, processing, fabrication, o marketing or distribution of copper, iron ore, nickel, steel, aluminum, rare earth minerals and molybdenum.
- SPECIALTY METALS -- such as companies engaged in the exploration, mining, processing, fabrication, marketing or distribution of titanium-based alloys and zirconium.
- PRECIOUS METALS -- such as companies engaged in the exploration, mining, processing, fabrication, marketing or distribution of gold, silver, diamonds and platinum.
- AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS -- such as companies engaged in producing, processing and distributing seeds, fertilizers and water.

The Fund generally invests in equity securities of domestic and foreign, including emerging market, natural resources companies. The equity securities in which the Fund may invest include common stocks, preferred stocks, American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs"), convertible securities, warrants and rights, and master limited partnerships ("MLPs"). In addition, the Fund may also invest in exchange-traded funds, exchange-traded notes and other exchange-traded products to gain exposure to certain segments of the natural resources market. The Fund may invest in securities of issuers with any market capitalization.

The Adviser combines fundamental analysis and quantitative screening to select securities for the Fund's portfolio. In particular, the Adviser focuses on companies with desirable growth and value attributes. These attributes will include but not be exclusive to the following: attractive debt adjusted production growth per share; prospects for above average growth in earnings or cash flow per share; an ability to generate high returns on invested capital throughout an investment cycle; asset

quality greater than peers; efficient capital allocation; management strength; favorable relative price/earnings, price/book and price/cash flow ratios; and trading at a discount to intrinsic value. In addition, the Adviser considers the availability of specific natural resources and the relative value of those resources given changing supply/demand dynamics in the market. The Adviser may sell a security when the security reaches a specified value or the Adviser's original investment rationale is no longer considered valid.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risk factors affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

EQUITY RISK -- The Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

CONCENTRATION RISK -- Due to the Fund's concentration in securities of companies in the natural resources industries, events that affect the natural resources industries will have a greater effect on the Fund than they would on a fund that is more widely diversified among a number of unrelated industries. Such factors include warehousing and delivery constraints, changes in supply and demand dynamics, a potential lack of fungibility, weather, monetary and currency exchange processes, domestic and foreign political and economic events and policies, disease, technological developments, and changes in interest rates. In addition, certain natural resources sub-sectors are subject to greater governmental regulation than are other industries; therefore, changes in tax and other government regulations may be more likely to adversely affect the Fund.

INVESTMENTS IN INVESTMENT COMPANIES AND OTHER POOLED VEHICLES -- To the extent the Fund invests in other investment companies, such as exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), closed-end funds and other mutual funds, the Fund will be subject to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of the securities held by such other investment companies. Such risks are described below. As a shareholder of another investment company, the Fund relies on that investment company to achieve its investment objective. If the investment company fails to achieve its objective, the value of the Fund's investment could decline, which could adversely affect the Fund's performance. By investing in another investment company, Fund shareholders indirectly bear the Fund's proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the other investment company, in addition to the fees and expenses that Fund shareholders directly bear in connection with the Fund's own operations. The Fund does not intend to invest in other investment companies unless the Adviser believes that the potential benefits of the investment justify the payment of any additional fees or expenses. Federal securities laws impose limitations on the Fund's ability to invest in other investment companies.

Because closed-end funds and ETFs are listed on national stock exchanges and are traded like stocks listed on an exchange, their shares potentially may trade at a discount or premium. Investments in closed-end funds and ETFs are also subject to brokerage and other trading costs, which could result in greater expenses to the Fund. In addition, because the value of closed-end funds and ETF shares depends on the demand in the market, the Adviser may not be able to liquidate the Fund's holdings at the most optimal time, which could adversely affect Fund performance.

INVESTMENTS IN ETNS -- An exchange-traded note ("ETN") is a debt security of an issuer that is listed and traded on U.S. stock exchanges or otherwise traded in the over-the-counter market. Similar to other debt securities, ETNs tend to have a maturity date and are backed only by the credit of the issuer. ETNs are designed to provide investors access to the returns of various market benchmarks, such as a securities index, currency or investment strategy, less fees and expenses. The value of an ETN may be influenced by time to maturity, level of supply and demand for the ETN, volatility and lack of liquidity in the underlying market, changes in the applicable interest rates, and changes in the issuer's credit rating and economic, legal, political or geographic events that affect the referenced market. It is expected that the issuer's credit rating will be investment grade at the time of investment, however, the credit rating may be revised or withdrawn at any time and there is no assurance that a credit rating will remain in effect for any given time period. If a rating agency lowers the issuer's credit rating, the value of the ETN will decline and a lower credit rating reflects a greater risk that the issuer will default on its obligation. When the Fund invests in ETNs, it will bear its proportionate share of any fees and expenses associated with investment in such securities. Such fees reduce the amount of return on investment at maturity or upon redemption. There may be restrictions on the Fund's right to redeem its investment in an ETN, which are meant to be held until maturity. There are no periodic interest payments for ETNs, and principal is not protected. As is the case with ETFs, an investor could lose some of or the entire amount invested in ETNs. The Fund's decision to sell its ETN holdings may be limited by the availability of a secondary market.

FOREIGN COMPANY RISK -- Investing in foreign companies, whether through investments made in foreign markets or made through the purchase of American Depository Receipts ("ADRs"), which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent an ownership in a foreign security, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. In addition, investments in foreign companies are generally denominated in a foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value of the Fund's investments. These currency movements may occur separately from, and in response to, events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. While ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

EMERGING MARKET SECURITIES RISK -- Investments in emerging markets securities are considered speculative and subject to heightened risks in addition to the general risks of investing in non-U.S. securities. Unlike more established markets, emerging markets may have governments that are less stable, markets that are less liquid and economies that are less developed. In addition, emerging markets securities may be subject to smaller market capitalization of securities markets, which may suffer periods of relative illiquidity; significant price

volatility; restrictions on foreign investment; and possible restrictions on repatriation of investment income and capital. Furthermore, foreign investors may be required to register the proceeds of sales, and future economic or political crises could lead to price controls, forced mergers, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, seizure, nationalization or creation of government monopolies.

FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK -- Because non-U.S. securities are usually denominated in currencies other than the dollar, the value of the Fund's portfolio may be influenced by currency exchange rates and exchange control regulations. The currencies of emerging market countries may experience significant declines against the U.S. dollar, and devaluation may occur subsequent to investments in these currencies by the Fund. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had, and may continue to have, negative effects on the economies and securities markets of certain emerging market countries.

SMALL- AND MID-CAPITALIZATION COMPANY RISK -- Small- and mid-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, these small- and mid-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, small- and mid-cap stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over-the-counter or listed on an exchange.

MLP RISK -- MLPs are limited partnerships in which the ownership units are publicly traded. MLP units are registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") and are freely traded on a securities exchange or in the over-the-counter market. MLPs often own several properties or businesses (or own interests) that are related to oil and gas industries or other natural resources, but they also may finance other projects. To the extent that an MLP's interests are all in a particular industry, the MLP will be negatively impacted by economic events adversely impacting that industry. The risks of investing in a MLP are generally those involved in investing in a partnership as opposed to a corporation. For example, state law governing partnerships is often less restrictive than state law governing corporations. Accordingly, there may be fewer protections afforded to investors in a MLP than investors in a corporation; for example, investors in MLPs may have limited voting rights or be liable under certain circumstances for amounts greater than the amount of their investment. In addition, MLPs may be subject to state taxation in certain jurisdictions which will have the effect of reducing the amount of income paid by the MLP to its investors.

COMMODITY RISK -- Exposure to the commodities markets, through a company or an ETF, may subject the Fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. Commodities are subject to substantial price fluctuations over short periods of time and may be affected by unpredictable economic, political and environmental events.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The Fund commenced operations on September 27, 2011 and therefore does not have performance history for a full calendar year. Once the Fund has completed a full calendar year of operations, a bar chart and table will be included that will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the variability of the Fund's return based on net assets and comparing the Fund's performance to a broad measure of market performance.

FROST KEMPNER TREASURY AND INCOME FUND | CLASS A SHARE

FROST KEMPNER TREASURY AND INCOME FUND INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Kempner Treasury and Income Fund (the "Fund") seeks to provide current income consistent with the preservation of capital.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Class A Shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$1,000,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus, and in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information.

SHAREHOLDER FEES (FEES PAID DIRECTLY FROM YOUR INVESTMENT)

Shareholder Fees

CLASS A SHARE
FROST KEMPNER
TREASURY AND INCOME
FUND
CLASS A SHARES

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)

Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of net asset value)

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and other Distributions (as a percentage of offering price)

Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed if applicable)

2.25%

none

[1] Class A Shares purchased without an initial sales charge may be subject to a contingent deferred sales charge if redeemed within 12 months of purchase.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

CI ACC A CITADE

Annual Fund Operating Expenses	FROST KEMPNER TREASURY AND INCOME FUND CLASS A SHARES		
Management Fees	0.35%		
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	0.25%		
Other Expenses	[1] 0.32%		
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	[2] 0.04%		
Total Annual Fund Operating Expens	es 0.96%		

- [1] Other Expenses are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.
- [2] Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

Expense Example (USD \$)

1 3 YEAR YEARS

CLASS A SHARE FROST KEMPNER TREASURY AND INCOME FUND CLASS A SHARES

321 524

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 0% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in full faith and credit U.S. Treasury obligations. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. In selecting investments for the Fund, the Fund's sub-adviser, Kempner Capital Management, Inc. ("KCM"), tries to increase income without adding undue risk by analyzing yields. The Fund's investments include Treasury bonds, Treasury notes, Treasury Inflated Protection Securities and short-term U.S. government money market funds. In evaluating a security for the Fund's portfolio, KCM considers, among other factors, the security's interest rate, yield and maturity. KCM actively manages the maturity of the Fund and its portfolio to maximize the Fund's yield based on current market interest rates and KCM's outlook on the market.

The Fund may invest in full faith and credit money market instruments. The percentage of the Fund invested in such holdings varies depending on various factors, including market conditions. Consistent with preservation of capital, a larger percentage of the Fund's net assets may be invested in cash or money market instruments in order to provide capital and reduce the magnitude of loss in a period of falling market prices.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

INTEREST RATE RISK - As with most funds that invest in debt securities, changes in interest rates are one of the most important factors that could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall. Rising interest rates may also cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities later than anticipated, forcing the Fund to keep its money invested at lower rates. Falling interest rates, however, generally cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities earlier than expected, forcing the Fund to reinvest the money at a lower interest rate.

The concept of duration is useful in assessing the sensitivity of a fixed income fund to interest rate movements, which are the main source of risk for most fixed-income funds. Duration measures price volatility by estimating the change in price of a debt security for

a 1% change in its yield. For example, a duration of five years means the price of a debt security will change about 5% for every 1% change in its yield. Thus, the higher duration, the more volatile the security.

Debt securities have a stated maturity date when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the bond. Some debt securities, known as callable bonds, may repay the principal earlier than the stated maturity date. Debt securities are most likely to be called when interest rates are falling because the issuer can refinance at a lower rate. Mutual funds that invest in debt securities have no real maturity. Instead, they calculate their weighted average maturity. This number is an average of the effective or anticipated maturity of each debt security held by the mutual fund, with the maturity of each security weighted by the percentage of its assets of the mutual fund it represents.

CREDIT RISK - The credit rating or financial condition of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer defaults or becomes unable to honor its financial obligations, the security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of an investment-grade security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal.

Although the Fund's U.S. government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. Obligations issued by some U.S. government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, while others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the government sponsored agency's own resources. As a result, investments in securities issued by government sponsored agencies that are not backed by the U.S. Treasury are subject to higher credit risk than those that are.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

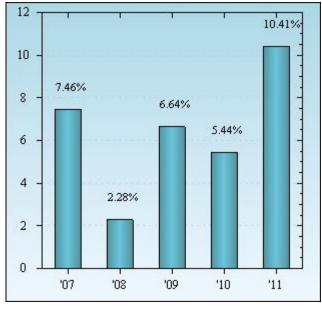
PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

Class A Shares of the Fund are not available for purchase and therefore do not have a full calendar year of performance. Consequently, the bar chart shows the performance of the Fund's Institutional Class Shares from year to year and the performance table compares the average annual total returns of the Fund's Institutional Class Shares to those of a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's Institutional Class Shares are offered in a separate prospectus. Class A Shares of the Fund would have substantially similar performance as Institutional Class Shares because the shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities and the annual returns would differ only to the extent that the expenses of the Class A Shares are higher than the expenses of the Institutional Class Shares and, therefore, returns for the Class A Shares would be lower than those of the Institutional Class Shares. Institutional Class Shares performance presented has been adjusted to reflect the Distribution (12b-1) fees and, for the performance table, the Maximum Sales Charge (Load), applicable to Class A Shares.

Institutional Class Shares first became available on April 25, 2008, when the Fund succeeded to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank and subadvised by KCM (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is November 30, 2006 ("Performance Start Date").

Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST.



BEST QUARTER 4.44% (06/30/2010)

WORST QUARTER 1.35% (12/31/2010)

The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Institutional Class Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 2.85%. AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

This table compares the Fund's Institutional Class Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Barclays Treasury Bond Index. After-tax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Average Annual Total Returns CLASS A SHARE FROST KEMPNER TREASURY AND INCOME FUND

Label

1 5 Since Inception Year Years Inception Date

CLASS A SHARES	FUND RETURN BEFORE TAXES	7.93% 5.94% 5.48%	Nov. 30, 2006
CLASS A SHARES After Taxes On Distributions	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS	7.81% none none	Nov. 30, 2006
CLASS A SHARES After Taxes On Distributions And Sales	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF FUND SHARES	6.05% none none	Nov. 30, 2006
CLASS A SHARES BARCLAYS TREASURY BOND INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	BARCLAYS TREASURY BOND INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	9.81% 6.81% 6.52%	Nov. 30, 2006

Label	Element	Value
Prospectus [Line Items]	rr_ProspectusLineItems	
Document Type	dei DocumentType	Other
Document Period End Date	dei_DocumentPeriodEndDate	Jul. 31, 2012
Registrant Name	dei_EntityRegistrantName	Advisors Inner Circle Fund II
Central Index Key	dei_EntityCentralIndexKey	0000890540
Amendment Flag	dei_AmendmentFlag	false
Trading Symbol	dei_TradingSymbol	AICII
Document Creation Date	dei_DocumentCreationDate	Dec. 21, 2012
Document Effective Date	dei_DocumentEffectiveDate	Dec. 21, 2012
Prospectus Date	rr_ProspectusDate	Dec. 03, 2012
FROST KEMPNER TREASURY AND		
INCOME FUND		
CLASS A SHARE		
Prospectus [Line Items]	rr_ProspectusLineItems	
Risk/Return	р. 1р. и г.	FROST KEMPNER
[Heading]	rr_RiskReturnHeading	TREASURY AND INCOME FUND
Objective [Heading]	rr ObjectiveHeading	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE
	II_Objective Heading	OBJECTIVE
Objective, Primary		The Frost Kempner
[Text Block]		Treasury and Income Fund (the
		"Fund") seeks to
	rr_ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock	provide current income consistent
		with the
		preservation of capital.
Expense [Heading]		FUND FEES AND
	rr_ExpenseHeading	EXPENSES
Expense Narrative		The table below
[Text Block]		describes the
		fees and expenses that you may pay
		if you buy and
		hold Class A Shares of the
	rr ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock	Fund. You may
	II_DAPOIDOI MITURIVO TOADIOCK	qualify for sales
		charge discounts if you and your
		family invest, or
		agree to invest in the future, at
		ln the future, at

least \$1,000,000

Shareholder Fees
Caption [Text]

rr_ShareholderFeesCaption

Operating Expenses
Caption [Text]

rr OperatingExpensesCaption

Portfolio Turnover [Heading]

rr PortfolioTurnoverHeading

Portfolio Turnover
[Text Block]

rr PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock

in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from vour financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus, and in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information.

SHAREHOLDER FEES (FEES PAID DIRECTLY FROM YOUR INVESTMENT)

ANNUAL FUND
OPERATING
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 total annual fund operating expenses or in example, the affect the Fund's performance. During its most fiscal recent year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was

Portfolio Turnover,
Rate

Expense Breakpoint
Discounts [Text]

Portfolio TurnoverRate

value of its portfolio.

0% of the average

0.00%

You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$100,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus.

rr ExpenseBreakpointDiscounts

Expense Breakpoint,

Minimum

Investment Required

[Amount]

Expense Example

[Heading]

Expense Example

Narrative [Text]

Block]

 $rr_Expense Breakpoint Minimum Investment Required Amount\\$

rr ExpenseExampleHeading

rr ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

1,000,000

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

Strategy [Heading]

rr StrategyHeading

Strategy Narrative [Text Block]

rr StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

actual costs may
be higher or
lower, based on
these assumptions
your costs would
be:
PRINCIPAL
INVESTMENT

STRATEGIES

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in full faith and credit U.S. Treasury obligations. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. In selecting investments for the Fund, the Fund's subadviser, Kempner Capital Management, Inc. ("KCM"), tries to increase income without adding undue risk by analyzing yields. The Fund's investments include Treasury bonds, Treasury notes, Treasury Inflated Protection Securities and short-term U.S. government money market funds. In evaluating security for the Fund's portfolio, KCM considers, among other factors, the security's interest rate, yield and maturity. KCM actively manages

Strategy Portfolio Concentration [Text]

rr StrategyPortfolioConcentration

Risk [Heading] rr_RiskHeading

Risk Narrative [Text Block]

rr RiskNarrativeTextBlock

the maturity of the Fund and its portfolio to maximize the Fund's yield based on current market interest rates and KCM's outlook on the market.

The Fund may invest in full faith and credit money market instruments. The percentage of the Fund invested in such holdings varies depending various factors, including market conditions. with Consistent preservation of capital, a larger percentage of the Fund's net assets may be invested in cash or money market instruments in order to provide capital and reduce the magnitude of loss in a period of falling market prices.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in full faith and credit U.S. Treasury obligations. PRINCIPAL RISKS

TRINGITAL RIBRO

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS

NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

INTEREST RATE RISK - As with most funds that invest in debt securities, changes in interest rates are one of the most important factors that could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall. Rising interest rates may also cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities later than anticipated, forcing the Fund to keep its money invested at lower rates. Falling interest rates, however, generally cause investors to pay off mortgagebacked and assetbacked securities earlier than expected, forcing the Fund to reinvest the money at a lower interest rate.

The concept of duration is in useful assessing the sensitivity of a fixed income fund to interest rate movements, which are the main source of risk for most fixedincome funds. Duration measures price volatility by estimating the change in price of a debt security for a 1% change in its For yield. example, a duration of five years means the price of a debt security will change about 5% for every 1% change in its yield. Thus, the higher duration, the more volatile the security.

Debt securities have a stated maturity date when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the bond. Some debt securities, known as callable bonds, may repay the principal earlier than the stated maturity date. Debt securities are most likely to be when called interest rates are falling because the issuer refinance at a rate. Mutual funds that invest in debt securities have no real maturity. Instead, they calculate their weighted average maturity. This

number is an average of the effective anticipated maturity of each debt security held by the mutual fund, with the maturity of each security weighted by the percentage of its assets of the mutual fund it represents.

CREDIT RISK - The credit rating or financial condition of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If issuer an defaults becomes unable to honor financial obligations, the security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of an investment-grade security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may the weaken capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal.

Although the U.S. government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are quaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. Obligations issued by some U.S. government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, while others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the government sponsored agency's own resources. As a result, investments in securities issued by government sponsored agencies that are not backed by the U.S. Treasury are subject to higher credit risk than those that are.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers connection with

Risk Lose Money [Text]

rr RiskLoseMoney

Risk Not Insured
Depository
Institution [Text]

rr RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution

Bar Chart and
Performance Table
[Heading]
Performance
Narrative [Text
Block]

rr BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading

rr PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock

Fund. There is no quarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved. with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY.

managing the

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

Class A Shares of the Fund are not available for purchase and therefore do not have a full calendar year of performance.

Consequently, the bar chart shows the performance of the Fund's Institutional

Class Shares from

year to year and the performance annual + · · table compares returns of the Fund's Institutional Class Shares to those of a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's Institutional Class Shares are offered in a separate prospectus. Class A Shares of the Fund would have substantially similar performance Institutional Class Shares because the shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities and the annual returns would differ only to the extent that the expenses of the Class A Shares are higher than the expenses of Institutional Class Shares and, therefore, returns for the Class A Shares would be lower than those of the Institutional Class Shares. Institutional Class Shares performance presented has been adjusted to reflect the Distribution (12b-1) fees and, for performance table, the Sales Maximum Charge (Load), applicable to Class A Shares.

Institutional Class Shares first became available April 25, 2008, when the Fund succeeded to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank and sub-advised by KCM (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is November 30, 2006 ("Performance Start Date").

Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform

Performance Information Illustrates Variability of Returns [Text]

 $rr_PerformanceInformationIllustratesVariabilityOfReturns$

Performance

Availability Phone rr Performance Availability Phone

[Text]

Performance

Availability Website rr PerformanceAvailabilityWebSiteAddress

Address [Text]
Performance Past
Does Not Indicate
Future [Text]

rr PerformancePastDoesNotIndicateFuture

Bar Chart Closing
[Text Block]

rr BarChartClosingTextBlock

in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST.

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the and risks volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

1-877-71-FROST

www.frostbank.com

Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. BEST WORST QUARTER QUARTER 4.44% 1.35% (12/ (06/30/ 31/ 2010) 2010)

The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Institutional Class Shares from

was 2.85%. **Highest Quarterly** rr HighestQuarterlyReturnLabel BEST QUARTER Return, Label **Highest Quarterly** rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturnDate Jun. 30, 2010 Return, Date **Highest Quarterly** rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturn 4.44% Return **Lowest Quarterly** rr LowestQuarterlyReturnLabel WORST QUARTER Return, Label Lowest Quarterly rr BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturnDate Dec. 31, 2010 Return, Date **Lowest Quarterly** rr BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturn 1.35% Return Performance Table AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR Heading rr PerformanceTableHeading PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011 REFLECTS NO **Index No Deduction** DEDUCTION FOR for Fees, Expenses, rr IndexNoDeductionForFeesExpensesTaxes FEES, EXPENSES OR Taxes [Text] TAXES After-tax returns Performance Table are calculated Uses Highest Federal using t.he Rate historical highest individual rr PerformanceTableUsesHighestFederalRate federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Performance Table Actual after-tax One Class of after returns will Tax Shown [Text] on depend an rr PerformanceTableOneClassOfAfterTaxShown investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. Performance Table After-tax returns **Explanation after** shown are not Tax Higher relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through rr PerformanceTableExplanationAfterTaxHigher tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k)plans or individual retirement

1/1/12 to 9/30/12

accounts.

Performance Table Narrative

rr PerformanceTableNarrativeTextBlock

FROST KEMPNER TREASURY AND INCOME FUND | CLASS A SHARE | C000061942Member

Prospectus [Line Items]

rr ProspectusLineItems

This table compares the Fund's Institutional Class Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Barclays Treasury Bond Index. After-tax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k)plans individual retirement accounts.

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price) Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of net asset value)	rr_MaximumSalesChargeImposedOnPurchasesOverOfferingPrice rr_MaximumDeferredSalesChargeOverOfferingPrice	2.25% none	[1]
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and other Distributions (as a percentage of offering price)		r none	
Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed if applicable)	rr Dadamatian EagOvar Dadamatian	none	
Management Fees	rr ManagementFeesOverAssets	0.35%	
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	rr_DistributionAndService12b1FeesOverAssets	0.25%	
Other Expenses	rr OtherExpensesOverAssets	0.32%	[2]
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	rr_AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesOverAssets	0.04%	[3]
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	rr_ExpensesOverAssets	0.96%	
Expense Example,	rr_ExpenseExampleYear01	321	
Expense Example, with Redemption, 3 Years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear03	524	
	rr_AnnualReturn2007	7.46%	
	rr_AnnualReturn2008	2.28%	
	rr_AnnualReturn2009	6.64%	
	rr_AnnualReturn2010	5.44% 10.41%	
Label	rr_AnnualReturn2011	FUND RETURN	
Lauci	rr_AverageAnnualReturnLabel	BEFORE TAXES	
1 Year	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01	7.93%	
5 Years	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05	5.94%	
Since Inception Inception Date	rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception	5.48%	
Inception Date FROST KEMPNER	rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate	Nov. 30, 2006	
TREASURY AND			
INCOME FUND			
CLASS A SHARE			
C000061942Membe	er		

| After Taxes On Distributions **Prospectus** [Line rr ProspectusLineItems **Items**] FUND RETURN AFTER Label rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS 1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 7.81% 5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 none **Since Inception** rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception none **Inception Date** rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate Nov. 30, 2006 FROST KEMPNER TREASURY AND INCOME FUND CLASS A SHARE | C000061942Member | After Taxes On Distributions And Sales **Prospectus** [Line rr ProspectusLineItems **Items**] FUND RETURN AFTER Label TAXES ON rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF FUND SHARES 1 Year 6.05% rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 none Since Inception rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception none **Inception Date** rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate Nov. 30, 2006 FROST KEMPNER TREASURY AND INCOME FUND | CLASS A SHARE | C000061942Member | BARCLAYS TREASURY BOND **INDEX RETURN** (REFLECTS NO **DEDUCTION FOR** FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES) **Prospectus** [Line rr ProspectusLineItems **Items**] BARCLAYS TREASURY Label BOND INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES) 1 Year 9.81% rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01

6.81% 6.52%

rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05

rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception

5 Years

Since Inception

<u>Inception Date</u> rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate

Nov. 30, 2006

- [1] Class A Shares purchased without an initial sales charge may be subject to a contingent deferred sales charge if redeemed within 12 months of purchase.
- [2] Other Expenses are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.
- [3] Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

FROST MID CAP EQUITY FUND | CLASS A SHARE

FROST MID CAP EQUITY FUND INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Mid Cap Equity Fund (the "Fund") seeks to maximize long-term capital appreciation.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Class A Shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$500,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus, and in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information.

SHAREHOLDER FEES (FEES PAID DIRECTLY FROM YOUR INVESTMENT)

Shareholder Fees

CLASS A SHARE FROST MID CAP EQUITY FUND CLASS A SHARES

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)

3.25%

Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of net asset value) [1] none

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and other none

Distributions (as a percentage of offering price)

Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed if applicable) none

[1] Class A Shares purchased without an initial sales charge may be subject to a contingent deferred sales charge if redeemed within 12 months of purchase.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

	Annual Fund Operating Expenses	CLASS A SHARE FROST MID CAP EQUITY FUND CLASS A SHARES
3.6	4 T	0.000/

Management Fees 0.90%

Distribution (12b-1) Fees 0.25%

Other Expenses 0.36%

Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses [1] 1.51%

[1] The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses of less than 0.01%.

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

Expense Example (USD \$)

1 3 5 10 YEAR YEARS YEARS YEARS 474 787 1,122 2,068

CLASS A SHARE FROST MID CAP EQUITY FUND CLASS A SHARES

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 108% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of mid-capitalization companies. This investment strategy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. The Fund considers mid-capitalization companies to be those companies with total market capitalizations between \$2 billion and \$15 billion at the time of initial purchase.

The equity securities in which the Fund may invest include common stocks, preferred stocks, convertible securities, rights and warrants. Preferred stocks are units of ownership in a company that normally have preference over common stock in the payment of dividends and the liquidation of the company. Convertible securities are securities that may be exchanged for, converted into, or exercised to acquire a predetermined number of shares of the company's common stock at the holder's option during a specified time period. A right is a privilege granted to existing shareholders of a company to subscribe to shares of a new issue of common stock before it is issued. Warrants are securities that are usually issued together with a debt security or preferred stock that give the holder the right to buy a proportionate amount of common stock at a specified price.

The Fund intends to invest in companies that the Fund's sub-adviser, Luther King Capital Management Corporation ("LKCM"), believes are likely to have above-average growth in revenue, above-average earnings and/or the potential for above-average capital appreciation. In selecting investments for the Fund, LKCM performs analyses of financial and fundamental criteria to identify high-quality companies, focusing on the following characteristics:

- o Consistently high profitability;
- o Strong balance sheets;
- o Competitive advantages;
- o High and/or improving financial returns;
- o Free cash flow;

- o Reinvestment opportunities; and
- o Prominent market share positions.

The Fund does not sell stocks simply because they are no longer within LKCM's capitalization range used for the initial purchase.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

EQUITY RISK -- Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

MID-CAPITALIZATION COMPANY RISK -- The mid-capitalization companies in which the Fund invests may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, these mid-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, mid-capitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over-the-counter or listed on an exchange.

CONVERTIBLE SECURITIES RISK -- The value of a convertible security is influenced by changes in interest rates (with investment value declining as interest rates increase and increase as interest rates decline) and the credit standing of the issuer. The price of a convertible security will also normally vary in some proportion to changes in the price of the underlying common stock because of the conversion or exercise feature.

PREFERRED STOCK RISK -- Preferred stocks are sensitive to interest rate changes, and are also subject to equity risk, which is the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. The rights of preferred stocks on the distribution of a company's assets in the event of a liquidation are generally subordinate to the rights associated with a company's debt securities.

RIGHTS AND WARRANTS RISK -- The purchase of rights or warrants involves the risk that the Fund could lose the purchase value of a right or warrant if the right to subscribe to additional shares is not executed prior to the right's or warrant's expiration. Also, the purchase of rights and/or warrants involves the risk that the effective price paid for the right and/or warrant added to the subscription price of the related security may exceed the value of the subscribed security's market price such as when there is no movement in the level of the underlying security.

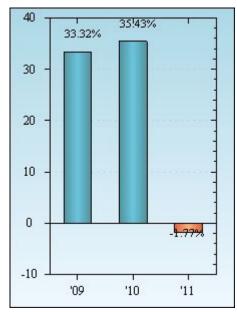
MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 year and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

Class A Shares of the Fund do not have a full calendar year of performance. Consequently, the bar chart shows the performance of the Fund's Institutional Class Shares from year to year and the performance table compares the average annual total returns of the Fund's Institutional Class Shares to those of a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's Institutional Class Shares are offered in a separate prospectus. Class A Shares of the Fund would have substantially similar performance as Institutional Class Shares because the shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities and the annual returns would differ only to the extent that the expenses of the Class A Shares are higher than the expenses of the Institutional Class Shares and, therefore, returns for the Class A Shares would be lower than those of the Institutional Class Shares. Institutional Class Shares performance presented has been adjusted to reflect the Distribution (12b-1) fees and, for the performance table, the Maximum Sales Charge (Load), applicable to Class A Shares. Institutional Class Shares first became available on April 25, 2008.

Prior to February 13, 2012, the Fund employed a different investment strategy. Therefore, the past performance shown below may have differed had the Fund's current investment strategy been in effect. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST.



BEST QUARTER 18.76% (09/30/2009)

WORST QUARTER (21.15)% (09/30/2011)

The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Institutional Class Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 9.98%.

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

This table compares the Fund's Institutional Class Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Russell Midcap Index and the Russell 2500 Index.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Average Annual Total Returns CLASS A SHARE FROST MID CAP EQUITY FUND	Label	1 Year Since Inception	Inception Date
CLASS A SHARES	FUND RETURN BEFORE TAXES	(5.00%) 2.35%	Apr. 25, 2008
CLASS A SHARES After Taxes On Distributions	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS	(5.28%) 2.27%	Apr. 25, 2008
CLASS A SHARES After Taxes On Distributions And Sales	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF FUND SHARES	(2.89%) 2.00%	Apr. 25, 2008
CLASS A SHARES RUSSELL MIDCAP INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	RUSSELL MIDCAP INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	^[1] (1.55%)1.52% ^[2]	Apr. 25, 2008
CLASS A SHARES RUSSELL 2500 INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	RUSSELL 2500 INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	[1](2.51%)2.60% [2]	Apr. 25, 2008

^[1] The Fund has changed its primary benchmark from the Russell 2500 Index to the Russell Midcap Index because the Fund's adviser and sub-adviser believe that the Russell Midcap Index is more representative of the type of securities in which the Fund invests.

^[2] Return shown is from April 30, 2008.

FROST GROWTH EQUITY FUND | INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE

FROST GROWTH EQUITY FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Growth Equity Fund (the "Fund") seeks to achieve long-term capital appreciation. FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Institutional Class Shares of the Fund.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

Annual Fund Operating Expenses INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST GROWTH EQUITY FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES

Management Fees 0.80%
Other Expenses 0.16%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses 0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses [1] 0.97%

[1] The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

Expense Example (USD \$)

1 3 5 10 YEAR YEARS YEARS YEARS

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST GROWTH EQUITY FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES

99 309 536 1,190

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 46% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. The Fund intends to invest in companies that Frost Investment Advisors, LLC (the "Adviser") believes will have growing revenues and earnings. The Fund will generally invest in equity securities of domestic companies, but may also invest in equity securities of foreign companies and American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"). The Adviser performs in-depth analyses of company fundamentals and industry dynamics to identify companies displaying strong earnings and revenue growth relative to the overall market or relative to their peer group, improving returns on equity and a sustainable competitive advantage.

The Adviser focuses on a number of factors to assess the growth potential of individual companies, such as:

- o Historical and expected organic revenue growth rates;
- o Historical and expected earnings growth rates;
- o Signs of accelerating growth potential;
- o Positive earnings revisions;
- o Earnings momentum;
- o Improving margin and return on equity trends; and
- o Positive price momentum.

When an attractive growth opportunity is identified, the Adviser seeks to independently develop an intrinsic valuation for the stock. The Adviser believes that the value of a company is determined by discounting the company's future cash flows or earnings. Valuation factors considered in identifying securities for the Fund's portfolio include:

- o Price/earnings ratio;
- o Price/sales ratio;
- o Price/earnings to growth ratio;
- o Enterprise value/earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization;
- o Enterprise value/sales;
- o Price/cash flow;
- o Balance sheet strength; and
- o Returns on equity and returns on invested capital.

The Adviser also seeks to understand a firm's competitive position and the industry dynamics in which the firm operates. The Adviser assesses industry growth potential, market share opportunities, cyclicality and pricing power. Further analysis focuses on corporate governance and management's ability to create value for shareholders.

The Adviser augments its independent fundamental research process with quantitative screens and models. The models are derived from proprietary research or securities industry research studies and score companies based upon a number of fundamental factors. The Adviser uses quantitative analysis to provide an additional layer of objectivity, discipline and consistency to its equity research process. This quantitative analysis complements the fundamental analyses that the Adviser conducts on companies during its stock selection process.

The Fund seeks to buy and hold securities for the long term and seeks to keep portfolio turnover to a minimum. However, the Adviser may sell a security if its price exceeds the Adviser's assessment of its fair value or in response to a negative company event, a change in management, poor relative price performance, achieved fair valuation, or a deterioration in a company's business prospects, performance or financial strength.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

EQUITY RISK -- Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

SMALL- AND MID-CAPITALIZATION COMPANY RISK -- The small- and mid-capitalization companies in which the Fund may invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, these small- and mid-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, small- and mid-capitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over the counter or listed on an exchange.

FOREIGN COMPANY RISK -- Investing in foreign companies, whether through investments made in foreign markets or made through the purchase of ADRs, which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent an ownership in a foreign security, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. In addition, investments in foreign companies are generally denominated in a foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value of the Fund's investments. These currency movements may occur separately from, and in response to, events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. While ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

GROWTH STYLE RISK-- The price of equity securities rises and falls in response to many factors, including the historical and prospective earnings of the issuer of the stock, the value of its assets, general economic conditions, interest rates, investor perceptions, and market liquidity. The Fund may invest in securities of companies that the Adviser believes have superior prospects for robust and sustainable growth of revenues and earnings. These may be companies with new, limited or cyclical product lines, markets or financial resources, and the management of such companies may be dependent upon one or a few key people. The stocks of such companies can therefore be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements than stocks of larger, more established companies or the stock market in general.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

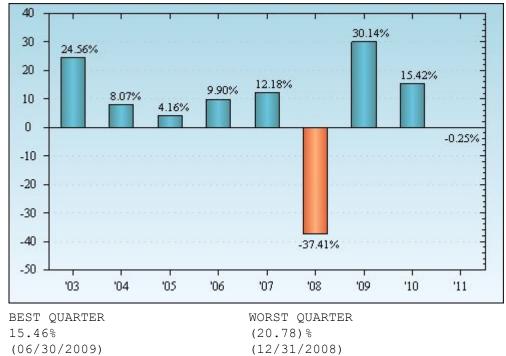
PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The Fund commenced operations after succeeding to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008 and has been adjusted to reflect expenses for Institutional Class Shares of the

Fund. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is May 31, 2002 ("Performance Start Date").

Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST.



The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Institutional Class Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 14.18%.

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

This table compares the Fund's Institutional Class Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Russell 1000 Growth Index. After-tax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Average Annual Total Returns INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST GROWTH EQUITY FUND	Label	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception	Inception Date
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES	FUND RETURN BEFORE TAXES	(0.25%)	1.02%	2.86%	May 31, 2002
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES After Taxes On Distributions	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS	(0.27%)	none	none	May 31, 2002

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES After Taxes On Distributions And Sales	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF FUND SHARES	(0.13%) none none	May 31, 2002
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES RUSSELL 1000 GROWTH INDEX (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	RUSSELL 1000 GROWTH INDEX (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	2.64% 2.50%4.18%	May 31, 2002

FROST SMALL CAP EQUITY FUND | INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE

FROST SMALL CAP EQUITY FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Small Cap Equity Fund (the "Fund") seeks to maximize total return.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Institutional Class Shares of the Fund.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST SMALL CAP EQUITY FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES

Management Fees 0.93%
Other Expenses 0.19%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses 1.12%

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 maybe higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

Expense Example (USD \$)

1 3 5 10 YEAR YEARS YEARS YEARS

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST SMALL CAP EQUITY FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES

114 356 617 1,363

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 113% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of small-capitalization companies. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders.

The Fund intends to invest in companies that Cambiar Investors, LLC ("Cambiar"), the Fund's sub-adviser, believes are undervalued, profitable, and capable of generating significant cash flow. In managing the Fund, Cambiar will select value-oriented small-cap stocks for the Fund's portfolio. Value-oriented managers generally select stocks they believe are attractively valued in light of fundamental characteristics such as earnings, capital structure and/or return on invested capital.

In selecting investments for the Fund, Cambiar utilizes a bottom-up, research-focused investment philosophy that seeks to identify quality companies that are currently undervalued to their historical trading range, yet demonstrate catalysts not yet recognized by the market that could result in significant appreciation over a 1-2 year time horizon. While Cambiar may use various metrics in selecting securities for the Fund, a company must

possess the following characteristics: attractive valuation, an identifiable performance catalyst(s) and material upside potential. In selecting investments for the Fund, Cambiar generally considers small-capitalization companies to be those companies with total market capitalizations less than \$3 billion at the time of initial purchase. In implementing its sell discipline, Cambiar sells stocks once a stock reaches its price target, when there is a decline in fundamentals, or the anticipated catalyst at purchase fails to materialize. Stocks may also be sold in favor of a more attractive investment opportunity. Cambiar will also trim a holding if it becomes an outsized position within the Fund's portfolio.

The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio securities to achieve its investment objective.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERINGS ("IPO") RISK -- The Fund may invest a portion of its assets in securities of companies offering shares in IPOs. IPOs may have a magnified performance impact on a fund with a small asset base. The impact of IPOs on the Fund's performance likely will decrease as the Fund's asset size increases, which could reduce the Fund's total returns. IPOs may not be consistently available to the Fund for investing. Because IPO shares frequently are volatile in price, the Fund may hold IPO shares for a very short period of time. This may increase the turnover of the Fund's portfolio and may lead to increased expenses for the Fund, such as commissions and transaction costs. By selling IPO shares, the Fund may realize taxable gains it will subsequently distribute to shareholders. In addition, the market for IPO shares can be speculative and/or inactive for extended periods of time. The limited number of shares available for trading in some IPOs may make it more difficult for the Fund to buy or sell significant amounts of shares without an unfavorable impact on prevailing prices. Holders of IPO shares can be affected by substantial dilution in the value of their shares, by sales of additional shares and by concentration of control in existing management and principal shareholders.

EQUITY RISK -- Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

SMALL-CAPITALIZATION COMPANY RISK -- The small-capitalization companies in which the Fund may invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, these small-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, small-capitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over the counter or listed on an exchange.

ACTIVE TRADING RISK -- The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio securities to achieve its investment objective. Active trading may cause the Fund to incur increased costs, which can lower the actual return of the Fund. Active trading may also increase short-term gains and losses, which affect taxes that must be paid.

LIQUIDITY RISK -- Particular investments may be difficult to purchase or sell. The Fund may make investments that become less liquid in response to market developments or adverse investor perceptions, which may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may be unable to sell the illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

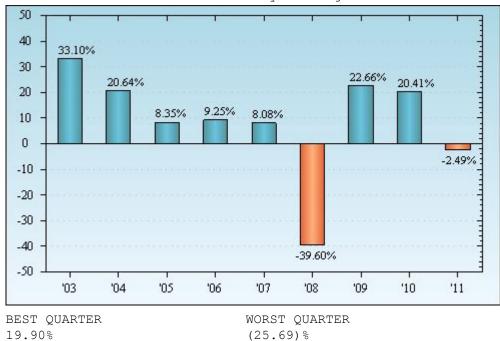
PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

(12/31/2011)

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The Fund commenced operations after succeeding to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008 and has been adjusted to reflect expenses for Institutional Class Shares of the Fund. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is May 31, 2002 ("Performance Start Date").

Prior to February 1, 2010, the Fund employed a different investment strategy. Prior to June 29, 2010, the Fund was primarily managed by a different sub-adviser and prior to September 4, 2012 a portion of the Fund was managed by another sub-adviser. Therefore, the past performance shown below may have differed had the Fund's current investment strategy been in effect and had the current sub-adviser been primarily managing the Fund. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST.



The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Institutional Class Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 6.74%. AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

(12/31/2008)

This table compares the Fund's Institutional Class Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Russell 2000 Index. After-tax returns

cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Average Annual Total Returns INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST SMALL CAP EQUITY FUND	Label	1 Year 5 Years	Since Inception	Inception Date
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES	FUND RETURN BEFORE TAXES	(2.49%)(1.23%))4.20%	May 31, 2002
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES After Taxes On Distributions	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS	(7.21%) none	none	May 31, 2002
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES After Taxes On Distributions And Sales	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF FUND SHARES	(1.35%) none	none	May 31, 2002
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES RUSSELL 2000 INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES OR TAXES)	RUSSELL 2000 INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES OR TAXES)	(4.18%) 0.15%	5.84%	May 31, 2002

Label	Element	Value
Prospectus [Line Items]	rr_ProspectusLineItems	
Document Type	dei_DocumentType	Other
Document Period End Date	dei_DocumentPeriodEndDate	Jul. 31, 2012
Registrant Name Central Index Key Amendment Flag Trading Symbol	dei_EntityRegistrantName dei_EntityCentralIndexKey dei_AmendmentFlag dei_TradingSymbol	Advisors Inner Circle Fund II 0000890540 false AICII
Document Creation Date	dei_DocumentCreationDate	Dec. 21, 2012
Document Effective Date	dei_DocumentEffectiveDate	Dec. 21, 2012
Prospectus Date FROST CREDIT FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE	rr_ProspectusDate	Dec. 03, 2012
Prospectus [Line Items]	rr_ProspectusLineItems	
Risk/Return [Heading]	rr_RiskReturnHeading	FROST CREDIT FUND
- 03	rr_ObjectiveHeading	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE
Objective, Primary [Text Block]	rr_ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock	The Frost Credit Fund (the "Fund") seeks to maximize total return, consisting of income and capital appreciation.
	rr_ExpenseHeading	FUND FEES AND EXPENSES
Expense Narrative [Text Block]	rr_ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock	The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Institutional Class Shares of the Fund.
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]	rr_PortfolioTurnoverHeading	PORTFOLIO TURNOVER
Portfolio Turnover [Text Block]	rr_PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock	The Fund pays transaction costs 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 total appearant fund operating expenses or

annual fund operating expenses or

Expense Breakpoint
Discounts [Text]

rr ExpenseBreakpointDiscounts

Expense Example [Heading]
Expense Example Narrative [Text Block]

rr ExpenseExampleHeading

rr_ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

Strategy [Heading]
Strategy Narrative
[Text Block]

Strategy [Heading] rr StrategyHeading

rr StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

in the example, affect the Fund's performance.

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Institutional Class Shares of the Fund.

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in fixed income securities of U.S. foreign corporate issuers, which will include corporate bonds and mortgage-backed and other assetbacked securities, and structured with economic characteristics similar to fixed income securities. investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. The Fund will invest in callable bonds, as well as fixed income securities that pay a fixed or floating interest rate or interest that is payable in kind or payable at maturity. The Fund will invest yield high fixed income securities, also referred to as "junk" bonds, which are generally rated below BBB- by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services or Fitch, Inc. or Baa3 by Moody's Investor Service at the time of purchase or are unrated but judged to be of comparable quality by Frost

Strategy Portfolio Concentration [Text]

rr StrategyPortfolioConcentration

Risk [Heading] rr_RiskHeading
Risk Narrative [Text
Block]

rr RiskNarrativeTextBlock

Investment Advisors, LLC, the Fund's investment adviser (the "Adviser"). All securities in which the Fund invests will be denominated in U.S. dollars.

The Fund seeks to achieve its objective through a combination of active portfolio management, focus on relative opportunities, sector weightings and individual asset selection. In selecting assets for the Fund, Adviser uses a top-down approach to analyze industry fundamentals and select individual securities based on its view of their relative value interest and characteristics. The Adviser also will consider its view of the yield curve and the potential for individual securities to produce consistent income. The Adviser expects that more than half of the Fund's returns will be derived from credit risk, rather than interest rate risk. Generally, the greater the credit risk that a fixed income security presents, the higher the interest rate the issuer must pay in order compensate investors for assuming such higher risk.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in fixed income securities of U.S. and foreign corporate issuers, which will include corporate bonds and mortgage-backed and other assetbacked securities.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT NSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

INTEREST RATE RISK - As with most funds that invest in debt securities, changes in interest rates are one of the most important factors that could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall.

The concept of duration is useful in assessing the sensitivity of a fixed income fund to interest rate movements, which are usually the main source of risk for most fixed-income funds. Duration measures price volatility by estimating the change in price of a debt security for a 1% change in its yield. For example, a duration of three means the price of a debt security will change about 3% for every 1% change in its yield. Thus, the higher duration, the more volatile the security.

Debt securities have a stated maturity date when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the bond. Some debt securities, known as callable bonds, may repay the principal earlier than the stated maturity date. Debt securities are most likely to be called when interest rates are falling because the issuer can refinance at a lower rate.

Rising interest rates may also cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities later anticipated, forcing the Fund to keep its money invested at lower rates. Falling interest rates, however, generally cause investors to pay off mortgagebacked and asset-backed securities earlier than expected, forcing the Fund to reinvest the money at a lower interest rate.

Mutual funds that invest in debt securities have no real maturity. Instead, they calculate their weighted average maturity. This number is an average of the

effective or anticipated maturity of each debt security held by the mutual fund, with the maturity of each security weighted by the percentage of its assets of the mutual fund it represents.

CREDIT RISK - The credit rating or financial condition of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer defaults or becomes unable to honor its financial obligations, the security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of an investment-grade security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, weaken the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and principal. For a Fund of this type, credit risk is an important contributing factor over time to the performance of the Fund.

High yield, or "junk," bonds are highly speculative securities that are usually issued by smaller less credit worthy and/or highly leveraged (indebted) companies. Compared with investment-grade bonds, high yield bonds carry a greater degree of risk and are less likely to make payments of interest and principal. Market developments and the financial and business conditions of the corporation issuing securities influences their price and liquidity more than changes in interest rates, when compared to investment-grade debt securities. Insufficient liquidity in the junk bond market may make it more difficult to dispose of junk bonds and may cause the Fund experience sudden and substantial price declines. A lack reliable, objective data market quotations may make it more

difficult to value junk bonds accurately.

ZERO COUPON, DEFERRED INTEREST AND PAY-IN-KIND BOND RISK - These bonds are issued at a discount from their face value because interest payments are typically postponed until maturity. Pay-inkind securities are securities that have interest payable by the delivery of additional securities. The market prices of these securities generally are more volatile than the market prices of interest-bearing securities and are likely to respond to a greater degree to changes in interest rates than interest-bearing securities having similar maturities and credit quality.

DERIVATIVES RISK - Derivatives are often more volatile than other investments and may magnify the Fund's gains or losses. There are various factors that affect the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective with derivatives. Successful use of a derivative depends upon the degree to which prices of the underlying assets correlate with price movements in the derivatives the Fund buys or sells. The Fund could negatively affected if the change in market value of its securities fails to correlate perfectly with the values of the derivatives it purchased or sold. For instance, the Fund would ordinarily realize a gain if, during the option period, the value of the underlying securities decreased below the exercise price sufficiently to cover the premium and transaction costs. However, if the price of the underlying instrument does not fall enough to offset the cost of purchasing the option, a put buyer would lose the premium and related transaction costs.

The lack of a liquid secondary market for a derivative may

prevent the Fund from closing its derivative positions and could adversely impact its ability to achieve its investment objective or to realize profits or limit losses.

Because derivative instruments may be purchased by the Fund for a fraction of the market value of the investments underlying such instruments, a relatively small price movement in the underlying investment may result in an immediate and substantial gain or loss to the Fund. Derivatives are often more volatile than other investments and the Fund may lose more in a derivative than it originally invested in it.

Additionally, derivative instruments, particularly market access products, are subject to counterparty risk, meaning that the party that issues the derivative may experience a significant credit event and may be unwilling or unable to make timely settlement payments or otherwise honor its obligations.

STRUCTURED NOTE RISK - The Fund may invest in fixed income linked structured notes. Structured notes are typically privately negotiated transactions between two or more parties. The fees associated with a structured note may lead to increased tracking error. The Fund also bears the risk that the issuer of the structured note will default. The Fund bears the risk of loss of its principal investment and periodic payments expected to be received for the duration of investment. In addition, a liquid market may not exist for the structured notes. The lack of a liquid market may make difficult to sell the structured notes at an acceptable price or to accurately value them.

MARKET RISK - The risk that the value of securities owned by the Fund may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to

factors affecting securities markets generally or particular industries.

ISSUER RISK - The risk that the value of a security may decline for a reason directly related to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's goods or services.

LEVERAGE RISK - The use of leverage can amplify the effects of market volatility on the Fund's share price and may also cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it would not be advantageous to do so in order to satisfy its obligations.

LIQUIDITY RISK - The risk that certain securities may be difficult or impossible to sell at the time and the price that the Fund would like. The Fund may have to lower the price, sell other securities instead or forego an investment opportunity, any of which could have a negative effect on Fund management or performance.

ASSET-BACKED AND MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES RISK - Payment of principal and interest on assetbacked securities is dependent largely on the cash flows generated by the assets backing the securities, and asset-backed securities may not have the benefit of any security interest in the related assets, which raises the possibility that recoveries on repossessed collateral may not be available to support payments on these Asset-backed securities. securities are also subject to the risk that underlying borrowers will be unable to meet their obligations. To lessen the effect of failures by obligors on underlying assets to make payments, the entity administering the pool of assets may agree to ensure the receipt of payments on the underlying pool

occurs in a timely fashion ("liquidity protection"). In addition, asset-backed securities may obtain insurance, such as guarantees, policies or letters of credit obtained by the issuer or sponsor from third parties, for some or all of the assets in the pool ("credit support"). Delinquency or loss more than that anticipated or failure of the credit support could adversely affect the return on an investment in such a security.

Mortgage-backed securities affected by, among other things, interest rate changes and the possibility of prepayment of the underlying mortgage loans. Mortgage-backed securities are also subject to the risk that underlying borrowers will be unable to meet their obligations. In addition, a variety of economic, geographic, social and other factors, such as the sale of the underlying property, refinancing or foreclosure, can cause investors to repay the loans underlying a mortgage-backed security sooner than expected. If the prepayment rates increase, the Fund may have to reinvest its principal at a rate of interest that is lower than the rate on existing mortgage-backed securities.

PREPAYMENT AND EXTENSION RISK -Prepayment and extension risk is the risk that a loan, bond or other security might be called or otherwise converted, prepaid or redeemed before maturity. This risk is primarily associated with corporate-backed, mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities. If a security is converted, prepaid or redeemed before maturity, particularly during a time of declining interest rates spreads, the Fund may not be able to invest the proceeds in securities providing as high a level of income, resulting in a reduced yield to the Fund. Conversely, as interest rates

rise or spreads widen, the likelihood of prepayment decreases. The Fund may be unable to capitalize on securities with higher interest rates or wider spreads because the Fund's investments are locked in at a lower rate for a longer period of time.

MANAGEMENT RISK - The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the adviser and the individual portfolio manager in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

FOREIGN COMPANY RISK - Investing in foreign companies, whether through investments made foreign markets or made through purchasing ADRs, which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent an ownership in a foreign security, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. In addition, investments in foreign companies are generally in a denominated foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value of the Fund's investments. These currency movements may occur separately from, and in response to, events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. While ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in

ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

NEW FUND RISK - Because the Fund is new, investors in the Fund bear the risk that the Fund may not be successful in implementing its investment strategy, may not employ a successful investment strategy, or may fail to attract sufficient assets management to realize economies of scale, any of which could in the Fund result being liquidated at any time without shareholder approval and at a time that may not be favorable for all shareholders. Such liquidation could have negative consequences for shareholders and will cause shareholders to incur expenses of liquidation.

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money.

A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The Fund is new, and therefore has no performance history. Once the Fund has completed a full calendar year of operations, a bar chart and table will be included that will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the variability of the Fund's return based on net assets and comparing the Fund's performance to a broad measure of market performance.

Risk Lose Money
[Text]

rr RiskLoseMoney

Risk Not Insured
Depository
Institution [Text]

 $rr_RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution$

Bar Chart and
Performance Table
[Heading]
Performance
Narrative [Text]

Block]

 $rr_BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading$

 $rr_PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock$

FROST CREDIT FUND | INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | C000120211Member

Prospectus [Line Items]

rr_ProspectusLineItems

Management Fees	rr_ManagementFeesOverAssets	0.60%	
Other Expenses	rr_OtherExpensesOverAssets	0.78%	[1]
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	rr_AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesOverAssets	s 0.01%	[2]
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	rr_ExpensesOverAssets	1.39%	
Expense Example, with Redemption, 1 Year	rr_ExpenseExampleYear01	142	
Expense Example, with Redemption, 3 Years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear03	440	

^{[1] &}quot;Other Expenses" are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

^{[2] &}quot;Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses" are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

FROST GROWTH EQUITY FUND | CLASS A SHARE

FROST GROWTH EQUITY FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Growth Equity Fund (the "Fund") seeks to achieve long-term capital appreciation. FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Class A Shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$500,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus, and in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information.

SHAREHOLDER FEES (FEES PAID DIRECTLY FROM YOUR INVESTMENT)

Shareholder Fees

CLASS A SHARE FROST GROWTH EQUITY FUND CLASS A SHARES

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)

3 25%

Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of net asset value)

[1] none

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and other

none

Distributions (as a percentage of offering price)

Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed if applicable)

none

[1] Class A Shares purchased without an initial sales charge may be subject to a contingent deferred sales charge if redeemed within 12 months of purchase.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

Annual Fund Operating Expenses	CLASS A SHARE FROST GROWTH EQUITY FUND CLASS A SHARES
Management Fees	0.80%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.16%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expense	<u>s</u> [1] 1.22%

[1] The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

Expense Example (USD \$)

1 3 5 10 YEAR YEARS YEARS YEARS

CLASS A SHARE FROST GROWTH EQUITY FUND CLASS A SHARES

445 700 974 1,754

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 46% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. The Fund intends to invest in companies that Frost Investment Advisors, LLC (the "Adviser") believes will have growing revenues and earnings. The Fund will generally invest in equity securities of domestic companies, but may also invest in equity securities of foreign companies and American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"). The Adviser performs in-depth analyses of company fundamentals and industry dynamics to identify companies displaying strong earnings and revenue growth relative to the overall market or relative to their peer group, improving returns on equity and a sustainable competitive advantage.

The Adviser focuses on a number of factors to assess the growth potential of individual companies, such as:

- o Historical and expected organic revenue growth rates;
- o Historical and expected earnings growth rates;
- o Signs of accelerating growth potential;
- o Positive earnings revisions;
- o Earnings momentum;
- o Improving margin and return on equity trends; and
- o Positive price momentum.

When an attractive growth opportunity is identified, the Adviser seeks to independently develop an intrinsic valuation for the stock. The Adviser believes that the value of a company is determined by discounting the company's future cash flows or earnings. Valuation factors considered in identifying securities for the Fund's portfolio include:

- o Price/earnings ratio;
- o Price/sales ratio;
- o Price/earnings to growth ratio;

- o Enterprise value/earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization;
- o Enterprise value/sales;
- o Price/cash flow;
- o Balance sheet strength; and
- o Returns on equity and returns on invested capital.

The Adviser also seeks to understand a firm's competitive position and the industry dynamics in which the firm operates. The Adviser assesses industry growth potential, market share opportunities, cyclicality and pricing power. Further analysis focuses on corporate governance and management's ability to create value for shareholders.

The Adviser augments its independent fundamental research process with quantitative screens and models. The models are derived from proprietary research or securities industry research studies and score companies based upon a number of fundamental factors. The Adviser uses quantitative analysis to provide an additional layer of objectivity, discipline and consistency to its equity research process. This quantitative analysis complements the fundamental analyses that the Adviser conducts on companies during its stock selection process.

The Fund seeks to buy and hold securities for the long term and seeks to keep portfolio turnover to a minimum. However, the Adviser may sell a security if its price exceeds the Adviser's assessment of its fair value or in response to a negative company event, a change in management, poor relative price performance, achieved fair valuation, or a deterioration in a company's business prospects, performance or financial strength.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

EQUITY RISK -- Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

SMALL- AND MID-CAPITALIZATION COMPANY RISK -- The small- and mid-capitalization companies in which the Fund may invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, these small- and mid-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, small- and mid-capitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over the counter or listed on an exchange.

FOREIGN COMPANY RISK -- Investing in foreign companies, whether through investments made in foreign markets or made through the purchase of ADRs, which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent an ownership in a foreign security, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. In addition, investments in foreign companies are generally denominated in a foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value of the Fund's investments. These currency movements may occur separately from, and in response to, events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. While ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

GROWTH STYLE RISK-- The price of equity securities rises and falls in response to many factors, including the historical and prospective earnings of the issuer of the stock, the value of its assets, general economic conditions, interest rates, investor perceptions, and market liquidity. The Fund may invest in securities of companies that the Adviser believes have superior prospects for robust and sustainable growth of revenues and earnings. These may be companies with new, limited or cyclical product lines, markets or financial resources, and the management of such companies may be dependent upon one or a few key people. The stocks of such companies can therefore be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements than stocks of larger, more established companies or the stock market in general.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The performance information provided includes the returns of Institutional Class Shares for periods prior to June 30, 2008. Institutional Class Shares of the Fund are offered in a separate prospectus. Institutional Class Shares would have substantially similar performance as Class A Shares because the shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities and the annual returns would differ only to the extent that the expenses of Class A Shares are higher than the expenses of the Institutional Class Shares and, therefore, returns for the Class A Shares would be lower than those of the Institutional Class Shares. Institutional Class Shares performance presented has been adjusted to reflect the Distribution (12b-1) fees and, for the performance table, the Maximum Sales Charge (Load), applicable to Class A Shares.

Institutional Class Shares first became available on April 25, 2008, when the Fund succeeded to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is May 31, 2002 ("Performance Start Date").

The bar chart figures do not include sales charges that may have been paid when investors bought and sold Class A Shares of the Fund. If sales charges were included, the returns would be lower. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST.



The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Class A Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 13.99%.

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

This table compares the Fund's Class A Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Russell 1000 Growth Index. After-tax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Average Annual Total Returns CLASS A SHARE FROST GROWTH EQUITY FUND	Label	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception	Inception Date
CLASS A SHARES	FUND RETURN BEFORE TAXES	(3.79%)		2.26%	May 31, 2002
CLASS A SHARES After Taxes On Distributions	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS	(3.79%)	none	none	May 31, 2002
CLASS A SHARES After Taxes On Distributions And Sales	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF FUND SHARES		none	none	May 31, 2002

CLASS A SHARES RUSSELL 1000 GROWTH INDEX (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

RUSSELL 1000 GROWTH INDEX (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FOR EXPENSES, OR TAXES) 2.64% 2.50%4.18%

May 31, 2002

Label	Element	Value
Prospectus [Line Items]	rr_ProspectusLineItems	
Document Type	dei_DocumentType	Other
Document Period End Date	dei_DocumentPeriodEndDate	Jul. 31, 2012
Registrant Name	dei_EntityRegistrantName	Advisors Inner Circle Fund II
Central Index Key	dei_EntityCentralIndexKey	0000890540
Amendment Flag	dei_AmendmentFlag	false
Trading Symbol	dei_TradingSymbol	AICII
Document Creation Date	dei_DocumentCreationDate	Dec. 21, 2012
Document Effective Date	dei_DocumentEffectiveDate	Dec. 21, 2012
Prospectus Date FROST NATURAL RESOURCES	rr_ProspectusDate	Dec. 03, 2012
FUND INSTITUTIONAL		
CLASS SHARE		
Prospectus [Line Items]	rr_ProspectusLineItems	
Risk/Return [Heading]	rr_RiskReturnHeading	FROST NATURAL RESOURCES FUND
	rr_ObjectiveHeading	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE
Objective, Primary		The Frost Natural Resources Fund (the
[Text Block]	rr_ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock	"Fund") seeks long- term capital growth with a secondary goal
		of current income.
Expense [Heading]	rr_ExpenseHeading	FUND FEES AND EXPENSES
Expense Narrative [Text Block]		This table describes the fees and expenses
[that you may pay if
	rr_ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock	you buy and hold
		Institutional Class
Operating Expenses		Shares of the Fund. ANNUAL FUND OPERATING
Caption [Text]		EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR
	rr_OperatingExpensesCaption	AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

Portfolio Turnover [Heading] Portfolio Turnover [Text Block]

rr PortfolioTurnoverHeading

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

Fund

pays

transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). 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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the period from the commencement the Fund's operations (September 27, 2011) through the end of its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 49% of the average value of its

rr PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock

Portfolio Turnover,
Rate
Expenses Not
Correlated to Ratio
Due to Acquired

Fund Fees [Text]

rr_PortfolioTurnoverRate

 $rr_ExpensesNotCorrelatedToRatioDueToAcquiredFundFees \\ \frac{\texttt{Highlights}}{\texttt{Financial}} \\ \text{ Highlights}$

Expense Example
[Heading]
Expense Example
Narrative [Text
Block]

rr ExpenseExampleHeading

 $rr_ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock$

49.00%

portfolio.

The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

EXAMPLE

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of

Strategy [Heading]

rr StrategyHeading

Strategy Narrative [Text Block]

rr StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

investing in the Fund with the cost ofinvesting in other mutual funds.

Example The 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 periods. those The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year, and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the your same. Although actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be: PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT

STRATEGIES

In seeking to achieve its objectives, the Fund, under normal circumstances, invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus anv borrowings for investment purposes, in securities of companies in natural industries. resources Companies in natural resources industries include: (i) companies Frost that Investment Advisors, LLC (the "Adviser"), the Fund's adviser, considers to be engaged, either directly or indirectly, in the discovery, exploration, development, production, marketing or distribution of natural resources; the development proprietary technologies for the production or efficient utilization of natural resources; or the provision of related supplies or services; and (ii) to the extent not

in included the foregoing, those industries that comprise the S&P North American Natural Resources Index. Within natural resources industries, the Adviser anticipates that the Fund will generally invest a significant portion of its assets in the energy sector. Examples of natural resources include:

ENERGY -- such as companies engaged in the exploration and production of energy sources, as well as companies involved with energy equipment and services, drillers, refiners, storage transportation, utilities, coal.

ALTERNATIVE ENERGY - such as solar,
o nuclear, wind and fuel cell companies.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS - such as chemical,
building material,
cement, aggregate,
associated machinery
and transport
companies.

FOREST PRODUCTS -o such as timber and
paper companies.

BASE METALS -- such as companies engaged in the exploration, mining, processing, fabrication, marketing or distribution of copper, iron ore,

nickel, steel, aluminum, rare earth minerals and molybdenum.

SPECIALTY METALS -such as companies
engaged in the
exploration, mining,
processing,
fabrication,
marketing or
distribution of
titanium-based alloys
and zirconium.

PRECIOUS METALS -such as companies
engaged in the
exploration, mining,
processing,
fabrication,
marketing or
distribution of gold,
silver, diamonds and
platinum.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS
-- such as companies engaged in producing,
o processing and distributing seeds, fertilizers and water.

The Fund generally invests in equity securities of domestic and foreign, including emerging market, natural resources companies. The equity securities in which the Fund may invest include common stocks, preferred stocks, American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs"), convertible securities, warrants and and master rights, limited partnerships ("MLPs"). In addition,

the Fund may also invest in exchange-traded funds, exchange-traded notes and other exchange-traded products to gain exposure to certain segments of the natural resources market. The Fund may invest in securities of issuers with any market capitalization.

The Adviser combines fundamental analysis and quantitative screening to select securities for the Fund's portfolio. particular, the Adviser focuses on companies with desirable growth value attributes. These attributes will include but not be exclusive to the following: attractive debt adjusted production growth per share; prospects for above average growth in earnings or cash flow per share; an ability to generate high returns on invested capital throughout an investment cycle; asset quality greater than peers; efficient capital allocation; management favorable strength; relative price/earnings, price/book and price/cash flow ratios; and trading а discount intrinsic value. Ιn addition, the Adviser considers the availability of specific natural resources and the relative value of those resources given changing supply/demand dynamics in the market. The Adviser may sell a security when the security reaches a specified value or the Adviser's original investment rationale is

no longer considered valid.

Strategy Portfolio Concentration [Text]

rr_StrategyPortfolioConcentration

Risk [Heading] rr RiskHeading

Risk Narrative [Text Block]

rr_RiskNarrativeTextBlock

In seeking to achieve its objectives, the Fund, under normal circumstances, invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in securities of companies in natural resources industries.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risk factors affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

EQUITY RISK -- The Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will over short extended periods time. Historically, t.he equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results negatively affected by and/or industry economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a

decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

CONCENTRATION RISK --Due to the Fund's concentration in of securities companies the in natural resources industries, events affect that the natural resources industries will have a greater effect on the Fund than they would on a fund that is more widely diversified among a number unrelated industries. Such factors include warehousing and delivery constraints, changes in supply and demand dynamics, lack potential of fungibility, weather, monetary and currency exchange processes, domestic and foreign political and economic events and policies, disease, technological developments, and changes in interest rates. In addition, certain natural resources sub-sectors are subject to greater governmental regulation than are industries; other therefore, changes in tax and other government regulations may be more likely to adversely affect the Fund.

INVESTMENTS IN COMPANIES INVESTMENT OTHER POOLED AND VEHICLES Τo the extent the Fund in other invests investment companies, such as exchangetraded funds ("ETFs"), closed-end funds and other mutual funds, the Fund will be subject substantially the same risks as those associated with direct ownership of the securities held by such other investment companies. Such risks are described below. As a shareholder of another investment company, the Fund relies that on investment company to achieve its investment objective. Ιf the investment company fails to achieve its objective, the value the of Fund's could investment decline, which could adversely affect the Fund's performance. By investing in another investment company, Fund shareholders indirectly bear the Fund's proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the other investment company, in addition to the fees and expenses that Fund shareholders directly bear in connection with the Fund's own operations. The Fund does not intend to invest in other investment companies unless the Adviser believes that the potential benefits of

the investment justify payment of additional fees or expenses. Federal securities laws impose limitations on the Fund's ability to invest in other investment companies.

Because closed-end funds and ETFs are listed on national stock exchanges are traded like stocks listed on an exchange, shares potentially may trade at a discount premium. Investments in closed-end funds and ETFs are also subject to brokerage other and trading costs, which could result in greater expenses to the Fund. In addition, because the value of closedend funds and ETF shares depends on the demand in the market, the Adviser may not be able to liquidate the Fund's holdings at the most optimal time, which could adversely affect Fund performance.

INVESTMENTS IN ETNS - An exchange-traded note ("ETN") is a debt security of an issuer that is listed and traded on U.S. stock exchanges or otherwise traded in the overthe-counter market. Similar to other debt securities, ETNs tend to have a maturity date

and are backed only by credit of the issuer. ETNs are to provide designed investors access the returns of various market benchmarks, such as a securities index, currency investment strategy, less fees and expenses. The value of ETN may influenced by time to maturity, level of supply and demand for the ETN, volatility and lack of liquidity the underlying market, changes in the applicable interest rates, and changes in issuer's credit rating and economic, legal, political geographic events that affect the referenced market. It is expected that the issuer's credit rating will be investment grade the time investment, however, the credit rating may be revised withdrawn at any time there is and no assurance that credit rating will remain in effect for any given time period. If a rating agency lowers the issuer's credit rating, the value of the ETN will decline and a lower credit rating reflects a greater risk that the issuer will default on its obligation. When the Fund invests in ETNs, it will bear its proportionate share of any fees and expenses associated with investment in such

securities. Such fees reduce the amount of return on investment at maturity or upon redemption. There may be restrictions on the Fund's right to redeem its investment in an ETN, which are meant held until to be maturity. There are no periodic interest payments for ETNs, and principal is not protected. As is the case with ETFs, investor could lose some of or the entire amount invested ETNs. The Fund's decision to sell its ETN holdings may be limited by the availability of secondary market.

FOREIGN COMPANY RISK -- Investing in foreign companies, whether through investments made in foreign markets or made through the purchase of American Depository Receipts ("ADRs"), which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent an ownership in a foreign security, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. similar economy or issuers located in the United States. Ιn addition, investments in foreign companies generally

denominated in foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value the Fund's These investments. currency movements may occur separately from, and in response to, events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. While ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

EMERGING MARKET SECURITIES RISK Investments in emerging markets securities are considered speculative subject heightened risks in addition to the risks general of investing in non-U.S. securities. Unlike established more markets, emerging markets have may governments that are less stable, markets that are less liquid and economies that are less developed. Ιn addition, emerging markets securities may

be subject to smaller market capitalization of securities markets, may which suffer periods of relative illiquidity; significant price volatility; restrictions foreign investment; and possible restrictions on repatriation of investment income and capital. Furthermore, foreign investors may required register the proceeds of sales, and future economic or political crises could lead to price controls, forced mergers, expropriation confiscatory or taxation, seizure, nationalization or creation of government monopolies.

FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK -- Because non-U.S. securities are usually denominated currencies other than the dollar, the value of the Fund's portfolio may be influenced by currency exchange rates exchange control regulations. The currencies of emerging market countries may experience significant declines against the U.S. dollar, and devaluation may occur subsequent to investments in these currencies by Fund. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had, and may continue

to have, negative effects on the economies and securities markets of certain emerging market countries.

SMALL-AND MID-CAPITALIZATION COMPANY RISK -- Small- and midcapitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. particular, these small- and mid-sized may companies pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon relatively small management group. Therefore, small- and mid-cap stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may traded over-thecounter or listed on an exchange.

MLP RISK -- MLPs are limited partnerships in which the ownership units are publicly traded. MLP units are registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") and are freely traded on securities exchange or in the over-the-

counter market. MLPs often own several properties or businesses (or own interests) that are related to oil and gas industries or other natural resources, but they also may finance other projects. To the extent that an MLP's interests are all in a particular industry, the MLP will be negatively impacted by economic events adversely impacting that industry. The risks of investing in a MLP are generally involved those in investing in partnership as opposed to a corporation. For example, law state governing partnerships often restrictive than state governing law corporations. Accordingly, there may be fewer protections afforded to investors in a MLP than investors in a corporation; for example, investors in MLPs may have limited voting rights or be liable under certain circumstances for amounts greater than the amount of their investment. addition, MLPs may be subject to state taxation in certain jurisdictions which will have the effect of reducing the amount of income paid by the MLP to its investors.

COMMODITY RISK --Exposure to the

commodities markets, through a company or an ETF, may subject the Fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. Commodities are subject to substantial price fluctuations over short periods of time and may affected by unpredictable political economic, environmental and events.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques analyses risk applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money.

A Fund share is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any government agency.

Risk Lose Money
[Text]

rr_RiskLoseMoney

Risk Not Insured
Depository
Institution [Text]

rr RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution

Bar Chart and PERFORMANCE Performance Table rr BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading INFORMATION [Heading] Performance The Fund commenced operations Narrative [Text] September 27, 2011 and Block] therefore does not have performance history for a full calendar year. Once the Fund has completed a full calendar year of operations, a bar chart and table will be included that will rr PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the variability of Fund's return based on assets and comparing the Fund's performance to a broad measure of market performance. FROST NATURAL **RESOURCES** FUND | **INSTITUTIONAL** CLASS SHARE | C000104924Member **Prospectus** [Line rr ProspectusLineItems **Items**] Management Fees rr ManagementFeesOverAssets 0.80% rr OtherExpensesOverAssets 0.62% Other Expenses **Acquired Fund Fees** rr AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesOverAssets 0.05% and Expenses **Total Annual Fund** [1] rr ExpensesOverAssets 1.47% **Operating Expenses** Expense Example, with Redemption, 1 rr ExpenseExampleYear01 150 Year Expense Example,

465

803

with Redemption, 3 rr ExpenseExampleYear03

with Redemption, 5 rr ExpenseExampleYear05

Years

Years

Expense Example,

Expense Example, with Redemption, 10 rr_ExpenseExampleYear10 Years

1,757

[1] The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

FROST KEMPNER MULTI-CAP DEEP VALUE EQUITY FUND | CLASS A SHARE

FROST KEMPNER MULTI-CAP DEEP VALUE EQUITY FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Kempner Multi-Cap Deep Value Equity Fund (the "Fund") seeks to generate a total pre-tax return, including capital growth and dividends, greater than the rate of inflation over a three-to-five year period.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Class A Shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$500,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus, and in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information.

SHAREHOLDER FEES (FEES PAID DIRECTLY FROM YOUR INVESTMENT)

Shareholder Fees

CLASS A SHARE FROST KEMPNER MULTI-CAP DEEP VALUE EQUITY FUND CLASS A SHARES

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)

3.25%

Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of net asset [1] none value)

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and other Distributions (as a percentage of offering price)

none

CLASS A SHARE

Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed if applicable) none

[1] Class A Shares purchased without an initial sales charge may be subject to a contingent deferred sales charge if redeemed within 12 months of purchase.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

	FROST KEMPNER MULTI-CAP DEEP VALUE EQUITY		
Annual Fund Operating			
Expenses		FUND	
		CLASS A SHARES	
Management Fees	0.59%		
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	0.25%		
Other Expenses	0.19%		
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.01%		
Total Annual Fund Operating	[1] 1.04%		
Expenses	11.0470		

[1] The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

Expense Example (USD \$)

1 3 5 10 YEAR YEARS YEARS YEARS

CLASS A SHARE FROST KEMPNER MULTI-CAP DEEP VALUE EQUITY FUND CLASS A SHARES

428 645 880 1,555

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 24% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. The Fund invests primarily in common stocks, but may also invest in other types of equity securities, such as preferred stock, convertible securities, warrants, real estate investment trusts ("REITs") or other similar publicly traded securities. The Fund may also purchase American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs").

In selecting securities for the Fund, the Fund's sub-adviser, Kempner Capital Management, Inc., ("KCM") utilizes a deep value style of investing in which it chooses securities that it believes are currently undervalued in the market but have earnings potential or other factors that make them attractive. The securities purchased are frequently out of favor with or have been ignored by the investment community market and thus provide the opportunity to purchase at prices significantly below their true value. KCM analyzes securities on an individual, bottom-up basis, to determine which securities can deliver capital appreciation and steady dividend earnings over the long-term. The Fund may invest in companies of all capitalizations.

KCM selects securities for the Fund's portfolio based on individual stocks rather than on industries or industry groups. KCM screens a universe of approximately 7,500 stocks to find companies which meet most of its criteria for price-earnings ratio (15X), projected 12-month earnings, price/cash flow multiple, price/book multiple and price less than or equal to 20% above the 52-week low. A dividend yield is required. KCM considers it unrealistic for it to be able to purchase a stock at its bottom, and as a result, KCM purchases securities for the Fund's portfolio gradually, averaging down. KCM also considers it unrealistic for it to be able to sell a stock at its highest price level, and as a result, KCM seeks to lock in reasonable returns when they are offered and generally sells gradually as an issue rises.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

EQUITY RISK -- Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

SMALL- AND MID-CAPITALIZATION COMPANY RISK -- The small- and mid-capitalization companies in which the Fund may invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, these small- and mid-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, small- and mid-capitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over the counter or listed on an exchange.

FOREIGN COMPANY RISK -- Investing in foreign companies, whether through investments made in foreign markets or made through the purchase of ADRs, which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent an ownership in a foreign security, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. In addition, investments in foreign companies are generally denominated in a foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value of the Fund's investments. These currency movements may occur separately from, and in response to, events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. While ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

INVESTMENT STYLE RISK -- The Fund pursues a "value style" of investing. Value investing focuses on companies with stocks that appear undervalued in light of factors such as the company's earnings, book value, revenues or cash flow. If the Adviser's assessment of a company's value or prospects for exceeding earnings expectations or market conditions is wrong, the Fund could suffer losses or produce poor performance relative to other funds. In addition, "value stocks" can continue to be undervalued by the market for long periods of time.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

REIT RISK - REITs are pooled investment vehicles that own, and usually operate, incomeproducing real estate. REITs are susceptible to the risks associated with direct ownership
of real estate, such as: declines in property values; increases in property taxes, operating
expenses, rising interest rates or competition overbuilding; zoning changes; and losses from
casualty or condemnation. REITs typically incur fees that are separate from those of the
Fund. Accordingly, the Fund's investments in REITs will result in the layering of expenses,
such that shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the REITs' operating
expenses, in addition to paying Fund expenses.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The performance information provided includes the returns of Institutional Class Shares for periods prior to June 30, 2008. Institutional Class Shares of the Fund are offered in a separate prospectus. Institutional Class Shares would have substantially similar performance as Class A Shares because the shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities and the annual returns would differ only to the extent that the expenses of Class A Shares are higher than the expenses of the Institutional Class Shares and, therefore, returns for the Class A Shares would be lower than those of the Institutional Class Shares. Institutional

Class Shares performance presented has been adjusted to reflect the Distribution (12b-1) fees and, for the performance table, the Maximum Sales Charge (Load), applicable to Class A Shares.

Institutional Class Shares first became available on April 25, 2008, when the Fund succeeded to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank and subadvised by KCM (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is July 31, 2002 ("Performance Start Date").

The bar chart figures do not include sales charges that may have been paid when investors bought and sold Class A Shares of the Fund. If sales charges were included, the returns would be lower. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST.



The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Class A Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 9.41%.

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

This table compares the Fund's Class A Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the S&P 500 Value Index and the Lipper Multi-Cap Value Funds Index. After-tax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown.

After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Average Annual Total Returns CLASS A SHARE FROST KEMPNER MULTI-CAP DEEP VALUE EQUITY FUND	Label	1 Year 5 Years Since Inception	Inception 1 Date
CLASS A SHARES	FUND RETURN BEFORE TAXES	(4.48%)(3.02%)3.33%	Jul. 31, 2002
CLASS A SHARES After Taxes On Distributions	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS	(4.72%) none none	Jul. 31, 2002
CLASS A SHARES After Taxes On Distributions And Sales	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF FUND SHARES	(2.59%) none none	Jul. 31, 2002
CLASS A SHARES S&P 500 VALUE INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	S&P 500 VALUE INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	(0.48%)(2.96%)5.36%	Jul. 31, 2002
CLASS A SHARES LIPPER MULTI- CAP VALUE FUNDS INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	LIPPER MULTI-CAP VALUE FUNDS INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	(3.00%)(2.03%)5.16%	Jul. 31, 2002

Label	Element	Value
Prospectus [Line Items]	rr_ProspectusLineItems	
Document Type	dei_DocumentType	Other
Document Period End Date	dei_DocumentPeriodEndDate	Jul. 31, 2012 Advisors Inner Circle Fund II
Registrant Name	dei_EntityRegistrantName	
Central Index Key	dei_EntityCentralIndexKey	0000890540
Amendment Flag	dei_AmendmentFlag	false
Trading Symbol	dei_TradingSymbol	AICII
Document Creation Date	dei_DocumentCreationDate	Dec. 21, 2012
Document Effective Date	dei_DocumentEffectiveDate	Dec. 21, 2012
Prospectus Date FROST LOW	rr_ProspectusDate	Dec. 03, 2012
DURATION		
MUNICIPAL BOND		
FUND INSTITUTIONAL		
CLASS SHARE		
Prospectus [Line		
<u>Items</u>]	rr_ProspectusLineItems	
Risk/Return [Heading]	rr_RiskReturnHeading	FROST LOW DURATION MUNICIPAL BOND FUND
Objective [Heading]	rr_ObjectiveHeading	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE
Objective, Primary [Text Block]		The Frost Low Duration Municipal Bond Fund (the "Fund") seeks to provide a consistent level of current
	rr_ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock	income exempt from federal income tax with a secondary emphasis on maximizing total return.
Expense [Heading]	rr_ExpenseHeading	FUND FEES AND EXPENSES
Expense Narrative		The table below
[Text Block]		describes the fees and expenses that you may
	rr_ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock	pay if you buy and hold Institutional Class
Operating Expenses Caption [Text]	rr OneratingEvnensesCantion	Shares of the Fund. ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR
	rr_OperatingExpensesCaption	AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

Portfolio Turnover [Heading] Portfolio Turnover [Text Block]

rr PortfolioTurnoverHeading

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

transaction

Fund

pays

may

not

t.he

total

portfolio

Financial

only the

operating

turnover rate was 14% of the average value of

The Total Annual Fund

Operating Expenses in

this fee table do not

correlate to the

expense ratio in the

Highlights because the

expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and

higher

costs,

such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). higher portfolio turnover rate indicate transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the

Fund's

14.00%

Fund's

include

direct

its portfolio.

rr PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock

Portfolio Turnover, Rate

Expenses Not Correlated to Ratio Due to Acquired Fund Fees [Text]

rr PortfolioTurnoverRate

 $rr\ Expenses Not Correlated To Ratio Due To Acquired Fund Fees \frac{magning measurements}{Financial} \\ \ Highlights$

Expense Example [Heading] **Expense Example** Narrative [Text] Block]

rr ExpenseExampleHeading

rr ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

EXAMPLE

Expenses.

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

The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for Strategy [Heading] rr StrategyHeading

Strategy Narrative [Text Block]

rr StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

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 on these assumptions your costs would be: PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT

STRATEGIES

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, at the time of initial purchase, in municipal securities that generate income exempt from federal income but not necessarily the federal alternative minimum tax ("AMT"). securities include securities of municipal issuers located in Texas as well as in other states, territories and possessions of the United States. This investment policy may not be changed without shareholder approval.

Fund primarily invests in securities that are of investment grade (rated in one of the four highest rating categories). The Fund may invest more than 25% of its total assets in bonds of issuers in Texas. The Adviser actively manages the portfolio,

as well as the maturity of the Fund, purchases securities which will, on average, mature in less than five years. The Fund tends to have average duration within plus or minus one year of the Barclays Three-Year Municipal Bond Index. The Fund seeks to maintain a duration, but may lengthen or shorten its duration within its target range to reflect changes in the overall composition of short-term investment-grade debt markets. Duration is a measure of a bond price's sensitivity to a given change in interest rates. Generally, the longer a bond's duration, the its greater price sensitivity to change in interest rates. For example, the price of a bond with a duration of three years would be expected to fall approximately 3% rates were to rise by one percentage point.

The Adviser, in constructing maintaining the Fund's portfolio, employs the following four primary strategies to varying degrees depending on its views of economic growth prospects, interest rate predictions and relative value assessments: interest rate positioning based on duration and yield curve positioning; category allocations; credit

sector allocations relating to security by ratings the national ratings agencies; and individual security selection. Securities will be considered for sale in the event of or in anticipation of a credit downgrade; to effect a change duration or sector weighting of the Fund; to realize aberration in security's valuation; or when the Adviser otherwise deems appropriate.

Strategy Portfolio Concentration [Text]

rr_StrategyPortfolioConcentration

Risk [Heading] rr_RiskHeading
Risk Narrative [Text
Block]

rr_RiskNarrativeTextBlock

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, at the time of initial purchase, in municipal securities that generate income exempt from federal income tax, but not necessarily the federal alternative minimum tax ("AMT").

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk his investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED ΒY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

MUNICIPAL ISSUERS RISK There may economic or political changes that impact the ability of municipal issuers to repay principal and to make interest payments on municipal securities. Changes in financial condition or credit rating of municipal issuers also may adversely affect the value of the Fund's municipal securities. Constitutional legislative limits on borrowing by municipal issuers may result in reduced supplies of municipal securities. Moreover, certain municipal securities are backed only by a municipal issuer's ability to levy and collect taxes.

STATE-SPECIFIC RISK -- The Fund is subject to the risk that the economy of the states in which it invests, the revenues underlying state municipal bonds, may decline. Investing primarily in a single state means that the Fund is more exposed to negative political or economic factors in that state than a fund that invests more widely.

INTEREST RATE RISK - As with most funds that invest in debt securities, changes in interest rates are one of the most important factors that could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the

prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall.

The concept of duration is useful in assessing the sensitivity of a fixed income fund to interest rate movements, which are usually the main source of risk for most fixed-income funds. Duration measures price volatility by estimating the change in price of a debt security for a 1% change in its yield. For example, duration of three years means the price of a debt security will change about 3% for every 1% change in its yield. Thus, the higher duration, the more volatile the security.

Debt securities have a stated maturity date when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the bond. Some debt securities, known as callable bonds, may repay the principal earlier than the stated maturity date. Debt securities are most likely to be called when interest are rates falling because the issuer can refinance at a lower rate.

Rising interest rates may also cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities later than anticipated, forcing

the Fund to keep its money invested at lower rates. Falling interest rates, however, generally cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities earlier than expected, forcing the Fund to reinvest the money at a lower interest rate.

Mutual funds that invest in debt securities have no real maturity. Instead, they calculate their weighted average maturity. This number is an average of the effective anticipated maturity of each debt security held by the mutual fund, with the maturity of each security weighted by the percentage of its assets of the mutual fund it represents.

CREDIT RISK - The credit rating or financial condition of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer defaults or becomes unable to honor its financial obligations, the security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of an investment-grade security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a

lower rated bond.

Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal.

Although the Fund's U.S. government securities considered to be among safest investments, they are not quaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. Obligations issued by some U.S. government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, while others are backed solely by ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or government the sponsored agency's own resources. As result, investments in securities issued by government sponsored agencies that are not backed by the U.S. Treasury are subject to higher credit risk than those that are.

High yield, or "junk," bonds are highly speculative securities are usually issued by smaller less credit worthy and/or highly leveraged (indebted) companies. Compared with investment-grade yield bonds, high bonds carry a greater degree of risk and are less likely to make payments of interest and principal. Market developments and the financial and business conditions of the corporation issuing

Risk Lose Money
[Text]

rr RiskLoseMoney

Risk Not Insured
Depository
Institution [Text]

rr RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution

securities influences their price and liquidity more than changes in interest rates, when compared to investment-grade debt securities. Insufficient liquidity in the junk bond market may make it more difficult to dispose of junk bonds and may cause the Fund experience sudden and substantial price declines. A lack of reliable, objective data or market quotations may make it more difficult to value junk bonds accurately.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money.

A FUND SHARE IS NOT A
BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS
NOT INSURED OR
GUARANTEED BY THE
FDIC, OR ANY
GOVERNMENT AGENCY.

Bar Chart and
Performance Table
[Heading]
Performance
Narrative [Text
Block]

Performance Table rr_BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading

rr PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The Fund commenced operations after succeeding to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008 and has been adjusted to reflect expenses for Institutional Class Shares of the Fund. Because the Predecessor Fund was a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower.

Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will

Updated performance information available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com calling 1-877-71-FROST.The bar chart and the **Performance** performance table Information below illustrate the **Illustrates Variability** risks and volatility of Returns [Text] of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year $rr\ Performance Information Illustrates Variability Of Returns$ to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Performance rr PerformanceAvailabilityPhone Availability Phone 1-877-71-FROST [Text] Performance Availability Website rr PerformanceAvailabilityWebSiteAddress www.frostbank.com Address [Text] Of course, the Fund's **Performance Past** past performance **Does Not Indicate** (before and after Future [Text] rr PerformancePastDoesNotIndicateFuture taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. WORST **Bar Chart Closing** BEST QUARTER QUARTER [Text Block] 2.19% (1.19)% (03/(12/31/2008) 31/ 2005) rr BarChartClosingTextBlock The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Institutional Class Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 0.97%. **Highest Quarterly** rr HighestQuarterlyReturnLabel BEST QUARTER Return, Label

perform in the future.

Highest Quarterly rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturnDate Dec. 31, 2008 Return, Date **Highest Ouarterly** rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturn 2.19% Return Lowest Quarterly rr LowestOuarterlyReturnLabel WORST QUARTER Return, Label Lowest Ouarterly rr BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturnDate Mar. 31, 2005 Return, Date **Lowest Quarterly** rr BarChartLowestOuarterlyReturn (1.19%)Return AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL Performance Table RETURNS FOR PERIODS Heading rr PerformanceTableHeading ENDED DECEMBER 31. 2011 **Index No Deduction** REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION for Fees, Expenses, rr IndexNoDeductionForFeesExpensesTaxes FOR FEES, EXPENSES OR TAXES Taxes [Text] Performance Table After-tax returns are calculated using the Uses Highest Federal historical highest Rate individual federal rr PerformanceTableUsesHighestFederalRate marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax Performance Table returns will depend on One Class of after an investor's Tax Shown [Text] $rr\ Performance Table One Class Of After Tax Shown$ tasituation and may differ from those shown. Performance Table After-tax returns shown are not relevant **Explanation** after to investors who hold Tax Higher their Fund shares rr PerformanceTableExplanationAfterTaxHigher through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts. This table compares Performance Table t.he Fund's **Narrative** Institutional Class Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of rr PerformanceTableNarrativeTextBlock Barclays Three-Year Municipal Bond Index. After-tax cannot returns calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as

mutual fund and they

are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through taxdeferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

FROST LOW **DURATION** MUNICIPAL BOND FUND | **INSTITUTIONAL** CLASS SHARE | C000061962Member **Prospectus** [Line rr ProspectusLineItems **Items** Management Fees rr ManagementFeesOverAssets 0.50% 0.27% Other Expenses rr OtherExpensesOverAssets **Acquired Fund Fees** rr AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesOverAssets 0.03% and Expenses **Total Annual Fund** [1] rr ExpensesOverAssets 0.80% **Operating Expenses** Expense Example, with Redemption, 1 rr ExpenseExampleYear01 82 Year Expense Example, with Redemption, 3 rr ExpenseExampleYear03 255 <u>Years</u> Expense Example, with Redemption, 5 rr ExpenseExampleYear05 444 Years

Expense Example, 990 with Redemption, 10 rr ExpenseExampleYear10 Years Annual Return 2005 rr Annual Return 2005 (0.44%)Annual Return 2006 rr Annual Return 2006 1.69% Annual Return 2007 rr Annual Return 2007 3.35% Annual Return 2008 rr Annual Return 2008 3.55% Annual Return 2009 rr Annual Return 2009 3.99% Annual Return 2010 rr Annual Return 2010 1.57% Annual Return 2011 rr Annual Return 2011 2 12% FUND RETURN BEFORE Label rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel TAXES 1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 2.12% 5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 2.91% **Since Inception** rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception 2.14% **Inception Date** rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate Aug. 31, 2004 FROST LOW **DURATION** MUNICIPAL BOND FUND | **INSTITUTIONAL** CLASS SHARE | C000061962Member After Taxes On Distributions Prospectus [Line rr ProspectusLineItems **Items**] FUND RETURN AFTER Label rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 2.12% 1 Year 5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 none Since Inception rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception none **Inception Date** rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate Aug. 31, 2004 FROST LOW **DURATION** MUNICIPAL BOND FUND | **INSTITUTIONAL** CLASS SHARE | C000061962Member | After Taxes On Distributions And Sales **Prospectus** [Line rr ProspectusLineItems **Items**] FUND RETURN AFTER Label rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel

TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS

AND SALE OF FUND

SHARES

1 Yearrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear011.95%5 Yearsrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05noneSince Inceptionrr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInceptionnone

Inception Date rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate Aug. 31, 2004

FROST LOW DURATION

MUNICIPAL BOND

FUND |

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | C000061962Member

| BARCLAYS THREE-YEAR MUNICIPAL BOND INDEX

(REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES OR TAXES)

Prospectus [Line

Items

rr ProspectusLineItems

rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel

Label BARCLAYS THREE-YEAR

MUNICIPAL BOND INDEX (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES OR

TAXES)

1 Yearrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear013.46%5 Yearsrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear054.31%Since Inceptionrr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception3.50%

Inception Date rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate Aug. 31, 2004

[1] The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

Label	Element	Value
Prospectus [Line Items]	rr_ProspectusLineItems	
Document Type	dei_DocumentType	Other
Document Period End Date	dei_DocumentPeriodEndDate	Jul. 31, 2012
Registrant Name	dei_EntityRegistrantName	Advisors Inner Circle Fund II
Central Index Key	dei_EntityCentralIndexKey	0000890540
Amendment Flag	dei_AmendmentFlag	false
Trading Symbol Document Creation	dei_TradingSymbol	AICII
<u>Date</u>	dei_DocumentCreationDate	Dec. 21, 2012
Document Effective Date	dei_DocumentEffectiveDate	Dec. 21, 2012
Prospectus Date	rr_ProspectusDate	Dec. 03, 2012
FROST DIVIDEND		
VALUE EQUITY FUND		
INSTITUTIONAL		
CLASS SHARE		
Prospectus [Line Items]	rr_ProspectusLineItems	
Risk/Return [Heading]	rr_RiskReturnHeading	FROST DIVIDEND VALUE EQUITY FUND
	rr_ObjectiveHeading	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE
Objective, Primary [Text Block]		The Frost Dividend Value Equity Fund (the
[Text block]	rr_ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock	"Fund") seeks long- term capital appreciation and current income.
Expense [Heading]	rr_ExpenseHeading	FUND FEES AND EXPENSES
Expense Narrative [Text Block]	rr_ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock	The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Institutional Class Shares of the Fund.
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]	rr_PortfolioTurnoverHeading	PORTFOLIO TURNOVER
Portfolio Turnover [Text Block]	rr_PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock	The Fund pays transaction costs,

such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). higher portfolio turnover rate 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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 90% of the average value of its portfolio.

Portfolio Turnover,
Rate
Expenses Not
Correlated to Ratio
Due to Acquired
Fund Fees [Text]

rr_PortfolioTurnoverRate

 $rr_Expenses Not Correlated To Ratio Due To Acquired Fund Fees$

Expense Example [Heading]
Expense Example Narrative [Text Block]

rr ExpenseExampleHeading

rr ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

90.00%

The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

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

Strategy [Heading] rr_StrategyHeading

Strategy Narrative [Text Block]

rr StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

periods. those The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the operating Fund's expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be: PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings investment purposes, in equity securities of companies that pay, or are expected to pay, dividends. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice shareholders. The Fund will generally invest in equity securities of domestic companies, but may also invest in equity securities of foreign companies and American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"). The Adviser expects that the Fund's investments in foreign companies will normally represent less than 30% of the Fund's assets.

The Adviser seeks to identify and invest in companies that have attractive valuations and a dividend that has the potential to grow as fast as inflation and whose yield is greater than market or its sector or industry average. The Adviser considers dividends to be

significant component of total long-term equity returns and focuses the on sustainability and growth of dividends with attractive yields. To access the sustainability of a firm's dividend, the Adviser analyzes a dividend firm's history, its competitive position and the industry dynamics in which the firm operates.

The Adviser employs both quantitative and qualitative analyses to select companies that have capital appreciation and dividend growth potential, with a focus on the following stock characteristics:

Attractive
valuation based on
intrinsic, absolute
and relative value;

Dividend yields of greater than the market or their sector or industry;

History of growing dividends with the olikelihood of sustainable growth of dividends;

Attractive business models that generate the necessary cash flow to cover and sustain the dividend and its growth; and

Sound balance o sheets.

Strategy Portfolio
Concentration [Text]

rr StrategyPortfolioConcentration

Risk [Heading] rr_RiskHeading
Risk Narrative [Text
Block]

rr RiskNarrativeTextBlock

The Adviser seeks to manage the Fund in a tax-efficient manner although portfolio turnover rates can vary, depending upon market conditions. The Adviser has disciplines in place that serve as sell signals, such as if the price of the security exceeds the Adviser's assessment of its fair value or in response dividend yield declining below the yield Adviser's objective, a negative company event, change in management, relative price poor performance, or deterioration in company's business prospects, performance or financial strength. Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net

assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities

PRINCIPAL RISKS

with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED RΥ THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

EQUITY RISK -- Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

SMALL-AND MID-CAPITALIZATION COMPANY RISK -- The small- and mid-capitalization companies in which the Fund may invest may be more vulnerable adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, these small- and mid-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon а relatively small management group. Therefore, small- and mid-capitalization

stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over the counter or listed on an exchange.

FOREIGN COMPANY RISK -- Investing in foreign companies, whether through investments made in foreign markets or made through the purchase ADRs, which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent an ownership in а foreign security, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy similar issuers located in the United States. In addition, investments in foreign companies generally denominated in a foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value the Fund's investments. These currency movements may occur separately from, and in response to, events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. While ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and

currencies,
investments in ADRs
continue to be subject
to many of the risks
associated with
investing directly in
foreign securities.

INVESTMENT STYLE RISK -- The Fund pursues a "value style" of Value investing. investing focuses on companies with stocks that appear undervalued in light of factors such as the company's earnings, book value, revenues or cash flow. If the Adviser's assessment of a company's value prospects for exceeding earnings expectations or market conditions is wrong, the Fund could suffer losses or produce poor performance relative to other funds. In addition, "value stocks" can continue to be undervalued by the market for long periods of time.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and legislative, that regulatory, or tax developments affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is nο quarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

Risk Lose Money
[Text]

rr_RiskLoseMoney

Risk Not Insured

<u>Depository</u>

<u>Institution [Text]</u> rr_RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution

Bar Chart and

Performance Table

 $rr_BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading$

[Heading]
Performance

Narrative [Text

Block]

 $rr_PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock$

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money.

A FUND SHARE IS NOT A
BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS
NOT INSURED OR
GUARANTEED BY THE
FDIC, OR ANY
GOVERNMENT AGENCY.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and inception since compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The Fund commenced operations after to the succeeding assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008 and has been adjusted to reflect expenses for Institutional Class Shares of the Fund. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the

Performance
Information
Illustrates Variability
of Returns [Text]

 $rr_PerformanceInformationIllustratesVariabilityOfReturns$

Performance
Availability Phone rr_PerformanceAvailabilityPhone

[Text]
Performance
Availability Website rr_PerformanceAvailabilityWebSiteAddress
Address [Text]

Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods the earliest shown, date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is May 31, 2002 ("Performance Start Date").

Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.comor by calling 1-877-71-FROST.The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

1-877-71-FROST

www.frostbank.com

Of course, the Fund's Performance Past past performance **Does Not Indicate** (before and after Future [Text] rr PerformancePastDoesNotIndicateFuture taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. WORST **Bar Chart Closing** BEST OUARTER QUARTER [Text Block] 19.14% (16.80)% (12/(06/30/2009)31/ 2008) rr BarChartClosingTextBlock performance The information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Institutional Class Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 6.92%. **Highest Quarterly BEST QUARTER** rr HighestQuarterlyReturnLabel Return, Label **Highest Ouarterly** rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturnDate Jun. 30, 2009 Return, Date **Highest Quarterly** rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturn 19.14% Return Lowest Quarterly **WORST QUARTER** rr LowestQuarterlyReturnLabel Return, Label Lowest Quarterly rr BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturnDate Dec. 31, 2008 Return, Date **Lowest Quarterly** rr BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturn (16.80%)Return Performance Table AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS Heading rr PerformanceTableHeading ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011 **Index No Deduction** REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION for Fees, Expenses, rr IndexNoDeductionForFeesExpensesTaxes FOR FEES, EXPENSES OR TAXES Taxes [Text] Performance Table After-tax returns are calculated using the Uses Highest Federal historical highest Rate individual federal marginal rr PerformanceTableUsesHighestFederalRate income tax rates and do not reflect the

impact of state and

local taxes.

Performance Table

Not Relevant to Tax rr_PerformanceTableNotRelevantToTaxDeferred

Deferred

Performance Table

One Class of after

<u>Tax Shown [Text]</u> rr_PerformanceTableOneClassOfAfterTaxShown

Performance Table
Explanation after
Tax Higher

rr PerformanceTableExplanationAfterTaxHigher

Performance Table
Narrative

rr PerformanceTableNarrativeTextBlock

Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown.

After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

This table compares Fund's the Institutional Class Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Russell 1000 Value Index. After-tax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as mutual fund and they therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through taxdeferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or

EDOGE DIVIDEND		accountes.	
FROST DIVIDEND			
VALUE EQUITY			
FUND INSTITUTIONAL			
CLASS SHARE	-		
C000061948Member			
Prospectus [Line	rr ProspectusLineItems		
<u>Items</u>]		0.0004	
Management Fees	rr_ManagementFeesOverAssets	0.80%	
Other Expenses	rr_OtherExpensesOverAssets	0.16%	
Acquired Fund Fees	rr_AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesOverAssets	0.01%	
and Expenses	11_required that cest that xpenses over its sets	0.0170	
Total Annual Fund	rr ExpensesOverAssets	0.97%	[1]
Operating Expenses	II_ExpensesoverAssets	0.9770	
Expense Example,			
with Redemption, 1	rr_ExpenseExampleYear01	99	
<u>Year</u>			
Expense Example,			
with Redemption, 3	rr_ExpenseExampleYear03	309	
<u>Years</u>			
Expense Example,			
with Redemption, 5	rr_ExpenseExampleYear05	536	
<u>Years</u>			
Expense Example,			
with Redemption, 10	rr_ExpenseExampleYear10	1,190	
<u>Years</u>			
Annual Return 2003	rr_AnnualReturn2003	21.37%	
Annual Return 2004	rr_AnnualReturn2004	14.28%	
Annual Return 2005	rr_AnnualReturn2005	9.13%	
	rr_AnnualReturn2006	21.77%	
	rr AnnualReturn2007	9.61%	
	rr AnnualReturn2008	(28.25%)	
	rr AnnualReturn2009	25.12%	
	rr AnnualReturn2010	12.45%	
	rr_AnnualReturn2011	(2.45%)	
Label		FUND RETURN BEFORE	
<u>Laoci</u>	rr_AverageAnnualReturnLabel	TAXES	
1 Year	rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01	(2.45%)	
5 Years	rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05	1.54%	
Since Inception	rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception	5.18%	
Inception Date	rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate	May 31, 2002	
FROST DIVIDEND		1.1	
VALUE EQUITY			
FUND			
INSTITUTIONAL			
HIGHTOHIONAL			

CLASS SHARE | C000061948Member | After Taxes On **Distributions**

Prospectus [Line

Items]

rr ProspectusLineItems

Label rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel

TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS

FUND RETURN AFTER

1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (2.75%)5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 none Since Inception rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception none

Inception Date rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate May 31, 2002

FROST DIVIDEND VALUE EQUITY

FUND |

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | C000061948Member | After Taxes On Distributions And

Sales

Prospectus [Line

Items] Label

rr ProspectusLineItems

FUND RETURN AFTER

TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel

AND SALE OF FUND

SHARES

1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (1.17%)5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 none Since Inception rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception none

rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate **Inception Date** May 31, 2002

FROST DIVIDEND VALUE EQUITY

FUND |

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | C000061948Member RUSSELL 1000 VALUE INDEX (REFLECTS NO **DEDUCTION FOR** FEES, EXPENSES,

OR TAXES)

Prospectus [Line

Items]

rr ProspectusLineItems

Label rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel RUSSELL 1000 VALUE INDEX (REFLECTS NO

DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

1 Yearrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear010.39%5 Yearsrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05(2.64%)Since Inceptionrr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception3.96%

<u>Inception Date</u> rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate May 31, 2002

^[1] The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

FROST TOTAL RETURN BOND FUND | CLASS A SHARE

FROST TOTAL RETURN BOND FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Total Return Bond Fund (the "Fund") seeks to maximize total return, consisting of income and capital appreciation, consistent with the preservation of principal.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Class A Shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$1,000,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus, and in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information.

SHAREHOLDER FEES (FEES PAID DIRECTLY FROM YOUR INVESTMENT)

Shareholder Fees

CLASS A SHARE FROST TOTAL RETURN BOND FUND CLASS A SHARES

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)

2.25%

Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of net asset value) [1] none

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and other

Distributions (as a percentage of offering price)

Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed if applicable)

none

none

[1] Class A Shares purchased without an initial sales charge may be subject to a contingent deferred sales charge if redeemed within 12 months of purchase.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

Annual Fund Operating Expenses	CLASS A SHARE FROST TOTAL RETURN BOND FUND CLASS A SHARES
Management Fees	0.50%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.16%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expense	<u>s</u> [1]0.91%

[1] The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses of less than 0.01%.

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

Expense Example (USD \$)

1 3 5 10 YEAR YEARS YEARS YEARS

CLASS A SHARE FROST TOTAL RETURN BOND FUND CLASS A SHARES

316 509 718

1,319

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 61% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in fixed income securities. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders.

The Adviser actively manages the duration of the Fund and purchases securities such that the average weighted duration of the Fund's portfolio will typically range within plus or minus three years of the Fund benchmark's duration. The Adviser, in constructing and maintaining the Fund's portfolio, employs the following four primary strategies to varying degrees depending on its views of economic growth prospects, interest rate predictions and relative value assessments: interest rate positioning based on duration and yield curve positioning; asset category allocations; credit sector allocations relating to security ratings by the national ratings agencies; and individual security selection. The "total return" sought by the Fund consists of income earned on the Fund's investments, plus capital appreciation, if any, which generally arises from decreases in interest rates or improving credit fundamentals for a particular sector or security.

The Fund typically invests in the following U.S. dollar-denominated fixed income securities: U.S. Treasury securities; governmental agency debt; corporate debt; asset-backed securities; taxable municipal bonds; collateralized mortgage obligations ("CMO's") and residential and commercial mortgage-backed securities. The Fund's fixed income investments focus primarily on investment grade securities (rated in one of the four highest rating categories by a rating agency), but may at times include securities rated below investment grade (high yield or "junk" bonds). In addition, the Fund's fixed income securities may include unrated securities, if deemed by the Adviser to be of comparable quality to investment grade.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

INTEREST RATE RISK - As with most funds that invest in debt securities, changes in interest rates are one of the most important factors that could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall.

The concept of duration is useful in assessing the sensitivity of a fixed income fund to interest rate movements, which are usually the main source of risk for most fixed-income funds. Duration measures price volatility by estimating the change in price of a debt security for a 1% change in its yield. For example, a duration of five years means the price of a debt security will change about 5% for every 1% change in its yield. Thus, the higher duration, the more volatile the security.

Debt securities have a stated maturity date when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the bond. Some debt securities, known as callable bonds, may repay the principal earlier than the stated maturity date. Debt securities are most likely to be called when interest rates are falling because the issuer can refinance at a lower rate.

Rising interest rates may also cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities later than anticipated, forcing the Fund to keep its money invested at lower rates. Falling interest rates, however, generally cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities earlier than expected, forcing the Fund to reinvest the money at a lower interest rate.

Mutual funds that invest in debt securities have no real maturity. Instead, they calculate their weighted average maturity. This number is an average of the effective or anticipated maturity of each debt security held by the mutual fund, with the maturity of each security weighted by the percentage of its assets of the mutual fund it represents.

CREDIT RISK - The credit rating or financial condition of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer defaults or becomes unable to honor its financial obligations, the security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of an investment-grade security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal.

Although the Fund's U.S. government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. Obligations issued by some U.S. government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, while others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the government sponsored agency's own resources. As a result, investments in securities issued by government sponsored agencies that are not backed by the U.S. Treasury are subject to higher credit risk than those that are.

High yield, or "junk," bonds are highly speculative securities that are usually issued by smaller less credit worthy and/or highly leveraged (indebted) companies. Compared with investment-grade bonds, high yield bonds carry a greater degree of risk and are less likely to make payments of interest and principal. Market developments and the financial and business conditions of the corporation issuing these securities influences their price and liquidity more than changes in interest rates, when compared to investment-grade debt securities. Insufficient liquidity in the junk bond market may make it more difficult to dispose of junk bonds and may cause the Fund to experience sudden and substantial price declines. A lack of reliable, objective data or market quotations may make it more difficult to value junk bonds accurately.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The performance information provided includes the returns of Institutional Class Shares for periods prior to June 30, 2008. Institutional Class Shares of the Fund are offered in a

separate prospectus. Institutional Class Shares would have substantially similar performance as Class A Shares because the shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities and the annual returns would differ only to the extent that the expenses of Class A Shares are higher than the expenses of the Institutional Class Shares and, therefore, returns for the Class A Shares would be lower than those of the Institutional Class Shares. Institutional Class Shares performance presented has been adjusted to reflect the Distribution (12b-1) fees and, for the performance table, the Maximum Sales Charge (Load), applicable to Class A Shares.

Institutional Class Shares first became available on April 25, 2008, when the Fund succeeded to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is May 31, 2002 ("Performance Start Date").

The bar chart figures do not include sales charges that may have been paid when investors bought and sold Class A Shares of the Fund. If sales charges were included, the returns would be lower. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST.



The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Class A Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 8.28%. AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

This table compares the Fund's Class A Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index. After-tax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Average Annual Total Returns CLASS A SHARE FROST TOTAL RETURN BOND FUND	Label	1 5 Since Year Years Inception	Inception 1 Date
CLASS A SHARES	FUND RETURN BEFORE TAXES	2.37% 6.48% 5.39%	May 31, 2002
CLASS A SHARES After Taxes On Distributions	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS	0.66% none none	May 31, 2002
CLASS A SHARES After Taxes On Distributions And Sales	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF FUND SHARES	1.62% none none	May 31, 2002
CLASS A SHARES BARCLAYS U.S. AGGREGATE BOND INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	BARCLAYS U.S. AGGREGATE BOND INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	7.84% 6.50% 5.72%	May 31, 2002

FROST KEMPNER MULTI-CAP DEEP VALUE EQUITY FUND | INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE

FROST KEMPNER MULTI-CAP DEEP VALUE EQUITY FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Kempner Multi-Cap Deep Value Equity Fund (the "Fund") seeks to generate a total pre-tax return, including capital growth and dividends, greater than the rate of inflation over a three-to-five year period.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

Total Annual Fund Operating

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Institutional Class Shares of the Fund.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

Annual Fund Operating Expenses FROST KEMPNER MULTI-CAP DEEP VALUE EQUITY TO SHAPE INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES Wanagement Fees Other Expenses Other Expenses Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES 0.59% 0.19% 0.01%

Expenses
 [1] The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

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 maybe higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

Expense Example (USD \$)

1 3 5 10 YEAR YEARS YEARS YEARS

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST KEMPNER MULTI-CAP DEEP VALUE EQUITY FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES

[1] 0.79%

1 252 439

978

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 24% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. The Fund invests primarily in common stocks, but may also invest in other types of equity securities, such as preferred stock, convertible securities, warrants, and real estate investment trusts ("REITs") or other similar publicly traded securities. The Fund may also purchase American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs").

In selecting securities for the Fund, the Fund's sub-adviser, Kempner Capital Management, Inc., ("KCM") utilizes a deep value style of investing in which it chooses securities that it believes are currently undervalued in the market but have earnings potential or other factors that make them attractive. The securities purchased are frequently out of favor with or have been ignored by the investment community market and thus provide the opportunity to purchase at prices significantly below their true value. KCM analyzes securities on an individual, bottom-up basis, to determine which securities can deliver capital appreciation and steady dividend earnings over the long-term. The Fund may invest in companies of all capitalizations.

KCM selects securities for the Fund's portfolio based on individual stocks rather than on industries or industry groups. KCM screens a universe of approximately 7,500 stocks to find companies which meet most of its criteria for price-earnings ratio (15X), projected 12-month earnings, price/cash flow multiple, price/book multiple and price less than or equal to 20% above the 52-week low. A dividend yield is required. KCM considers it unrealistic for it to be able to purchase a stock at its bottom, and as a result, KCM purchases securities for the Fund's portfolio gradually, averaging down. KCM also considers it unrealistic for it to be able to sell a stock at its highest price level, and as a result, KCM seeks to lock in reasonable returns when they are offered and generally sells gradually as an issue rises. PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

EQUITY RISK -- Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

SMALL- AND MID-CAPITALIZATION COMPANY RISK -- The small- and mid-capitalization companies in which the Fund may invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, these small- and mid-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, small- and mid-capitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over the counter or listed on an exchange.

FOREIGN COMPANY RISK -- Investing in foreign companies, whether through investments made in foreign markets or made through the purchase of ADRs, which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent an ownership in a foreign security, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. In addition, investments in foreign companies are generally denominated in a foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value of the Fund's investments. These currency movements may occur separately from, and in response to, events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. While ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

INVESTMENT STYLE RISK -- The Fund pursues a "value style" of investing. Value investing focuses on companies with stocks that appear undervalued in light of factors such as the company's earnings, book value, revenues or cash flow. If the Adviser's assessment of a company's value or prospects for exceeding earnings expectations or market conditions is wrong, the Fund could suffer losses or produce poor performance relative to other funds. In addition, "value stocks" can continue to be undervalued by the market for long periods of time.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

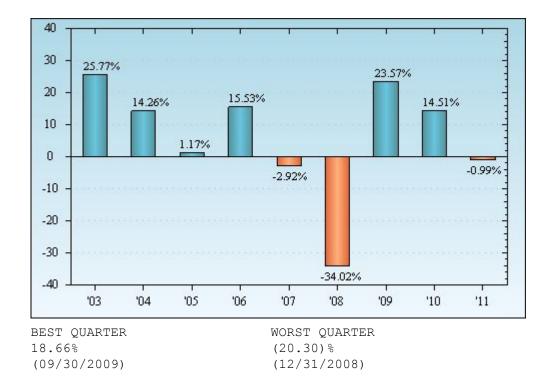
REIT RISK - REITs are pooled investment vehicles that own, and usually operate, incomeproducing real estate. REITs are susceptible to the risks associated with direct ownership
of real estate, such as: declines in property values; increases in property taxes, operating
expenses, rising interest rates or competition overbuilding; zoning changes; and losses from
casualty or condemnation. REITs typically incur fees that are separate from those of the
Fund. Accordingly, the Fund's investments in REITs will result in the layering of expenses,
such that shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the REITs' operating
expenses, in addition to paying Fund expenses.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The Fund commenced operations after succeeding to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank and sub-advised by KCM (the Predecessor Fund). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008 and has been adjusted to reflect expenses for Institutional Class Shares of the Fund. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is July 31, 2002 ("Performance Start Date").

Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST.



The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Institutional Class Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 9.61%. AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

This table compares the Fund's Institutional Class Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the S&P 500 Value Index and the Lipper Multi-Cap Value Funds Index. After-tax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Average Annual Total Returns INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST KEMPNER MULTI-CAP DEEP VALUE EQUITY FUND	Label	1 Year 5 Years _I	Since Inception	Inception Date
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES	FUND RETURN BEFORE TAXES	(0.99%)(2.15%)3	19/%	Jul. 31, 2002
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES After Taxes On Distributions	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS	(1.27%) none n	ione	Jul. 31, 2002
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES After Taxes On Distributions And Sales	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF FUND SHARES	(0.27%) none n	10ne	Jul. 31, 2002
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES S&P 500 VALUE INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	S&P 500 VALUE INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	(0.48%)(2.96%)5	5.36%	Jul. 31, 2002

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES LIPPER MULTI-CAP VALUE FUNDS INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

LIPPER MULTI-CAP VALUE FUNDS INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

(3.00%)(2.03%)5.16%

Jul. 31, 2002

FROST CREDIT FUND | CLASS A SHARE

FROST CREDIT FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Credit Fund (the "Fund") seeks to maximize total return, consisting of income and capital appreciation.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Class A Shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$1,000,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus.

SHAREHOLDER FEES (FEES PAID DIRECTLY FROM YOUR INVESTMENT)

Shareholder Fees

CLASS A
SHARE
FROST CREDIT
FUND
CLASS A
SHARES

<u>Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)</u> 2.25%

Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of net asset value)

[1] none

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and other Distributions [1] none (as a percentage of offering price)

Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed if applicable)

none

[1] Class A Shares purchased without an initial sales charge may be subject to a contingent deferred sales charge if redeemed within 12 months of purchase.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

CLASS A SHARES

Management Fees0.60%Distribution (12b-1) Fees0.25%Other Expenses[1] 0.78%Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses[2] 0.01%Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses1.64%

- [1] "Other Expenses" are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.
- [2] "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses" are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

Expense Example (USD \$)

1 YEAR3 YEARS

CLASS A SHARE FROST CREDIT FUND CLASS A SHARES 388 73

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The Fund pays transaction costs 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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in fixed income securities of U.S. and foreign corporate issuers, which will include corporate bonds and mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities, and structured notes with economic characteristics similar to fixed income securities. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. The Fund will invest in callable bonds, as well as fixed income securities that pay a fixed or floating interest rate or interest that is payable in kind or payable at maturity. The Fund will invest in high yield fixed income securities, also referred to as "junk" bonds, which are generally rated below BBB- by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services or Fitch, Inc. or Baa3 by Moody's Investor Service at the time of purchase or are unrated but judged to be of comparable quality by Frost Investment Advisors, LLC, the Fund's investment adviser (the "Adviser"). All securities in which the Fund invests will be denominated in U.S. dollars.

The Fund seeks to achieve its objective through a combination of active portfolio management, a focus on relative value opportunities, sector weightings and individual asset selection. In selecting assets for the Fund, the Adviser uses a top-down approach to analyze industry fundamentals and select individual securities based on its view of their relative value and interest rate characteristics. The Adviser also will consider its view of the yield curve and the potential for individual securities to produce consistent income. The Adviser expects that more than half of the Fund's returns will be derived from credit risk, rather than interest rate risk. Generally, the greater the credit risk that a fixed income security presents, the higher the interest rate the issuer must pay in order to compensate investors for assuming such higher risk.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

INTEREST RATE RISK - As with most funds that invest in debt securities, changes in interest rates are one of the most important factors that could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall.

The concept of duration is useful in assessing the sensitivity of a fixed income fund to interest rate movements, which are usually the main source of risk for most fixed-income funds. Duration measures price volatility by estimating the change in price of a debt security for a 1% change in its yield. For example, a duration of three means the price of a debt security will change about 3% for every 1% change in its yield. Thus, the higher duration, the more volatile the security.

Debt securities have a stated maturity date when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the bond. Some debt securities, known as callable bonds, may repay the principal earlier than the stated maturity date. Debt securities are most likely to be called when interest rates are falling because the issuer can refinance at a lower rate.

Rising interest rates may also cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities later than anticipated, forcing the Fund to keep its money invested at lower

rates. Falling interest rates, however, generally cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities earlier than expected, forcing the Fund to reinvest the money at a lower interest rate.

Mutual funds that invest in debt securities have no real maturity. Instead, they calculate their weighted average maturity. This number is an average of the effective or anticipated maturity of each debt security held by the mutual fund, with the maturity of each security weighted by the percentage of its assets of the mutual fund it represents.

CREDIT RISK - The credit rating or financial condition of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer defaults or becomes unable to honor its financial obligations, the security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of an investment-grade security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal. For a Fund of this type, credit risk is an important contributing factor over time to the performance of the Fund.

High yield, or "junk," bonds are highly speculative securities that are usually issued by smaller less credit worthy and/or highly leveraged (indebted) companies. Compared with investment-grade bonds, high yield bonds carry a greater degree of risk and are less likely to make payments of interest and principal. Market developments and the financial and business conditions of the corporation issuing these securities influences their price and liquidity more than changes in interest rates, when compared to investment-grade debt securities. Insufficient liquidity in the junk bond market may make it more difficult to dispose of junk bonds and may cause the Fund to experience sudden and substantial price declines. A lack of reliable, objective data or market quotations may make it more difficult to value junk bonds accurately.

ZERO COUPON, DEFERRED INTEREST AND PAY-IN-KIND BOND RISK - These bonds are issued at a discount from their face value because interest payments are typically postponed until maturity. Pay-in-kind securities are securities that have interest payable by the delivery of additional securities. The market prices of these securities generally are more volatile than the market prices of interest-bearing securities and are likely to respond to a greater degree to changes in interest rates than interest-bearing securities having similar maturities and credit quality.

DERIVATIVES RISK - Derivatives are often more volatile than other investments and may magnify the Fund's gains or losses. There are various factors that affect the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective with derivatives. Successful use of a derivative depends upon the degree to which prices of the underlying assets correlate with price movements in the derivatives the Fund buys or sells. The Fund could be negatively affected if the change in market value of its securities fails to correlate perfectly with the values of the derivatives it purchased or sold. For instance, the Fund would ordinarily realize a gain if, during the option period, the value of the underlying securities decreased below the exercise price sufficiently to cover the premium and transaction costs. However, if the price of the underlying instrument does not fall enough to offset the cost of purchasing the option, a put buyer would lose the premium and related transaction costs.

The lack of a liquid secondary market for a derivative may prevent the Fund from closing its derivative positions and could adversely impact its ability to achieve its investment objective or to realize profits or limit losses.

Because derivative instruments may be purchased by the Fund for a fraction of the market value of the investments underlying such instruments, a relatively small price movement in the underlying investment may result in an immediate and substantial gain or loss to the

Fund. Derivatives are often more volatile than other investments and the Fund may lose more in a derivative than it originally invested in it.

Additionally, derivative instruments, particularly market access products, are subject to counterparty risk, meaning that the party that issues the derivative may experience a significant credit event and may be unwilling or unable to make timely settlement payments or otherwise honor its obligations.

STRUCTURED NOTE RISK - The Fund may invest in fixed income linked structured notes. Structured notes are typically privately negotiated transactions between two or more parties. The fees associated with a structured note may lead to increased tracking error. The Fund also bears the risk that the issuer of the structured note will default. The Fund bears the risk of loss of its principal investment and periodic payments expected to be received for the duration of its investment. In addition, a liquid market may not exist for the structured notes. The lack of a liquid market may make it difficult to sell the structured notes at an acceptable price or to accurately value them.

MARKET RISK - The risk that the value of securities owned by the Fund may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to factors affecting securities markets generally or particular industries.

ISSUER RISK - The risk that the value of a security may decline for a reason directly related to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's goods or services.

LEVERAGE RISK - The use of leverage can amplify the effects of market volatility on the Fund's share price and may also cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it would not be advantageous to do so in order to satisfy its obligations.

LIQUIDITY RISK - The risk that certain securities may be difficult or impossible to sell at the time and the price that the Fund would like. The Fund may have to lower the price, sell other securities instead or forego an investment opportunity, any of which could have a negative effect on Fund management or performance.

ASSET-BACKED AND MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES RISK - Payment of principal and interest on asset-backed securities is dependent largely on the cash flows generated by the assets backing the securities, and asset-backed securities may not have the benefit of any security interest in the related assets, which raises the possibility that recoveries on repossessed collateral may not be available to support payments on these securities. Asset-backed securities are also subject to the risk that underlying borrowers will be unable to meet their obligations. To lessen the effect of failures by obligors on underlying assets to make payments, the entity administering the pool of assets may agree to ensure the receipt of payments on the underlying pool occurs in a timely fashion ("liquidity protection"). In addition, asset-backed securities may obtain insurance, such as guarantees, policies or letters of credit obtained by the issuer or sponsor from third parties, for some or all of the assets in the pool ("credit support"). Delinquency or loss more than that anticipated or failure of the credit support could adversely affect the return on an investment in such a security.

Mortgage-backed securities are affected by, among other things, interest rate changes and the possibility of prepayment of the underlying mortgage loans. Mortgage-backed securities are also subject to the risk that underlying borrowers will be unable to meet their obligations. In addition, a variety of economic, geographic, social and other factors, such as the sale of the underlying property, refinancing or foreclosure, can cause investors to repay the loans underlying a mortgage-backed security sooner than expected. If the prepayment rates increase, the Fund may have to reinvest its principal at a rate of interest that is lower than the rate on existing mortgage-backed securities.

PREPAYMENT AND EXTENSION RISK - Prepayment and extension risk is the risk that a loan, bond or other security might be called or otherwise converted, prepaid or redeemed before maturity. This risk is primarily associated with corporate-backed, mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities. If a security is converted, prepaid or redeemed before maturity, particularly during a time of declining interest rates or spreads, the Fund may not be able to invest the proceeds in securities providing as high a level of income, resulting in a reduced yield to the Fund. Conversely, as interest rates rise or spreads widen, the likelihood of prepayment decreases. The Fund may be unable to capitalize on securities with higher interest rates or wider spreads because the Fund's investments are locked in at a lower rate for a longer period of time.

MANAGEMENT RISK - The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the adviser and the individual portfolio manager in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

FOREIGN COMPANY RISK - Investing in foreign companies, whether through investments made in foreign markets or made through purchasing ADRs, which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent an ownership in a foreign security, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. In addition, investments in foreign companies are generally denominated in a foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value of the Fund's investments. These currency movements may occur separately from, and in response to, events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. While ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

NEW FUND RISK - Because the Fund is new, investors in the Fund bear the risk that the Fund may not be successful in implementing its investment strategy, may not employ a successful investment strategy, or may fail to attract sufficient assets under management to realize economies of scale, any of which could result in the Fund being liquidated at any time without shareholder approval and at a time that may not be favorable for all shareholders. Such liquidation could have negative tax consequences for shareholders and will cause shareholders to incur expenses of liquidation.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The Fund is new, and therefore has no performance history. Once the Fund has completed a full calendar year of operations, a bar chart and table will be included that will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the variability of the Fund's return based on net assets and comparing the Fund's performance to a broad measure of market performance.

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr RiskReturnAbstract **Document Type** dei DocumentType

Document Period End

Date

Registrant Name

dei DocumentPeriodEndDate

Jul. 31, 2012

Other

0000890540

Dec. 03, 2012

Advisors Inner Circle Fund

dei EntityRegistrantName

Central Index Key dei EntityCentralIndexKey **Amendment Flag** dei_AmendmentFlag false **Trading Symbol** dei TradingSymbol **AICII**

Document Creation dei DocumentCreationDate

Dec. 21, 2012 **Date**

Document Effective dei DocumentEffectiveDate Dec. 21, 2012 Date

Prospectus Date rr ProspectusDate CLASS A SHARE |

FROST GROWTH **EQUITY FUND**

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Objective, Primary

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Expense [Heading] **Expense Narrative** [Text Block]

rr ExpenseHeading

rr ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock

Shareholder Fees Caption [Text]

rr_ShareholderFeesCaption

Operating Expenses Caption [Text]

rr OperatingExpensesCaption

Portfolio Turnover [Heading]

rr PortfolioTurnoverHeading

FROST GROWTH EQUITY

FUND

The

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Growth Equity Fund (the "Fund") seeks to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

table below

describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Class A Shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$500,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus, and in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information. SHAREHOLDER FEES (FEES PAID DIRECTLY FROM YOUR INVESTMENT) ANNUAL FUND OPERATING

OF YOUR INVESTMENT) PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT

YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE

Portfolio Turnover [Text Block]

rr_PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock

Portfolio Turnover, Rate Expense Breakpoint

Discounts [Text]

rr_PortfolioTurnoverRate

rr_ExpenseBreakpointDiscounts

Expense Breakpoint,
Minimum Investment
Required [Amount]
Expenses Not
Correlated to Ratio
Due to Acquired Fund
Fees [Text]

Minimum Investment rr_ExpenseBreakpointMinimumInvestmentRequiredAmount

 $rr_Expenses Not Correlated To Ratio Due To Acquired Fund Fees$

Expense Example
[Heading]
Expense Example
Narrative [Text Block]

rr ExpenseExampleHeading

rr_ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 46% of the average value of its portfolio.

46.00%

You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$50,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus.

500,000

The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

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.

Strategy [Heading]

rr StrategyHeading

Strategy Narrative [Text Block]

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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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. The Fund intends to invest in companies that Frost Investment Advisors, LLC (the "Adviser") believes will have growing revenues and earnings. The Fund will generally invest in equity securities of domestic companies, but may also invest in equity securities of foreign companies and American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"). The Adviser performs in-depth analyses of company fundamentals and industry dynamics to identify companies displaying strong earnings and revenue growth relative to the overall market or relative to their peer group, improving returns on equity and a sustainable competitive advantage.

The Adviser focuses on a number of factors to assess the growth potential of individual companies, such as:

Historical and expected organic revenue growth rates;

Historical and o expected earnings growth rates;

Signs of o accelerating growth potential;

- O Positive earnings revisions;
- o Earnings momentum;
- Improving margin and
 o return on equity
 trends; and
- o Positive price momentum.

When an attractive growth opportunity is identified, the Adviser seeks to independently develop an intrinsic valuation for the stock. The Adviser believes that the value of a company is determined by the discounting company's future cash flows or earnings. considered identif identifying securities for the Fund's portfolio include:

- o Price/earnings
 ratio;
- o Price/sales ratio;
- o Price/earnings to growth ratio;

Enterprise value/
earnings before
o interest, taxes,
depreciation and
amortization;

- o Enterprise value/
 sales;
- o Price/cash flow;
- Balance sheet o strength; and
- Returns on equity o and returns on invested capital.

The Adviser also seeks to understand a firm's competitive position and the industry dynamics in which the firm operates. The Adviser assesses industry growth potential, market share opportunities, cyclicality and pricing power. Further analysis focuses on corporate governance management's ability to create value for shareholders.

The Adviser augments its independent fundamental research process quantitative screens and models. The models are derived from proprietary research or securities industry research studies and score companies based upon a number of fundamental factors. The Adviser uses quantitative analysis to provide an additional layer of objectivity, discipline and consistency to its equity research process. This This quantitative analysis complements the fundamental analyses that the Adviser conducts on companies during its stock selection process.

The Fund seeks to buy and hold securities for the long term and seeks to keep portfolio turnover to a minimum. However, the Adviser may sell a security if

Strategy Portfolio Concentration [Text]

rr StrategyPortfolioConcentration

Risk [Heading] Risk Narrative [Text Block]

rr RiskHeading

rr_RiskNarrativeTextBlock

its price exceeds the Adviser's assessment of its fair value or in response to a negative company event, a change in management, poor relative price performance, achieved fair valuation, or a deterioration in a company's business prospects, performance or financial strength. Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

EQUITY RISK -- Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results negatively be affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

SMALL-AND MID-CAPITALIZATION COMPANY

RISK -- The small- and mid-capitalization companies in which the Fund may invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, these small- and mid-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. management group. Therefore, small- and mid-capitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over the counter or listed on an exchange.

FOREIGN COMPANY RISK -- Investing in foreign companies, whether through investments made in foreign markets or made through the purchase of ADRs, which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent an ownership in a foreign security, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. In addition, investments in foreign companies are generally denominated in a foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value Fund's of the investments. These currency movements may occur separately from,

and in response to, events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. While ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

GROWTH STYLE RISK-- The price of equity securities rises and falls in response to many factors, including the historical and prospective earnings of the issuer of the stock, the value of its assets, general economic conditions, interest rates, investor perceptions, and market liquidity. The Fund may invest in securities of companies that the Adviser believes have superior prospects for robust and sustainable growth of revenues and earnings. These may be companies with new, limited or cyclical product lines, markets or financial resources, and the management of such companies may be dependent upon one or a few key people. The stocks of such companies can therefore be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements than stocks of larger, more established companies or the stock market in general.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect

Risk Lose Money [Text]

rr RiskLoseMoney

Risk Not Insured
Depository Institution

<u>Text</u> rr_RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution

Bar Chart and

Performance Table rr BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading

[Heading]

Performance Narrative

[Text Block]

 $rr_PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock$

investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved. As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The performance information provided includes the returns of Institutional Class Shares for periods prior to June 30, 2008. Institutional Class Shares of the Fund are offered in a separate prospectus. Institutional Class Shares would have substantially similar performance as Class A Shares because the shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities and the annual returns would differ only to the that extent expenses of Class A Shares are higher than the expenses of the Institutional Class

Shares and, therefore, returns for the Class A Shares would be lower than those of the Institutional Class Shares. Institutional Class Shares performance presented has been adjusted to reflect Distribution (12b-1) fees and, for the performance table, the Maximum Sales Charge (Load), applicable to Class A Shares.

Institutional Class Shares first became available on April 25, 2008, when the Fund succeeded to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is May 31, 2002 ("Performance Start Date").

The bar chart figures do not include sales charges that may have been paid when investors bought and sold Class A Shares of the Fund. If sales charges were included, the returns would be lower. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will

Performance **Information Illustrates** Variability of Returns [Text]

rr PerformanceInformationIllustratesVariabilityOfReturns

<u>Performance</u>

Availability Phone rr PerformanceAvailabilityPhone

[Text]

Performance

Availability Website rr PerformanceAvailabilityWebSiteAddress

Address [Text]

Performance Past Does Not Indicate Future

[Text]

rr PerformancePastDoesNotIndicateFuture

Bar Chart Closing [Text Block]

rr BarChartClosingTextBlock

Highest Quarterly Return, Label **Highest Quarterly** Return, Date **Highest Quarterly**

Return

Lowest Quarterly Return, Label

Lowest Quarterly Return, Date

rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturnDate rr_BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturn

rr HighestQuarterlyReturnLabel

rr LowestQuarterlyReturnLabel

 $rr_BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturnDate$

perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST.

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

1-877-71-FROST

www.frostbank.com

Of course, the Fund's

past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. BEST QUARTER WORST QUARTER 15.48% (20.79)% (12/

(06/30/2009)31/ 2008)

The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Class A Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 13.99%.

BEST OUARTER

Jun. 30, 2009

15.48%

WORST QUARTER

Dec. 31, 2008

Lowest Quarterly Return Performance Table

rr BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturn

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL

(20.79%)

Heading Performance Table rr PerformanceTableHeading

RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011 The bar chart figures do not include sales charges that may have been paid when investors

Does Reflect Sales Loads

rr PerformanceTableDoesReflectSalesLoads

bought and sold Class A Shares of the Fund. If sales charges were included, the returns would be lower.

Index No Deduction for Fees, Expenses, Taxes [Text] Uses Highest Federal

rr IndexNoDeductionForFeesExpensesTaxes

REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES

Performance Table Rate

 $rr_Performance Table Uses Highest Federal Rate$

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown.

Performance Table **Explanation after Tax** Higher

rr PerformanceTableExplanationAfterTaxHigher

After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Performance Table Narrative

This table compares the Fund's Class A Shares'

average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Russell 1000 Growth Index. After-tax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

 $rr_PerformanceTableNarrativeTextBlock$

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on

investor's an tax situation and may differ from those After-tax shown. returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through taxdeferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

CLASS A SHARE | FROST GROWTH **EQUITY FUND** | **CLASS A SHARES** [RiskReturnAbstract] rr RiskReturnAbstract Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases rr MaximumSalesChargeImposedOnPurchasesOverOfferingPrice 3.25% (as a percentage of offering price) **Maximum Deferred** Sales Charge (Load) [1] rr MaximumDeferredSalesChargeOverOfferingPrice none (as a percentage of net asset value) **Maximum Sales** Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and other rr MaximumSalesChargeOnReinvestedDividendsAndDistributionsOverOther none Distributions (as a percentage of offering price) Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount rr RedemptionFeeOverRedemption none redeemed if applicable) Management Fees rr ManagementFeesOverAssets 0.80% Distribution (12b-1) 0.25% rr DistributionAndService12b1FeesOverAssets Fees Other Expenses 0.16% rr OtherExpensesOverAssets **Acquired Fund Fees** rr AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesOverAssets 0.01% and Expenses **Total Annual Fund** [2] rr ExpensesOverAssets 1.22% **Operating Expenses** Expense Example, with Redemption, 1 rr ExpenseExampleYear01 445 Year Expense Example, with Redemption, 3 rr_ExpenseExampleYear03 700 Years Expense Example, with Redemption, 5 rr ExpenseExampleYear05 974 **Years** Expense Example, with Redemption, 10 rr ExpenseExampleYear10 1,754 Years Annual Return 2003 rr AnnualReturn2003 24.25%

Annual Return 2004 7.75% rr AnnualReturn2004 Annual Return 2005 rr AnnualReturn2005 3.90% Annual Return 2006 rr AnnualReturn2006 9.63% Annual Return 2007 rr_AnnualReturn2007 11.93% Annual Return 2008 rr AnnualReturn2008 (37.55%)Annual Return 2009 29.87% rr AnnualReturn2009 Annual Return 2010 rr AnnualReturn2010 15.15% Annual Return 2011 rr AnnualReturn2011 (0.52%)FUND RETURN BEFORE Label rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel TAXES 1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (3.79%)5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 0.12% **Since Inception** rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception 2.26% **Inception Date** rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate May 31, 2002 CLASS A SHARE | FROST GROWTH EQUITY FUND CLASS A SHARES | After Taxes On Distributions [RiskReturnAbstract] rr RiskReturnAbstract Label FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel ON DISTRIBUTIONS 1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (3.79%)5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 none Since Inception rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception none rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate May 31, 2002 **Inception Date** CLASS A SHARE | FROST GROWTH **EQUITY FUND** | CLASS A SHARES After Taxes On Distributions And Sales [RiskReturnAbstract] rr RiskReturnAbstract FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES Label rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF FUND SHARES 1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (2.46%)5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 none rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception Since Inception none **Inception Date** rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate May 31, 2002 CLASS A SHARE | FROST GROWTH **EQUITY FUND** |

EQUITY FUND | CLASS A SHARES | RUSSELL 1000 GROWTH INDEX (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR

FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

Label

rr_AverageAnnualReturnLabel

RUSSELL 1000 GROWTH INDEX (REFLECTS NO

DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

2.64%

2.50%

4.18%

May 31, 2002

1 Yearrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear015 Yearsrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05Since Inceptionrr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception

<u>Inception Date</u> rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate

CLASS A SHARE | FROST DIVIDEND VALUE EQUITY FUND

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr_RiskReturnAbstract Risk/Return [Heading] rr_RiskReturnHeading

Objective [Heading]
Objective, Primary
[Text Block]

rr_ObjectiveHeading

 $rr_Objective Primary TextBlock$

Expense [Heading]
Expense Narrative
[Text Block]

rr ExpenseHeading

rr ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock

Shareholder Fees
Caption [Text]

rr_ShareholderFeesCaption

Operating Expenses
Caption [Text]

rr OperatingExpensesCaption

Portfolio Turnover [Heading] Portfolio Turnover [Text Block]

rr PortfolioTurnoverHeading

rr PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock

FROST DIVIDEND VALUE EQUITY FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Dividend Value Equity Fund (the "Fund") seeks long-term capital appreciation and current income.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Class A Shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$500,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus, and in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information. 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

Fund

pays

The

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

Portfolio Turnover, Rate Expense Breakpoint

Discounts [Text]

rr PortfolioTurnoverRate

rr_ExpenseBreakpointDiscounts

Expense Breakpoint,
Minimum Investment
Required [Amount]
Expenses Not
Correlated to Ratio
Due to Acquired Fund
Fees [Text]

Expense BreakpointMinimumInvestmentRequiredAmount
r_ExpenseBreakpointMinimumInvestmentRequiredAmount
r_ExpenseBreakpointMinimumInvestmentRequiredAmount
r_ExpenseBreakpointMinimumInvestmentRequiredAmount

rr ExpensesNotCorrelatedToRatioDueToAcquiredFundFees

Expense Example
[Heading]
Expense Example
Narrative [Text Block]

rr ExpenseExampleHeading

rr ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 90% of the average value of its portfolio.

90.00%

You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$50,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus

500,000

The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

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

Strategy [Heading]

rr_StrategyHeading

Strategy Narrative [Text Block]

rr_StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:
PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of companies that pay, or are expected to pay, dividends. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. The Fund will generally invest in equity securities of domestic companies, but may also invest in equity securities of foreign companies and American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"). The Adviser expects that the Fund's investments in foreign companies will normally represent less than 30% of the Fund's assets.

The Adviser seeks to identify and invest in companies that have attractive valuations and a dividend that has the potential to grow as fast as inflation and whose yield is greater than the market or its sector or industry average. The Adviser considers dividends to be a significant component of total long-term equity returns and focuses on the sustainability growth of dividends with attractive yields. To access the sustainability of a firm's dividend, the Adviser analyzes a firm's dividend history, competitive position and the industry

dynamics in which the firm operates.

The Adviser employs both quantitative and qualitative analyses to select companies that have capital appreciation and dividend growth potential, with a focus on the following stock characteristics:

Attractive
valuation based on
intrinsic, absolute
and relative value;

Dividend yields greater than the market or their sector or industry;

History of growing dividends with the o likelihood of sustainable growth of dividends;

Attractive business models that generate the necessary cash flow to cover and sustain the dividend and its growth; and

o Sound balance sheets.

The Adviser seeks to manage the Fund in a tax-efficient manner although portfolio turnover rates can vary, depending upon market conditions. The Adviser has disciplines in place that serve as sell signals, such as if the price of the security exceeds the Adviser's assessment of its fair value or in response to dividend yield declining below the Adviser's yield objective, a negative company event, a change in management, poor relative price performance, or a deterioration in a company's business prospects, performance or financial strength.

Strategy Portfolio Concentration [Text]

rr StrategyPortfolioConcentration

Risk [Heading]
Risk Narrative [Text Block]

rr_RiskHeading

 $rr_RiskNarrativeTextBlock$

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

EQUITY RISK -- Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

SMALL-AND MTD-CAPITALIZATION COMPANY RISK -- The small- and mid-capitalization companies in which the Fund may invest may be $\begin{array}{ccc} \text{more} & \begin{array}{ccc} & & \\ & & \end{array} \\ \text{vulnerable} & \text{to} \end{array}$ adverse business or economic events than larger, established companies. In particular, these small- and mid-sized companies may pose additional risks,

including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, small- and mid-capitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over the counter listed on an exchange.

FOREIGN COMPANY RISK -- Investing in foreign companies, whether through investments made in foreign markets or made through the purchase of ADRs, which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent an ownership in a foreign security, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. In addition, investments in foreign companies are generally denominated in a foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value Fund's of the investments. These currency movements may occur separately from, and in response to, events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. While ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs

Risk Lose Money
[Text]

rr RiskLoseMoney

Risk Not Insured
Depository Institution
[Text]

rr RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution

continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

INVESTMENT STYLE RISK -- The Fund pursues a "value style" of investing. Value investing focuses on companies with stocks that appear undervalued in light of factors such as the company's earnings, book value, revenues or cash flow. If the Adviser's assessment of a company's value or prospects for exceeding earnings expectations or market conditions is wrong, the Fund could suffer losses or poor produce performance relative to other funds. In addition, "value stocks" can continue to be undervalued by the market for long periods of time.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and legislative, that regulatory, or tax developments may affect investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved. As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose monev. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY.

Bar Chart and
Performance Table rr_BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading
[Heading]
Performance Narrative
[Text Block]

rr PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The performance

information provided includes the returns of Institutional Class Shares for periods prior to June 30, 2008. Institutional Class Shares of the Fund are offered in a separate prospectus. Institutional Shares would have substantially similar performance as Class A Shares because the shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities and the annual returns would differ only to the extent that the expenses of Class A Shares are higher than the expenses of the Institutional Class Shares and, therefore, returns for the Class A Shares would be lower than those of the Institutional Class Shares. Institutional Class Shares performance presented has been adjusted to reflect the Distribution (12b-1) fees and, for the performance table, the Maximum Sales Charge (Load), applicable to Class A Shares.

Institutional Class
Shares first became
available on April 25,
2008, when the Fund
succeeded to the assets
and operations of a
common trust fund that

Performance Information Illustrates Variability of Returns [Text]

rr PerformanceInformationIllustratesVariabilityOfReturns

was managed by Frost Bank (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and t.ax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can calculated applying the relevant performance standards is May 31, 2002 ("Performance Start Date").

The bar chart figures do not include sales charges that may have been paid when investors bought and sold Class A Shares of the Fund. If sales charges were included, the returns would be lower. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after does taxes) not. necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST. The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

Performance **Availability Phone** rr PerformanceAvailabilityPhone 1-877-71-FROST [Text] Performance **Availability Website** rr PerformanceAvailabilityWebSiteAddress www.frostbank.com Address [Text] Of course, the Fund's Performance Past Does past performance Not Indicate Future (before and after [Text] rr PerformancePastDoesNotIndicateFuture taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. WORST **Bar Chart Closing** BEST QUARTER QUARTER [Text Block] 19.06% (16.85)% (12/(06/30/2009)31/ 2008) rr BarChartClosingTextBlock The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Class A Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 6.60%. **Highest Quarterly** rr HighestQuarterlyReturnLabel BEST QUARTER Return, Label **Highest Quarterly** rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturnDate Jun. 30, 2009 Return, Date **Highest Quarterly** rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturn 19.06% Return **Lowest Quarterly** WORST QUARTER rr LowestQuarterlyReturnLabel Return, Label Lowest Quarterly rr BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturnDate Dec. 31, 2008 Return, Date Lowest Quarterly rr BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturn (16.85%)Return AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL Performance Table rr PerformanceTableHeading RETURNS FOR PERIODS Heading ENDED DECEMBER 31,2011 Performance Table The bar chart figures do not include sales Does Reflect Sales charges that may have Loads been paid when investors bought and rr PerformanceTableDoesReflectSalesLoads sold Class A Shares of the Fund. If sales charges were included, the returns would be lower. Index No Deduction REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION for Fees, Expenses, rr IndexNoDeductionForFeesExpensesTaxes FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES Taxes [Text] After-tax returns are Performance Table calculated using the Uses Highest Federal rr PerformanceTableUsesHighestFederalRate historical highest Rate individual federal marginal income tax Performance Table
Explanation after Tax
Higher

 $rr_Performance Table Explanation After Tax Higher$

Performance Table
Narrative

rr PerformanceTableNarrativeTextBlock

CLASS A SHARE | FROST DIVIDEND VALUE EQUITY FUND | CLASS A SHARES

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr_RiskReturnAbstract

Maximum Sales

<u>Charge (Load)</u> rr_MaximumSalesChargeImposedOnPurchasesOverOfferingPrice Imposed on Purchases reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown.

rates and do not

After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

This table compares the Fund's Class A Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Russell 1000 Value Index. After-tax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through taxdeferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

3.25%

(as a percentage of offering price) Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of net asset value) Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinveste Dividends and other Distributions (as a percentage of offering price) Redemption Fee (as a	d rr_MaximumSalesChargeOnReinvestedDividendsAndDistributionsOverOth	none er none	[1]
percentage of amount redeemed if applicable)	$rr_RedemptionFeeOverRedemption$	none	
Management Fees	rr ManagementFeesOverAssets	0.80%	
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	rr_DistributionAndService12b1FeesOverAssets	0.25%	
Other Expenses	rr OtherExpensesOverAssets	0.16%	
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	rr_AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesOverAssets	0.01%	
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	rr_ExpensesOverAssets	1.22%	[2]
Expense Example, with Redemption, 1 Year	rr_ExpenseExampleYear01	445	
Expense Example, with Redemption, 3 Years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear03	700	
Expense Example, with Redemption, 5 Years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear05	974	
Expense Example, with Redemption, 10 Years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear10	1,754	
Annual Return 2003	rr_AnnualReturn2003	21.13%	
Annual Return 2004	rr_AnnualReturn2004	13.85%	
Annual Return 2005	rr_AnnualReturn2005	8.95%	
Annual Return 2006	rr_AnnualReturn2006	21.40%	
Annual Return 2007	rr_AnnualReturn2007	9.37%	
Annual Return 2008 Annual Return 2009	rr_AnnualReturn2008	(28.41%) 24.82%	
Annual Return 2010	rr_AnnualReturn2009 rr_AnnualReturn2010	12.17%	
Annual Return 2011	rr AnnualReturn2011	(2.68%)	
<u>Label</u>	rr_AverageAnnualReturnLabel	FUND RETURN BEFORE TAXES	
1 Year	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01	(5.85%)	
5 Years	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05	0.64%	
Since Inception	rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception	4.57%	
<u>Inception Date</u>	rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate	May 31, 2002	
CLASS A SHARE FROST DIVIDEND VALUE EQUITY			

FUND | CLASS A SHARES | After Taxes On Distributions

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr_RiskReturnAbstract

Label rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES

ON DISTRIBUTIONS

1 Yearrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01(6.11%)5 Yearsrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05noneSince Inceptionrr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInceptionnone

Inception Date rr Average Annual Return Inception Date May 31, 2002

CLASS A SHARE | FROST DIVIDEND VALUE EQUITY FUND | CLASS A SHARES | After Taxes On Distributions And Sales

 $[\underline{RiskReturnAbstract}] \ rr_RiskReturnAbstract$

Label FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND

SALE OF FUND SHARES

1 Yearrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01(3.44%)5 Yearsrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05noneSince Inceptionrr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInceptionnone

<u>Inception Date</u> rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate May 31, 2002

CLASS A SHARE |
FROST DIVIDEND
VALUE EQUITY
FUND | CLASS A
SHARES | RUSSELL
1000 VALUE INDEX
(REFLECTS NO
DEDUCTION FOR
FEES, EXPENSES,
OR TAXES)

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr RiskReturnAbstract

rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel

rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate

Label RUSSELL 1000 VALUE INDEX (REFLECTS NO

DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

May 31, 2002

1 Yearrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear010.39%5 Yearsrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05(2.64%)Since Inceptionrr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception3.96%

CLASS A SHARE | FROST STRATEGIC BALANCED FUND

Inception Date

[Text Block]

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr_RiskReturnAbstract

Risk/Return [Heading] rr_RiskReturnHeading FROST STRATEGIC BALANCED FUND

Objective [Heading] rr ObjectiveHeading INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

Objective Primary

The Frost Strategic

rr_ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock

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restricted betatetegle
Balanced Fund (the
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restricted betatetegle
Balanced Fund (the
restricted betatetegle
restricted betatete

Expense [Heading] rr_ExpenseHeading fund fees and expenses

Expense Narrative [Text Block]

rr_ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock

Shareholder Fees
Caption [Text]

rr_ShareholderFeesCaption

Operating Expenses
Caption [Text]

 $rr_Operating Expenses Caption$

Portfolio Turnover [Heading] Portfolio Turnover [Text Block]

rr_PortfolioTurnoverHeading

rr PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock

Portfolio Turnover,
Rate
Expense Breakpoint

Discounts [Text]

rr_PortfolioTurnoverRate

rr ExpenseBreakpointDiscounts

describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Class A Shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$500,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus, and in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information. 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)

table

below

The

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

pays Fund 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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 18% of the average value of its portfolio.

18.00%

You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$50,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your

Expense Breakpoint,
Minimum Investment
Required [Amount]
Expenses Not
Correlated to Ratio
Due to Acquired Fund
Fees [Text]

Minimum Investment rr ExpenseBreakpointMinimumInvestmentRequiredAmount

rr ExpensesNotCorrelatedToRatioDueToAcquiredFundFees

Expense Example
[Heading]
Expense Example

Narrative [Text Block]

rr ExpenseExampleHeading

rr ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

Strategy [Heading]

rr_StrategyHeading

Strategy Narrative [Text Block]

rr StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus.

500,000

The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

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 on these assumptions your costs would be: PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal circumstances, the Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing in a diversified portfolio of global fixed income and equity securities. The overarching principle of Frost Investment Advisors, LLC(the "Adviser") is to structure the Fund to be well diversified across many asset classes and securities. In selecting securities for the Fund, the

Adviser uses the following strategies:

o Strategic
asset allocation;
o Tactical
asset allocation;
o Security
selection;
o Bond asset
class allocation;
o Foreign
currency exposure; and
o Derivatives.

Between 40% to 80% of the Fund's assets may be invested in domestic and international equity securities, including emerging markets equity securities. The balance of the Fund's portfolio will be invested in fixed income asset classes and cash. Additionally, up to 40% of the Fund's assets may be invested in noncore equity classes/ styles such as real estate, infrastructure or commodities, and hedged equity, which may also be internationally diversified. Adviser may alter these asset allocation quidelines according to its outlook for each asset class. As an alternative to directly investing in securities in these asset classes, the Fund may also invest in other investment companies, including mutual funds, closed-end funds and exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), to gain exposure to equity and fixed-income markets. The degree to which the Fund invests in other investment companies for these purposes will vary, and at times may be significant, depending on factors such as overall Fund asset levels and the Adviser's views on the most efficient method for achieving diversified exposure to

a particular asset

Strategy Portfolio
Concentration [Text]

rr StrategyPortfolioConcentration

Risk [Heading]
Risk Narrative [Text Block]

rr RiskHeading

rr RiskNarrativeTextBlock

class consistent with the Fund's investment objective. The Fund may also invest in derivatives to manage risk, increase or decrease exposure to an asset class, and/or to enhance total return. The Fund is reallocated at least annually to manage asset class drift and improve the risk-reward profile of the Fund.

The Fund's asset class selection is based on the Adviser's outlook for the reward and risks presented by each asset class. These assumptions are used in a model-driven framework to allocation decisions. The principal strategy offers diversification breadth by providing access to a broad array of sources of returns through exposure to a broad selection of partially correlated asset classes. The Adviser directs the Fund's asset market allocation toward opportunities that are identified to be greater and away from those that are smaller.

The Adviser has discretion to add or remove asset classes from the Fund based on its analysis of valuation, opportunity and risk, provided the Fund's asset allocation quidelines are met.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets,plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND

IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

EQUITY RISK -- Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

DERIVATIVES RISKS --Derivatives may involve risks different from, and possibly greater than, those of traditional investments. The Fund may use derivatives (such as futures, options, and swaps) to attempt to achieve its investment objective and offset certain investment risks, while at the same time maintaining liquidity. These positions may be established for hedging non-hedging purposes. Risks associated with the use of derivatives include the following risks associated with hedging and leveraging activities:

o The success of a hedging strategy may depend on an

ability to predict movements in the prices of individual securities, fluctuations in markets, and movements in interest rates.

- o The Fund may experience losses over certain ranges in the market that exceed losses experienced by a fund that does not use derivatives.
- o There may be an imperfect or no correlation between the changes in market value of the securities held by the Fund and the prices of derivatives.
- o There may not be a liquid secondary market for derivatives.
- o Trading restrictions or limitations may be imposed by an exchange.
- o Government regulations may restrict trading derivatives.
- o The other party to an agreement (e.g., options or expense swaps) may default; however, in certain circumstances, such counterparty risk may be reduced by having an organization with very good credit act as intermediary. options Because paid or premiums received by the Fund are small in relation to the market value of the investments underlying the options, buying and selling put and call options can be more speculative than investing directly in securities.

REAL ESTATE RISK -- The Fund may invest in funds, ETFs or companies that invest in real estate. Real estate risk is the risk that real estate will

underperform the market as a whole. The general performance of the real estate industry has historically been cyclical and particularly sensitive to economic downturns. Real estate can be affected by changes in real estate values and rental income, changes in interest rates, changing demographics and regional economic cycles.

REIT RISK -- Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITs") are pooled investment vehicles that own, and usually operate, income-producing real estate. REITs are susceptible to the risks associated with direct ownership of real estate, such as: declines in property values; increases in property taxes, operating expenses, rising interest rates or competition overbuilding; zoning changes; and losses from casualty or condemnation. REITs
typically incur fees that are separate from those of the Fund. Accordingly, the Fund's investments in REITs will result in the layering of expenses, such that shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the REITs' operating expenses, in addition to paying expenses.

SMAT.T.-AND MTD-CAPITALIZATION COMPANY RISK -- The small- and mid-capitalization companies in which the Fund may invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, these small- and mid-sized companies may pose additional risks.

including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, small- and mid-capitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over the counter or listed on an exchange.

ALLOCATION RISK -- The Fund will allocate its investments between various asset classes, including derivatives. These investments are based upon judgments made by the Adviser, which may not accurately predict changes in the market. As a result, the Fund could miss attractive investment opportunities by underweighting markets that subsequently experience significant returns and could lose value by overweighting markets that subsequently experience significant declines.

FOREIGN COMPANY RISK -- Investing in foreign companies, whether through investments made in foreign markets or made through the purchase of American Depository Receipts ("ADRs"), which are traded on U.S. traded exchanges and represent an ownership in a foreign security, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. In addition, investments in foreign companies

generally are in a denominated foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value of the Fund's investments. These currency movements may occur separately from, and in response to, events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. While ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated investing directly in foreign securities.

MARKET EMERGING SECURITIES RISK --Investments in emerging markets securities are considered speculative and subject to heightened risks addition to the general risks of investing in non-U.S. securities. Unlike more established markets, emerging markets may have governments that are less stable, markets that are less liquid and economies that are less developed. In addition, emerging markets securities may be subject to smaller market capitalization of securities markets, which may suffer periods of relative illiquidity; price significant volatility; restrictions on foreign investment; and possible restrictions on repatriation of investment income and capital. Furthermore, foreign investors may be required to register the proceeds of sales,

and future economic or political crises could lead to price controls, forced mergers, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, seizure, nationalization or creation of government monopolies.

FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK -- Because non-U.S. securities are usually denominated in currencies other than the dollar, the value of the Fund's portfolio may be influenced by currency exchange rates and exchange control regulations. currencies of emerging market countries may experience significant declines against the U.S. dollar, and devaluation may occur subsequent t.o investments in these currencies by the Fund. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had, and may continue to have, negative effects on the economies and securities markets of certain emerging market countries.

INTEREST RATE RISK - As with most funds that invest in debt securities, changes in interest rates are one of the most important factors that could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall.

The concept of duration is useful in assessing the sensitivity of a fixed income fund to interest rate movements, which are usually the main source of risk for most fixed-income funds. Duration measures price

volatility by estimating the change in price of a debt security for a 1% change in its yield. For example, a duration of five years means the price of a debt security will change about 5% for every 1% change in its yield. Thus, the higher duration, the more volatile the security.

Debt securities have a stated maturity date when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the bond. Some debt securities, known as callable bonds, may repay the principal earlier than the stated maturity date. Debt securities are most likely to be called when interest rates are falling because the issuer can refinance at a lower rate.

Rising interest rates may also cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities later than anticipated, forcing the Fund to keep its money invested at lower rates. Falling interest rates, however, generally cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities earlier than expected, forcing the Fund to reinvest the money at a lower interest rate.

Mutual funds that invest in debt securities have no real maturity. Instead, they calculate their weighted average maturity. This number is an average of the effective anticipated maturity of each debt security held by the mutual fund, with the maturity of each security weighted by the percentage of its assets of the

mutual fund it
represents.

CREDIT RISK - The credit rating or financial condition of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer defaults or becomes unable to honor its financial obligations, the security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of an investment-grade security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal.

Although the Fund's U.S. government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. Obligations issued by some U.S. government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, while others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the government sponsored agency's own resources. As a result, investments in securities issued by government sponsored agencies that are not backed by the U.S. Treasury are subject to higher credit risk than those that are.

High yield, or "junk," bonds are highly speculative securities that are usually issued

by smaller less credit worthy and/or highly leveraged (indebted) companies. Compared with investment-grade bonds, high yield bonds carry a greater degree of risk and are less likely to make payments of interest and principal. Market developments and the financial and business conditions of the corporation issuing these securities influences their price and liquidity more than changes in interest rates, when compared to investment-grade debt securities. Insufficient liquidity in the junk bond market may make it more difficult to dispose of junk bonds and may cause the Fund to experience sudden and substantial price declines. A lack of reliable, objective data or market quotations may make it more difficult to value junk bonds accurately.

INVESTMENTS INVESTMENT COMPANIES AND ETFS -- ETFs are pooled investment vehicles, such as registered investment companies and grantor trusts, whose shares are listed and traded on U.S. stock exchanges or otherwise traded in the over-the-counter market. To the extent the Fund invests in other investment companies, such as ETFs, closed-end funds and other mutual funds, the Fund will be subject substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of the securities held by such other investment companies. As a shareholder of another investment company, the Fund relies on that investment company to achieve its investment

objective. If the investment company fails to achieve its objective, the value of the Fund's investment could decline, which could adversely affect the Fund's performance. By investing in another investment company, Fund shareholders indirectly bear the Fund's proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the other investment company, in addition to the fees and expenses that Fund shareholders directly bear in connection with the Fund's own operations. The Fund does not intend to invest in other investment companies unless the Adviser believes that the potential benefits of the investment justify the payment of any additional fees or expenses. Federal securities laws impose limitations on the Fund's ability to invest in other investment companies.

Because closed-end funds and ETFs are listed on national stock exchanges and are traded like stocks listed on an exchange, their shares potentially may trade at a discount or premium. Investments in closed-end funds and ETFs are also subject to brokerage and other trading costs, which could result in greater expenses to the Fund. In addition, because the value of closed-end funds and ETF shares depends on the demand in the market, the Adviser may not be able to liquidate the Fund's holdings at the most optimal time, which could adversely affect Fund performance.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques

Risk Lose Money
[Text]

rr_RiskLoseMoney

Risk Not Insured
Depository Institution

<u>Text</u> rr_RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution

Bar Chart and

Performance Table rr BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading

[Heading]

Performance Narrative

[Text Block]

rr_PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock

and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved. As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The performance information provided includes the returns of Institutional Class Shares for periods prior to June 30, 2008. Institutional Class Shares of the Fund are offered in a separate prospectus. Institutional Class Shares would have substantially similar performance as Class A Shares because the shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities and the annual returns would

differ only to the extent that the expenses of Class A Shares are higher than the expenses of the Institutional Class Shares and, therefore, returns for the Class A Shares would be lower than those of the Institutional Class Shares. Institutional Class Shares performance presented has been adjusted to reflect Distribution (12b-1) fees and, for the performance table, the Maximum Sales Charge (Load), applicable to Class A Shares.

Institutional Class Shares first became available on June 30, 2008, when the Fund succeeded to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to June 30, 2008. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is July 31, 2006 ("Performance Start Date").

The bar chart figures do not include sales charges that may have been paid when investors bought and sold Class A Shares of the Fund. If sales charges were included, the returns would be

Performance
Information Illustrates
Variability of Returns
[Text]

rr PerformanceInformationIllustratesVariabilityOfReturns

Performance

Availability Phone rr_PerformanceAvailabilityPhone

[Text]

<u>Performance</u>

Availability Website rr PerformanceAvailability WebSiteAddress

Address [Text]

Performance Past Does

Not Indicate Future

[Text]

rr PerformancePastDoesNotIndicateFuture

Bar Chart Closing
[Text Block]

rr_BarChartClosingTextBlock

Highest Quarterly Return, Label Highest Quarterly Return, Date

rr HighestQuarterlyReturnLabel

 $rr_BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturnDate$

lower. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST. The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since

5 years and since inception compare with those of a

broad measure of market performance.

1-877-71-FROST

www.frostbank.com

Of course, the Fund's past performance(before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future.

The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Class A Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 10.34%.

BEST QUARTER

Sep. 30, 2009

Highest Quarterly rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturn 18.59% Return Lowest Quarterly **WORST QUARTER** rr LowestQuarterlyReturnLabel Return, Label **Lowest Quarterly** rr BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturnDate Dec. 31, 2008 Return, Date **Lowest Quarterly** rr BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturn (20.35%)Return AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL Performance Table rr PerformanceTableHeading RETURNS FOR PERIODS Heading ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011 Performance Table The bar chart figures do not **Does Reflect Sales** include sales charges that Loads may have been paid when investors bought and sold rr PerformanceTableDoesReflectSalesLoads Class A Shares of the Fund. If sales charges were included, the returns would be lower. **Index No Deduction** REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION for Fees, Expenses, rr IndexNoDeductionForFeesExpensesTaxes FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES Taxes [Text] Performance Table After-tax returns are calculated using the **Uses Highest Federal** historical highest individual federal Rate marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of rr PerformanceTableUsesHighestFederalRate state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and mav differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown Performance Table are not relevant to **Explanation after Tax** investors who hold **Higher** their Fund shares rr PerformanceTableExplanationAfterTaxHigher through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts. Performance Table This table compares the Fund's Class A Shares' Narrative average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to appropriate broadbased indices. Aftertax returns cannot be calculated for periods rr PerformanceTableNarrativeTextBlock before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since

Performance Start Date

periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and mav differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through taxdeferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

CLASS A SHARE | FROST STRATEGIC BALANCED FUND | **CLASS A SHARES** [RiskReturnAbstract] rr_RiskReturnAbstract **Maximum Sales** Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases rr MaximumSalesChargeImposedOnPurchasesOverOfferingPrice 3.25% (as a percentage of offering price) Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) [1] rr MaximumDeferredSalesChargeOverOfferingPrice none (as a percentage of net asset value) Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and other rr MaximumSalesChargeOnReinvestedDividendsAndDistributionsOverOther none Distributions (as a percentage of offering price) Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount rr RedemptionFeeOverRedemption none redeemed if applicable) Management Fees rr ManagementFeesOverAssets 0.70% Distribution (12b-1) 0.25% rr_DistributionAndService12b1FeesOverAssets **Fees** rr OtherExpensesOverAssets 1.07% Other Expenses **Acquired Fund Fees** rr AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesOverAssets 0.29% and Expenses **Total Annual Fund** [2] 2.31% rr ExpensesOverAssets **Operating Expenses** Expense Example, with Redemption, 1 rr ExpenseExampleYear01 551 Year

Expense Example, with Redemption, 3 rr ExpenseExampleYear03 1,023 Years Expense Example, with Redemption, 5 rr ExpenseExampleYear05 1,520 Years Expense Example, with Redemption, 10 2,885 rr ExpenseExampleYear10 Years Annual Return 2007 rr AnnualReturn2007 7.41% Annual Return 2008 rr AnnualReturn2008 (25.01%)Annual Return 2009 rr AnnualReturn2009 25.13% Annual Return 2010 10.29% rr AnnualReturn2010 Annual Return 2011 rr AnnualReturn2011 (2.01%)FUND RETURN BEFORE Label rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel TAXES 1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (5.15%)5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 1.06% Since Inception rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception 2.39% **Inception Date** rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate Jul. 31, 2006 CLASS A SHARE | FROST STRATEGIC BALANCED FUND | CLASS A SHARES | After Taxes On Distributions [RiskReturnAbstract] rr RiskReturnAbstract FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES Label rr_AverageAnnualReturnLabel ON DISTRIBUTIONS 1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (5.40%)5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 none **Since Inception** rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception none **Inception Date** rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate Jul. 31, 2006 CLASS A SHARE | FROST STRATEGIC BALANCED FUND | CLASS A SHARES | After Taxes On Distributions And Sales [RiskReturnAbstract] rr_RiskReturnAbstract FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES Label ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND rr_AverageAnnualReturnLabel SALE OF FUND SHARES 1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (3.01%)5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 none **Since Inception** rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception none **Inception Date** rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate Jul. 31, 2006 CLASS A SHARE | FROST STRATEGIC BALANCED FUND | CLASS A SHARES | S&P 500 INDEX (REFLECTS NO

DEDUCTION FOR

FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr_RiskReturnAbstract

Label S&P 500 INDEX (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES.

rr_AverageAnnualReturnLabel

NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES,
EXPENSES OR TAXES)

1 Yearrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear012.11%5 Yearsrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05(0.25%)Since Inceptionrr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception1.89%

Inception Date rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate Jul. 31, 2006

CLASS A SHARE | FROST STRATEGIC BALANCED FUND | CLASS A SHARES | MSCI ALL COUNTRY WORLD FX-US INDEX

EX-US INDEX (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES,

OR TAXES)

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr_RiskReturnAbstract

rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel

Label

MSCI ALL COUNTRY WORLD

EX-US INDEX (REFLECTS

NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

Jul. 31, 2006

1 Yearrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01(13.71%)5 Yearsrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05(2.92%)Since Inceptionrr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception(0.27%)

Inception Date rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate
CLASS A SHARE |
FROST STRATEGIC
BALANCED FUND |
CLASS A SHARES |
BARCLAYS US
AGGREGATE INDEX

AGGREGATE IND (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr_RiskReturnAbstract

Label

BARCLAYS US AGGREGATE
INDEX (REFLECTS NO

rr_AverageAnnualReturnLabel DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

1 Yearrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear017.84%5 Yearsrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear056.50%Since Inceptionrr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception6.70%

Inception Date rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate Jul. 31, 2006

CLASS A SHARE | FROST STRATEGIC BALANCED FUND | CLASS A SHARES | 48/12/40 BLENDED INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr RiskReturnAbstract

Label

rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel

48/12/40 BLENDED INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 Since Inception rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception

2.59% 4.01%

2.66%

Inception Date rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate

Jul. 31, 2006

CLASS A SHARE | FROST KEMPNER **MULTI-CAP DEEP** VALUE EOUITY **FUND**

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr RiskReturnAbstract

Risk/Return [Heading] rr_RiskReturnHeading

Objective [Heading]

Objective, Primary [Text Block]

rr ObjectiveHeading

rr ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock

Expense [Heading]

rr ExpenseHeading

Expense Narrative [Text Block]

rr_ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock

Shareholder Fees Caption [Text]

rr ShareholderFeesCaption

Operating Expenses Caption [Text]

rr OperatingExpensesCaption

FROST KEMPNER MULTI-CAP DEEP VALUE EQUITY FUND INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Kempner Multi-Cap Deep Value Equity Fund (the "Fund") seeks to generate a total pretax return, including capital growth and dividends, greater than the rate of inflation over a three-to-five year period.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES The table below

describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Class A Shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$500,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus, and in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information. 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 [Heading] Portfolio Turnover [Text Block]

rr PortfolioTurnoverHeading

rr PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock

Portfolio Turnover, Rate

Expense Breakpoint
Discounts [Text]

rr PortfolioTurnoverRate

 $rr_ExpenseBreak point Discounts$

Expense Breakpoint,
Minimum Investment
Required [Amount]
Expenses Not
Correlated to Ratio
Due to Acquired Fund
Fees [Text]

<u>Minimum Investment</u> rr_ExpenseBreakpointMinimumInvestmentRequiredAmount

rr ExpensesNotCorrelatedToRatioDueToAcquiredFundFees

Expense Example [Heading]

rr ExpenseExampleHeading

Expense Example
Narrative [Text Block]

 $rr_Expense Example Narrative TextBlock$

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 24% of the average value of its portfolio.

24.00%

You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$50,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus.

500,000

The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

EXAMPLE

This Example is intended to help you

Strategy [Heading]

rr StrategyHeading

Strategy Narrative [Text Block]

rr StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

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 Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be: PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT

STRATEGIES

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings for any investment purposes, in equity securities. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. The Fund invests primarily in common stocks, but may also invest in other types of equity securities, such as preferred convertible stock, securities, warrants, real estate investment trusts ("REITs") or other similar publicly traded securities. The Fund may also purchase American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs").

In selecting securities for the Fund, the Fund's sub-adviser, Capital Kempner Management, ("KCM") utilizes a deep value style of investing in which it chooses securities that believes are it currently undervalued in the market but have earnings potential or other factors that make them attractive. The securities purchased

Strategy Portfolio
Concentration [Text]

rr StrategyPortfolioConcentration

Risk [Heading] rr RiskHeading

are frequently out of favor with or have been ignored by the investment community market and thus provide the opportunity to purchase at prices significantly below their true value. KCM analyzes securities on an individual, bottomup basis, to determine which securities can deliver capital appreciation and steady dividend earnings over the long-term. The Fund may invest in companies of all capitalizations.

KCM selects securities for the Fund's portfolio based on individual stocks rather than on industries or industry groups. KCM screens a universe of approximately 7,500 stocks to find companies which meet most of its criteria for price-earnings ratio (15X), projected earnings, 12-month price/cash flow multiple, price/book multiple and price less than or equal to 20% above the 52-week low. A dividend yield is required. KCM considers it unrealistic for it to be able to purchase a stock at its bottom, and as a result, KCM purchases securities for the Fund's portfolio gradually, averaging down. KCM also considers unrealistic for it to be able to sell a stock at its highest price level, and as a result, KCM seeks to lock in reasonable returns when they are offered and generally sells gradually as an issue rises. Under normal market conditions, the Fund

Risk Narrative [Text Block]

rr RiskNarrativeTextBlock

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

EQUITY RISK -- Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

SMALL-AND MID-CAPITALIZATION COMPANY RISK -- The small- and mid-capitalization companies in which the Fund may invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, established companies. In particular, these small- and mid-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small

management group. Therefore, small- and mid-capitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over the counter or listed on an exchange.

FOREIGN COMPANY RISK -- Investing in foreign companies, whether through investments made in foreign markets or made through the purchase of ADRs, which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent an ownership in a foreign security, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. In addition, investments in foreign companies are generally denominated in a foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value of the Fund's investments. These currency movements may occur separately from, and in response to, events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. While ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated investing directly in foreign securities.

INVESTMENT STYLE RISK The Fund pursues a

style" of "value investing. Value investing focuses on companies with stocks that appear undervalued in light of factors such as the company's earnings, book value, revenues or cash flow. If the Adviser's assessment of company's value of a or prospects for exceeding earnings expectations or market conditions is wrong, the Fund could suffer losses or produce poor performance relative to other funds. In addition, "value stocks" can continue to be undervalued by the market for long periods of time.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no quarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

REIT RISK - REITs are pooled investment vehicles that own, and usually operate, income-producing real estate. REITs are susceptible to the risks associated with direct ownership of real estate, such as: declines in property values; increases in property taxes, operating expenses, rising interest rates or competition overbuilding; zoning changes; and losses from casualty or condemnation. REITs typically incur fees that are separate from

Risk Lose Money
[Text]

rr RiskLoseMoney

Risk Not Insured
Depository Institution
[Text]

rr_RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution

Bar Chart and
Performance Table
[Heading]

rr BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading

Performance Narrative
[Text Block]

 $rr_PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock$

those of the Fund.
Accordingly, the Fund's
investments in REITs
will result in the
layering of expenses,
such that shareholders
will indirectly bear a
proportionate share of
the REITs' operating
expenses, in addition
to paying Fund
expenses.

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money.

A FUND SHARE IS NOT A
BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS
NOT INSURED OR
GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC,
OR ANY GOVERNMENT
AGENCY.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

performance information provided includes the returns of Institutional Class Shares for periods prior to June 30, 2008. Institutional Class Shares of the Fund are offered in a separate prospectus. Institutional Class Shares would have substantially similar performance as Class A Shares because the shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities and the annual returns would differ only to the extent that the expenses of Class A Shares are higher than

the expenses of the Institutional Class Shares and, therefore, returns for the Class A Shares would be lower than those of the Institutional Class Shares. Institutional Class Shares performance presented has been adjusted to reflect Distribution (12b-1) fees and, for the performance table, the Maximum Sales Charge (Load), applicable to Class A Shares.

Institutional Class Shares first became available on April 25, 2008, when the Fund succeeded to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank and sub-advised by KCM (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can calculated applying the relevant performance standards is July 31, 2002 ("Performance Start Date").

The bar chart figures do not include sales charges that may have been paid when investors bought and sold Class A Shares of the Fund. If sales charges were included, the returns would be lower. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after

Performance Information Illustrates Variability of Returns [Text]

 $rr_PerformanceInformationIllustratesVariabilityOfReturns$

Performance

Availability Phone rr_PerformanceAvailabilityPhone

[Text]

<u>Performance</u>

Availability Website rr Performance Availability WebSite Address

Address [Text]

<u>Performance Past Does</u> <u>Not Indicate Future</u>

[Text]

 $rr\ Performance Past Does Not Indicate Future$

Bar Chart Closing
[Text Block]

rr BarChartClosingTextBlock

Highest Quarterly Return, Label Highest Quarterly Return, Date

rr_HighestQuarterlyReturnLabel

rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturnDate

_ &

necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST. The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

taxes) does not

1-877-71-FROST

www.frostbank.com

Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown.

BEST QUARTER QUARTER
18.59% (20.35)% (12/
(09/30/2009) 31/
2008)

The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Class A Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 9.41%.

BEST QUARTER

Jun. 30, 2009

Highest Quarterly 15.48% rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturn Return **Lowest Quarterly** WORST QUARTER rr LowestQuarterlyReturnLabel Return, Label **Lowest Quarterly** rr BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturnDate Dec. 31, 2008 Return, Date **Lowest Quarterly** $rr_BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturn$ (20.79%)Return AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL Performance Table rr PerformanceTableHeading RETURNS FOR PERIODS Heading ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011 Performance Table The bar chart figures **Does Reflect Sales** do not include sales Loads charges that may have been paid when investors bought and rr PerformanceTableDoesReflectSalesLoads sold Class A Shares of the Fund. If sales charges were included, the returns would be lower. **Index No Deduction** REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION for Fees, Expenses, rr IndexNoDeductionForFeesExpensesTaxes FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES Taxes [Text] After-tax returns are Performance Table calculated using the **Uses Highest Federal** historical highest individual federal Rate marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of rr PerformanceTableUsesHighestFederalRate state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown Performance Table are not relevant to **Explanation after Tax** investors who hold Higher their Fund shares rr_PerformanceTableExplanationAfterTaxHigher through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts. Performance Table This table compares the Fund's Class A Shares' **Narrative** average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the S&P 500 Value Index and the Lipper Multi-Cap Value rr PerformanceTableNarrativeTextBlock Funds Index. After-tax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they

are, therefore, unavailable for the 5

since

year and

Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through taxdeferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

[2]

1 04%

CLASS A SHARE | FROST KEMPNER MULTI-CAP DEEP VALUE EQUITY FUND | CLASS A SHARES

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr_RiskReturnAbstract

Maximum Sales
Charge (Load)

<u>Imposed on Purchases</u> rr_MaximumSalesChargeImposedOnPurchasesOverOfferingPrice 3.25%

(as a percentage of offering price)

Maximum Deferred

Sales Charge (Load) rr MaximumDeferredSalesChargeOverOfferingPrice none [1]

(as a percentage of net

<u>asset value)</u> Maximum Sales

Charge (Load)

Imposed on Reinvested

<u>Dividends and other</u> rr MaximumSalesChargeOnReinvestedDividendsAndDistributionsOverOther none

Distributions (as a

percentage of offering

price)

Redemption Fee (as a

percentage of amount rr RedemptionFeeOverRedemption none

redeemed if applicable)

Management Fees rr ManagementFeesOverAssets 0.59%

<u>Distribution (12b-1)</u> rr_DistributionAndService12b1FeesOverAssets 0.25%

Fees Other Ferrance Order Ferrance October Acceptance (1997)

 Other Expenses
 rr_OtherExpensesOverAssets
 0.19%

 Acquired Fund Fees
 rr_AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesOverAssets
 0.01%

and Expenses
Total Annual Fund

Operating Expenses 11.0476

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rr ExpensesOverAssets

ъ ъ		
Expense Example,	F	420
with Redemption, 1	rr_ExpenseExampleYear01	428
Year		
Expense Example, with Redemption, 3	rr ExpenseExampleYear03	645
Years	II_ExpenseExample reards	043
Expense Example,		
with Redemption, 5	rr ExpenseExampleYear05	880
Years	n_ExpenseExample real of	
Expense Example,		
with Redemption, 10	rr ExpenseExampleYear10	1,555
Years		,
Annual Return 2003	rr_AnnualReturn2003	25.47%
Annual Return 2004	rr_AnnualReturn2004	13.91%
Annual Return 2005	rr_AnnualReturn2005	0.98%
Annual Return 2006	rr_AnnualReturn2006	15.24%
Annual Return 2007	rr_AnnualReturn2007	(3.18%)
Annual Return 2008	rr_AnnualReturn2008	(34.17%)
Annual Return 2009	rr_AnnualReturn2009	23.41%
Annual Return 2010	rr_AnnualReturn2010	14.08%
Annual Return 2011	rr_AnnualReturn2011	(1.24%)
<u>Label</u>	rr_AverageAnnualReturnLabel	FUND RETURN BEFORE
4.37	_	TAXES
1 Year	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01	(4.48%)
5 Years	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05	(3.02%)
Since Inception	rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception	3.33%
Inception Date	rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate	Jul. 31, 2002
CLASS A SHARE		
FROST KEMPNER MULTI-CAP DEEP		
VALUE EQUITY		
FUND CLASS A		
SHARES After Taxe	es	
On Distributions		
[RiskReturnAbstrac	rr_RiskReturnAbstract	
<u>Label</u>	rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES
		ON DISTRIBUTIONS
1 Year	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01	(4.72%)
5 Years	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05	none
Since Inception	rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception	none
Inception Date	rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate	Jul. 31, 2002
CLASS A SHARE		
FROST KEMPNER MULTI-CAP DEEP		
VALUE EQUITY		
FUND CLASS A		
SHARES After Taxe	es	
On Distributions And		
Sales		
[RiskReturnAbstrac	t]rr_RiskReturnAbstract	
<u>Label</u>		FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES
	rr_AverageAnnualReturnLabel	ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF FUND SHARES
1 Year	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01	(2.59%)
5 Years	rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05	none
Since Incention	rr Average Annual Return Since Incention	none

none

 $rr_Average Annual Return Since Inception$

Since Inception

Jul. 31, 2002 **Inception Date** rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate CLASS A SHARE | FROST KEMPNER MULTI-CAP DEEP VALUE EQUITY FUND | CLASS A SHARES | S&P 500 VALUE INDEX **RETURN** (REFLECTS NO **DEDUCTION FOR** FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES) [RiskReturnAbstract] rr_RiskReturnAbstract S&P 500 VALUE INDEX Label RETURN (REFLECTS NO rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES) 1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (0.48%)5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 (2.96%)Since Inception rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception 5.36% Jul. 31, 2002 **Inception Date** rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate CLASS A SHARE | FROST KEMPNER MULTI-CAP DEEP VALUE EQUITY FUND | CLASS A SHARES | LIPPER **MULTI-CAP VALUE FUNDS INDEX RETURN** (REFLECTS NO **DEDUCTION FOR** FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES) [RiskReturnAbstract] rr RiskReturnAbstract LIPPER MULTI-CAP VALUE Label FUNDS INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION rr_AverageAnnualReturnLabel FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES) 1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (3.00%)5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 (2.03%)**Since Inception** rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception 5.16% rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate Jul. 31, 2002 **Inception Date** CLASS A SHARE | FROST SMALL CAP **EQUITY FUND** [RiskReturnAbstract] rr_RiskReturnAbstract Risk/Return [Heading] rr_RiskReturnHeading FROST SMALL CAP EQUITY FUND Objective [Heading] rr ObjectiveHeading INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE The Frost Small Cap Objective, Primary Equity Fund (the [Text Block] rr ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock "Fund") seeks

Expense [Heading]

rr ExpenseHeading

maximize total return.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

Expense Narrative [Text Block]

rr_ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock

Shareholder Fees
Caption [Text]

rr_ShareholderFeesCaption

Operating Expenses
Caption [Text]

rr_OperatingExpensesCaption

Portfolio Turnover [Heading] Portfolio Turnover [Text Block]

rr PortfolioTurnoverHeading

rr PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock

Portfolio Turnover,
Rate
Expense Breakpoin

rr_PortfolioTurnoverRate

Expense Breakpoint
Discounts [Text]

rr_ExpenseBreakpointDiscounts

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Class A Shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$500,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus, and in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information. 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

pays Fund 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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 113% of the average value of its portfolio.

113.00%

You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$50,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these

Expense Breakpoint, Minimum Investment Required [Amount]

<u>Minimum Investment</u> rr_ExpenseBreakpointMinimumInvestmentRequiredAmount

Expenses Not
Correlated to Ratio
Due to Acquired Fund

Fees [Text]

rr ExpensesNotCorrelatedToRatioDueToAcquiredFundFees

Expense Example
[Heading]
Expense Example

rr ExpenseExampleHeading

Narrative [Text Block]

rr ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

Strategy [Heading]

rr StrategyHeading

Strategy Narrative [Text Block]

rr StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus

500,000

The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

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 on these assumptions your costs would be: PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of small-capitalization companies. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders.

The Fund intends to invest in companies that Cambiar Investors, LLC ("Cambiar"), the Fund's sub-adviser, believes are undervalued, profitable, and capable of generating significant cash flow. In managing the Fund, Cambiar will select value-oriented smallcap stocks for the Fund's portfolio. Value-oriented managers generally select stocks they believe are attractively valued in light of fundamental characteristics such as earnings, capital structure and/or return on invested capital.

Τn selecting investments for the Fund, Cambiar utilizes a bottom-up, researchfocused investment philosophy that seeks to identify quality companies that are currently undervalued to their historical trading range, yet demonstrate catalysts not yet recognized by the market that could result in significant appreciation over a 1-2 year time horizon. While Cambiar may use various metrics in selecting securities for the Fund, a company must possess the following characteristics: attractive valuation, an identifiable performance catalyst(s) and material upside potential. In selecting investments for the Fund, Cambiar generally considers smallcapitalization companies to be those companies with total market capitalizations less than \$3 billion at the time of initial purchase. implementing its sell discipline, Cambiar sells stocks once a

Strategy Portfolio
Concentration [Text]

 $rr_StrategyPortfolioConcentration$

Risk [Heading]
Risk Narrative [Text Block]

rr_RiskHeading

rr RiskNarrativeTextBlock

stock reaches its price target, when there is decline in fundamentals, or the anticipated catalyst at purchase fails to materialize. Stocks may also be sold in favor of a more attractive investment opportunity. Cambiar will also trim a holding if it becomes an outsized position within the Fund's portfolio.

The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio securities to achieve its investment objective.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities

PRINCIPAL RISKS

with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERINGS ("IPO") RISK -- The Fund may invest a portion of its assets in securities of companies offering shares in IPOs. IPOs may have a magnified performance impact on a fund with a small asset base. The impact of IPOs on the Fund's performance likely will decrease as the Fund's asset size increases, which could reduce the Fund's total returns. IPOs may not be consistently available

Fund the for investing. Because IPO shares frequently are volatile in price, the Fund may hold IPO shares for a very short period of time. This may increase the turnover of the Fund's portfolio and may lead to increased expenses for the Fund, such as commissions and transaction costs. By selling IPO shares, the Fund may realize taxable gains it will subsequently distribute to shareholders. In addition, the market for IPO shares can be speculative and/or inactive for extended periods of time. The limited number shares available for trading in some IPOs may make it more difficult for the Fund to buy or sell significant amounts of shares without an unfavorable impact on prevailing prices. Holders of IPO shares can be affected by substantial dilution in the value of their shares, by sales of additional shares and by concentration of control in existing management and principal shareholders.

EQUITY RISK -- Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities
issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response.

These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

SMALL-CAPITALIZATION COMPANY RISK -- The small-capitalization companies in which the Fund may invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, these small- sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, smallcapitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over the counter or listed on an exchange.

ACTIVE TRADING RISK -- The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio securities to achieve its investment objective. Active trading may cause the Fund to incur increased costs, which can lower the actual return of the Fund. Active trading may also increase short-term gains and losses, which affect taxes that must be paid.

LIQUIDITY RISK -Particular investments
may be difficult to
purchase or sell. The
Fund may make
investments that become
less liquid in response
to market developments
or adverse investor
perceptions, which may
reduce the returns of
the Fund because it may
be unable to sell the

Risk Lose Money

[Text]

rr RiskLoseMoney

Risk Not Insured
Depository Institution

Text r_RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution

Bar Chart and
Performance Table
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Performance Narrative
[Text Block]

 $rr_BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading$

rr_PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock

illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results legislative, that regulatory, or tax developments may affect investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved. As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose monev. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC. OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and vears and since inception compare with those of a broad market measure of performance.

The performance information provided includes the returns of Institutional Class Shares for periods prior to April 25, 2008. Institutional Class Shares of the

Fund are offered in a separate prospectus. Institutional Class Shares would have substantially similar performance as Class A Shares because the shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities and the annual returns would only to the that the differ extent expenses of Class A Shares are higher than the expenses of the Institutional Class Shares and, therefore, returns for the Class A Shares would be lower than those of the Institutional Class Shares. Institutional Class Shares performance presented has been adjusted to reflect Distribution (12b-1) fees and, for the performance table, the Maximum Sales Charge (Load), applicable to Class A Shares.

Institutional Class Shares first became available on April 25, 2008, when the Fund succeeded to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is May 31,

2002 ("Performance Start Date").

The bar chart figures do not include sales charges that may have been paid when investors bought and sold Class A Shares of the Fund. If sales charges were included, the returns would be lower. Prior February 1, 2010, the Fund employed a different investment strategy. Prior to June 29, 2010, the Fund was primarily managed by a different sub-adviser and prior to September 4, 2012 a portion of the Fund was managed by another sub-adviser. Therefore, the past performance shown below may have differed had the Fund's current investment strategy been in effect and had the current sub-adviser been primarily managing the Fund. Of course, Fund's past the performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST. The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

1-877-71-FROST

www.frostbank.com

Performance
Information Illustrates
Variability of Returns
[Text]

 $rr_PerformanceInformationIllustratesVariabilityOfReturns$

Performance
Availability Phone
[Text]
Performance
Availability Website
Address [Text]

rr PerformanceAvailabilityPhone

 $rr_Performance Availability Web Site Address$

Performance Past Does
Not Indicate Future
[Text]

rr PerformancePastDoesNotIndicateFuture

Bar Chart Closing
[Text Block]

rr_BarChartClosingTextBlock

Highest Quarterly
Return, Label
Highest Quarterly
Return, Date
Highest Quarterly
Return
Lowest Quarterly
Return, Label
Lowest Quarterly
Return, Date
Lowest Quarterly
Return, Date
Lowest Quarterly
Return
Performance Table

 $rr_Highest Quarterly Return Label$

 $rr_BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturnDate$

 $rr_BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturn$

 $rr_LowestQuarterlyReturnLabel$

rr_BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturnDate

rr BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturn

rr_PerformanceTableHeading

Performance Table
Does Reflect Sales
Loads

Heading

rr Performance Table Does Reflect Sales Loads

Index No Deduction for Fees, Expenses, Taxes [Text] Performance Table Uses Highest Federal Rate

rr IndexNoDeductionForFeesExpensesTaxes

 $rr_Performance Table Uses Highest Federal Rate$

Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future.

The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Class A Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 6.55%.

BEST QUARTER

Dec. 31, 2011

19.78%

WORST QUARTER

Dec. 31, 2008

(25.80%)

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011 The bar chart figures do not include sales charges that may have been paid when investors bought and sold Class A Shares of the Fund. If sales charges were included, the returns would be lower.

REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES OR TAXES

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown.

Performance Table
Explanation after Tax
Higher

 $rr_Performance Table Explanation After Tax Higher$

Performance Table
Narrative

rr PerformanceTableNarrativeTextBlock

CLASS A SHARE | FROST SMALL CAP EQUITY FUND | CLASS A SHARES

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr_RiskReturnAbstract

Maximum Sales Charge (Load)

Imposed on Purchases rr MaximumSalesChargeImposedOnPurchasesOverOfferingPrice

(as a percentage of offering price)

Maximum Deferred
Sales Charge (Load)

rr MaximumDeferredSalesChargeOverOfferingPrice

After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

This table compares the Fund's Class A Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Russell 2000 Index. After-tax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

perioas.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through taxdeferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

3.25%

none

[1]

(as a percentage of net			
asset value)			
Maximum Sales			
Charge (Load)			
Imposed on Reinveste			
Dividends and other	$rr_Maximum Sales Charge On Reinvested Dividends And Distributions Over Other Charge Control of the Control of$	er none	
Distributions (as a			
percentage of offering			
price)			
Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount			
redeemed if	rr_RedemptionFeeOverRedemption	none	
applicable)			
Management Fees	rr ManagementFeesOverAssets	0.93%	
Distribution (12b-1)	_ ·		
Fees	rr_DistributionAndService12b1FeesOverAssets	0.25%	
Other Expenses	rr OtherExpensesOverAssets	0.19%	
Total Annual Fund	- •		
Operating Expenses	rr_ExpensesOverAssets	1.37%	
Expense Example,			
with Redemption, 1	rr_ExpenseExampleYear01	460	
<u>Year</u>			
Expense Example,			
with Redemption, 3	rr_ExpenseExampleYear03	745	
<u>Years</u>			
Expense Example,			
with Redemption, 5	rr_ExpenseExampleYear05	1,051	
<u>Years</u>			
Expense Example,	E E 137 10	1.010	
with Redemption, 10	rr_ExpenseExampleYear10	1,918	
Years Annual Patura 2002	A2002	22.690/	
Annual Return 2003	rr_AnnualReturn2003	32.68%	
Annual Return 2004	rr_AnnualReturn2004	20.45%	
Annual Return 2005	rr_AnnualReturn2005	8.05%	
Annual Return 2006	rr_AnnualReturn2006	9.09%	
Annual Return 2007	rr_AnnualReturn2007	7.74%	
Annual Return 2008	rr_AnnualReturn2008	(39.76%)	
Annual Return 2009	rr_AnnualReturn2009	22.38%	
Annual Return 2010	rr_AnnualReturn2010	20.23%	
Annual Return 2011	rr_AnnualReturn2011	(2.84%)	
<u>Label</u>	rr_AverageAnnualReturnLabel	FUND RETURN BEFORE TAXES	
1 Year	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01	(5.98%)	
5 Years	rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05	(2.12%)	
Since Inception	rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception	3.59%	
Inception Date	rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate	May 31, 2002	
CLASS A SHARE		5.50, 5.5, 5.5	
FROST SMALL CAP			
EQUITY FUND			
CLASS A SHARES			
After Taxes On			
Distributions			
[RiskReturnAbstract] rr_RiskReturnAbstract			
<u>Label</u>	rr_AverageAnnualReturnLabel	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS	
	-	OW DIDIKIDOTIONS	

(10.57%)1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 none Since Inception rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception none

Inception Date $rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate$

CLASS A SHARE | FROST SMALL CAP EQUITY FUND | CLASS A SHARES | After Taxes On Distributions And

Sales

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr RiskReturnAbstract

Label

rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel

FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

May 31, 2002

May 31, 2002

1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (3.62%)5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 none **Since Inception** rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception none

Inception Date rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate

CLASS A SHARE | FROST SMALL CAP **EOUITY FUND** CLASS A SHARES **RUSSELL 2000 INDEX RETURN** (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES OR TAXES)

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr RiskReturnAbstract

Label

rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel

RUSSELL 2000 INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES OR TAXES)

1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (4.18%)5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 0.15% **Since Inception** $rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception$ 5.84% **Inception Date** rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate May 31, 2002

CLASS A SHARE |

FROST

INTERNATIONAL EQUITY FUND

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr_RiskReturnAbstract

Risk/Return [Heading] rr_RiskReturnHeading

Objective [Heading] rr ObjectiveHeading

Objective, Primary

[Text Block]

rr ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock

Expense [Heading] rr ExpenseHeading

Expense Narrative

[Text Block]

rr ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock

FROST INTERNATIONAL

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

EQUITY FUND

The Frost International Equity Fund (the seeks "Fund") to achieve long-term appreciation capital and current income. FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold

Class A Shares of the

Shareholder Fees Caption [Text]

rr_ShareholderFeesCaption

Operating Expenses Caption [Text]

rr OperatingExpensesCaption

Portfolio Turnover [Heading] Portfolio Turnover [Text Block]

rr PortfolioTurnoverHeading

rr PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock

Portfolio Turnover, Rate

rr PortfolioTurnoverRate

Expense Breakpoint Discounts [Text]

rr ExpenseBreakpointDiscounts

Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$500,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus, and in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information. 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

pays The Fund 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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 20% of the average value of its portfolio.

20.00%

You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$50,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales

Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus

Expense Breakpoint, Required [Amount]

Minimum Investment rr ExpenseBreakpointMinimumInvestmentRequiredAmount

Expenses Not Correlated to Ratio Due to Acquired Fund

Fees [Text]

rr ExpensesNotCorrelatedToRatioDueToAcquiredFundFees

Expense Example [Heading] **Expense Example**

Narrative [Text Block]

rr ExpenseExampleHeading

rr ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

Strategy [Heading]

rr StrategyHeading

Strategy Narrative [Text Block]

rr_StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

500,000

The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

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 on these assumptions your costs would be: PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of non-U.S. issuers. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. The Fund invests primarily in common stocks, but may also invest in other types of equity securities, such as preferred
stock, convertible securities, warrants or

other similar publicly traded securities. The Fund may also purchase American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs").

The Fund's investments are ordinarily diversified among regions, countries and currencies, as determined by its subadviser, Thornburg Investment Management Inc. ("Thornburg"). Thornburg intends to invest on an opportunistic basis when it believes there is intrinsic value. The Fund's principal focus will be on traditional or "basic" value stocks. However, the portfolio may include stocks that, in Thornburg's opinion, provide value in a broader or different context. The relative proportions of these different types of securities will vary over time. The Fund ordinarily invests in stocks that may be undervalued or reflect unfavorable market perceptions of company industry or fundamentals. The Fund may invest in companies of any size.

Debt securities will be considered for investment when Thornburg believes them to be more attractive than equity alternatives. The Fund may purchase debt securities of any maturity and quality. The Fund evaluates currency risk on a stock-by-stock basis. The Fund will hedge currency exposure utilizing forward contracts if deemed appropriate by the portfolio management team. Currency hedging, if utilized, is to protect the investment thesis for a given

stock from being significantly undermined by dollar/foreign currency fluctuations when we perceive currency risk to be high.

Thornburg primarily uses individual company and industry analysis to make investment decisions. Value, for purposes of Thornburg's selection criteria, relates to both current and projected measures. Among the specific factors considered by Thornburg in identifying undervalued securities for inclusion in the Fund's portfolio are:

- o price/earnings ratio
- o price/book value
- o price/cash flow ratio
- o debt/capital ratio
- o dividend yield
- security and o consistency of revenue stream
- o undervalued assets
- o relative earnings growth potential
- $\begin{array}{ccc} \text{o} & \text{industry} & & \text{growth} \\ \text{potential} & & \end{array}$
- o industry leadership
- o dividend growth potential
- o franchise value

The Fund typically makes equity investments in the following three types of companies:

BASIC VALUE companies which, in Thornburg's opinion, financially sound companies with well established o businesses whose stock is selling at low valuations relative to the companies' net. assets or potential earning power.

CONSISTENT EARNER companies when they are selling at valuations below historic norms. Stocks in this category sometimes o sell at premium valuations and sometimes at discount valuations. Generally, they show steady earnings and dividend growth.

EMERGING FRANCHISES are value-priced companies that in Thornburg's opinion are in the process of establishing a leading position in a product, service or market and which Thornburg expects will grow, or continue to grow, at an above average rate. Under normal conditions, the proportion of the Fund invested in companies of this type will be less than the proportions of the Fund invested in basic value or Strategy Portfolio
Concentration [Text]

rr_StrategyPortfolioConcentration

Risk [Heading]
Risk Narrative [Text Block]

rr_RiskHeading

rr RiskNarrativeTextBlock

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities PRINCIPAL RISKS As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR

AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT

EQUITY RISK -- Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

FOREIGN COMPANY RISK -- Investing in foreign companies, whether through investments made in foreign markets or made through the purchase of ADRs, which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent

an ownership in a foreign security, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. In addition, investments in foreign companies are generally denominated in a foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value of the Fund's investments. These currency movements may occur separately from, and in response to, events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. While ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

When the Fund invests in foreign fixed income securities, it will be subject to risks not typically associated with domestic securities. Foreign investments, especially investments in emerging markets, can be riskier and more volatile than investments in the United States. Adverse political and economic developments or changes in the value of foreign currency can make it more difficult for the Fund to sell its securities and could reduce the value of your shares.

Differences in tax and accounting standards and difficulties in obtaining information about foreign companies can negatively affect investment decisions. Unlike more established markets, emerging markets may have governments that are less stable, markets that are less liquid and economies that are less developed.

EMERGING MARKET SECURITIES RISK --Investments in emerging markets securities are considered speculative and subject to heightened risks in addition to the general risks of investing in non-U.S. securities. Unlike more established markets, emerging markets may have governments that are less stable, markets that are less liquid and economies that are less developed. In addition, emerging markets securities may be subject to smaller market capitalization of securities markets, which may suffer periods of relative illiquidity; significant price volatility; restrictions on foreign investment; and possible restrictions on repatriation of investment income and capital. Furthermore, foreign investors may be required to register the proceeds of sales, and future economic or political crises could lead to price controls, forced mergers, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, seizure, nationalization or creation of government monopolies.

FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK
-- Because non-U.S.
securities are usually
denominated in
currencies other than

the dollar, the value of the Fund's portfolio may be influenced by currency exchange rates and exchange control regulations. The currencies of emerging market countries may experience significant declines against the U.S. dollar, devaluation may occur subsequent t.o investments in these currencies by the Fund. Inflation and rapid fluctuations inflation rates have had, and may continue to have, negative effects on the and economies securities markets of certain emerging market countries.

HEDGING RISK. The Fund may use forward currency contracts for hedging purposes. Hedging through the use of these instruments does not eliminate fluctuations in the underlying prices of the securities that the Fund owns or intends to purchase or sell. While entering into these instruments tends to reduce the risk of loss due to a decline in the value of the hedged asset, such instruments also limit any potential gain that may result from the increase in value of the asset. To the extent that the Fund engages in hedging strategies, there can be no assurance that such strategy will be effective or that there will be a hedge in place at any given time.

INTEREST RATE RISK - As with most funds that invest in debt securities, changes in interest rates are one of the most important factors that could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to

cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall.

Debt securities have a stated maturity date when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the bond. Some debt securities, known as callable bonds, may repay the principal earlier than the stated maturity date. Debt securities are most likely to be called when interest rates are falling because the issuer can refinance at a lower rate. Mutual funds that invest in debt securities have no real maturity. Instead, they calculate their weighted average maturity. This number is an average of the effective anticipated maturity of each debt security held by the mutual fund, with the maturity of each security weighted by the percentage of its assets of the mutual fund it. represents.

CREDIT RISK - The credit rating or financial condition of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer defaults or becomes unable to honor its financial obligations, the security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of an investment-grade security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing

circumstances, however, may weaken the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal.

Although the Fund's U.S. government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. Obligations issued by some U.S. government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, while others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the government sponsored agency's own resources. As a result, investments in securities issued by government sponsored agencies that are not backed by the U.S. Treasury are subject to higher credit risk than those that are.

High yield, or "junk," bonds are highly speculative securities that are usually issued by smaller less credit worthy and/or highly leveraged (indebted) companies. Compared with investment-grade bonds, high yield bonds carry a greater degree of risk and are less likely to make payments interest and of principal. Market developments and the financial and business conditions of the corporation issuing these securities influences their price and liquidity more than changes in interest rates, when compared to investment-grade debt securities. Insufficient liquidity in the junk bond market may make it more difficult to dispose of junk bonds and may cause the Fund to experience sudden and substantial price

Risk Lose Money
[Text]

rr RiskLoseMoney

Risk Not Insured
Depository Institution
[Text]

rr RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution

declines. A lack of reliable, objective data or market quotations may make it more difficult to value junk bonds accurately.

INVESTMENT STYLE RISK -- The Fund pursues a "value style" of investing. Value investing focuses on companies with stocks that appear undervalued in light of factors such as the company's earnings, book value, revenues or cash flow. Thornburg's of a assessment company's value prospects for exceeding earnings expectations or market conditions is wrong, the Fund could suffer losses poor produce performance relative to other funds. In addition, "value stocks" can continue to be undervalued by the market for long periods of time.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and legislative, t.hat. regulatory, or tax developments may affect investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no quarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money.

A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY.

Bar Chart and
Performance Table rr_BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading
[Heading]
Performance Narrative
[Text Block]

rr PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The performance

information provided includes the returns of Institutional Class Shares for periods prior to June 30, 2008. Institutional Class Shares of the Fund are offered in a separate prospectus. Institutional Class Shares would have substantially similar performance as Class A Shares because the shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities and the annual returns would differ only to the extent that the expenses of Class A Shares are higher than the expenses of the Institutional Class Shares and, therefore, returns for the Class A Shares would be lower than those of the Institutional Class Shares. Institutional Class Shares performance presented has been adjusted to reflect the Distribution (12b-1) fees and, for the performance table, the Maximum Sales Charge (Load), applicable to Class A Shares.

Institutional Class Shares first became available on April 25, 2008, when the Fund succeeded to the assets and operations of a

Performance **Information Illustrates** Variability of Returns [Text]

rr PerformanceInformationIllustratesVariabilityOfReturns

common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank and sub-advised by Thornburg and INVESCO Global Asset Management N.A. (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is May 31, 2002 ("Performance Start Date").

The bar chart figures do not include sales charges that may have been paid when investors bought and sold Class A Shares of the Fund. If sales charges were included, the returns would be lower. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST.

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since

inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

Performance

Availability Phone

[Text]

rr PerformanceAvailabilityPhone

Performance

Availability Website

Address [Text]

Performance Past Does Not Indicate Future

[Text]

rr PerformancePastDoesNotIndicateFuture

rr PerformanceAvailabilityWebSiteAddress

Bar Chart Closing [Text Block]

rr BarChartClosingTextBlock

rr HighestQuarterlyReturnLabel

rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturnDate

rr BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturnDate

rr BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturn

rr PerformanceTableHeading

rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturn

rr LowestQuarterlyReturnLabel

Highest Quarterly Return, Label

Highest Quarterly Return, Date

Highest Quarterly

Return

Lowest Quarterly Return, Label

Lowest Quarterly

Return, Date **Lowest Quarterly**

Return

Performance Table **Heading**

Performance Table **Does Reflect Sales**

Loads

rr PerformanceTableDoesReflectSalesLoads

Performance Table Uses Highest Federal

Rate rr PerformanceTableUsesHighestFederalRate 1-877-71-FROST

www.frostbank.com

Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future.

WORST BEST QUARTER QUARTER 22.80% (22.20)% (09/ (06/30/2009)30/ 2011)

The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Class A Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 9.82%.

BEST QUARTER

Jun. 30, 2009

22.80%

WORST QUARTER

Sep. 30, 2011

(22.20%)

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011 The bar chart figures do not include sales charges that may have been paid when investors bought and sold Class A Shares of the Fund. If sales charges were included, the returns would be lower. After-tax returns are

calculated using the historical highest

individual

federal marginal income tax rates and do not

Performance Table
One Class of after Tax
Shown [Text]

 $rr\ Performance Table One Class Of After Tax Shown$

Performance Table
Explanation after Tax
Higher

 $rr_Performance Table Explanation After Tax Higher$

Performance Table
Narrative

rr PerformanceTableNarrativeTextBlock

reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown.

Returns after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund shares may be higher than before-tax returns when a net capital loss occurs upon the redemption of Fund shares. This table compares the Fund's Class A Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Morgan Stanley Capital International Country World ex-US Index ("MSCI ACWI ex-US Index") and the Morgan Stanley Capital International Europe, Australasia, Far East Index ("MSCI Index").
After-tax returns cannot calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those After-tax shown. returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through taxdeferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Returns after taxes on distributions and sale

of Fund shares may be higher than before-tax returns when a net capital loss occurs upon the redemption of Fund shares.

CLASS A SHARE FROST				
INTERNATIONAL				
EQUITY FUND CLASS A SHARES				
[RiskReturnAbstract] rr_RiskReturnAbstract				
Maximum Sales				
Charge (Load)	Mariana Cala Chana Inna a 100 Parala a 200 Officia Prica	2.250/		
(as a percentage of	$rr_Maximum Sales Charge Imposed On Purchases Over Offering Price$	3.25%		
offering price)				
Maximum Deferred				
Sales Charge (Load)	rr MaximumDeferredSalesChargeOverOfferingPrice	none	[1]	
(as a percentage of net				
asset value) Maximum Sales				
Charge (Load)				
Imposed on Reinvested				
	$rr_Maximum Sales Charge On Reinvested Dividends And Distributions Over Other Charge Charge Control of the Charge Charge Control of the Charge Charg$	rnone		
<u>Distributions (as a percentage of offering</u>				
price)				
Redemption Fee (as a				
percentage of amount	rr_RedemptionFeeOverRedemption	(2.00%)		
redeemed if	Ti_redemption 600 vertedemption	(2.0070)		
<u>applicable</u>) <u>Management Fees</u>	rr ManagementFeesOverAssets	0.93%		
Distribution (12b-1)	_ •			
Fees Fees	rr_DistributionAndService12b1FeesOverAssets	0.25%		
Other Expenses	rr_OtherExpensesOverAssets	0.21%		
Total Annual Fund	rr_ExpensesOverAssets	1.39%		
Operating Expenses Expenses Example	_ 1			
Expense Example, with Redemption, 1	rr ExpenseExampleYear01	462		
Year Year	II_ExpenseExample real of	102		
Expense Example,				
with Redemption, 3	rr_ExpenseExampleYear03	751		
Years Evenue Evenuele				
Expense Example, with Redemption, 5	rr_ExpenseExampleYear05	1,061		
Years		1,001		
Expense Example,				
	rr_ExpenseExampleYear10	1,939		
Years Annual Paturn 2003	rr Annual Datum 2003	29.61%		
Annual Return 2003 Annual Return 2004	rr_AnnualReturn2003 rr_AnnualReturn2004	29.61%		
Annual Return 2005	rr AnnualReturn2005	16.82%		
Annual Return 2006	rr AnnualReturn2006	25.13%		
Annual Return 2007	rr_AnnualReturn2007	27.08%		
Annual Return 2008	rr_AnnualReturn2008	(41.57%)		

Annual Return 2009 30.13% rr AnnualReturn2009 Annual Return 2010 rr AnnualReturn2010 13.87% Annual Return 2011 rr AnnualReturn2011 (13.92%)

FUND RETURN BEFORE Label rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel

1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (16.73%)5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 (1.73%)**Since Inception** rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception 5.71% **Inception Date** rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate May 31, 2002

CLASS A SHARE |

FROST

INTERNATIONAL EQUITY FUND CLASS A SHARES After Taxes On

Distributions

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr RiskReturnAbstract

FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel

ON DISTRIBUTIONS

May 31, 2002

TAXES

1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (16.57%)5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 none Since Inception rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception none

Inception Date rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate

CLASS A SHARE |

FROST

INTERNATIONAL EQUITY FUND CLASS A SHARES After Taxes On Distributions And

Sales

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr_RiskReturnAbstract

Label

rr_AverageAnnualReturnLabel

FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (10.60%)5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 none **Since Inception** rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception none **Inception Date** rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate May 31, 2002

CLASS A SHARE |

FROST

INTERNATIONAL EQUITY FUND | CLASS A SHARES MSCI ACWI EX-US INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO **DEDUCTION FOR** FEES, EXPENSES,

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr RiskReturnAbstract

Label

OR TAXES)

rr_AverageAnnualReturnLabel

MSCI ACWI EX-US INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

(13.71%)

1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01

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Please Consider the Environment Before Printing This Document

5 Years (2.92%)rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 Since Inception rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception 6.24% **Inception Date** rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate May 31, 2002

CLASS A SHARE |

FROST

INTERNATIONAL EQUITY FUND CLASS A SHARES MSCI EAFE INDEX

RETURN

(REFLECTS NO **DEDUCTION FOR** FEES, EXPENSES,

OR TAXES)

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr_RiskReturnAbstract

Label

rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel

TAXES)

1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05

Since Inception rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception **Inception Date** rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate

CLASS A SHARE | FROST LOW **DURATION BOND**

FUND

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr RiskReturnAbstract

Risk/Return [Heading]

rr RiskReturnHeading

Objective [Heading]

Objective, Primary [Text Block]

rr ObjectiveHeading

rr ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock

Expense [Heading] **Expense Narrative**

[Text Block]

rr_ExpenseHeading

rr ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock

MSCI EAFE INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR

(12.14%)(4.72%)4.61%

May 31, 2002

FROST LOW DURATION BOND

FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Low Duration Bond Fund (the "Fund") seeks to maximize total return, consisting of income and capital

appreciation,

consistent with the preservation οf

principal.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Class A Shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$1,000,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this Shareholder Fees
Caption [Text]

rr_ShareholderFeesCaption

Operating Expenses
Caption [Text]

rr OperatingExpensesCaption

Portfolio Turnover [Heading] Portfolio Turnover [Text Block]

rr PortfolioTurnoverHeading

rr PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock

<u>Portfolio Turnover,</u> <u>Rate</u>

Expense Breakpoint
Discounts [Text]

rr PortfolioTurnoverRate

rr ExpenseBreakpointDiscounts

Expense Breakpoint,
Minimum Investment
Required [Amount]
Expense Example
[Heading]

<u>Minimum Investment</u> rr_ExpenseBreakpointMinimumInvestmentRequiredAmount

 $rr_ExpenseExampleHeading$

Expense Example
Narrative [Text Block]

rr ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

prospectus, and in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information. 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

Fund pavs 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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 73% of the average value of its portfolio.

73.00%

You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$100,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus

1,000,000

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.

Strategy [Heading]

rr_StrategyHeading

Strategy Narrative [Text Block]

rr StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

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

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in fixed income securities. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. The Fund's emphasis is on total return with low volatility by investing primarily in shorter-term investment grade securities. Short-term bonds are considered more stable than longer - maturity bonds, but less stable than money market securities.

achieve its objective, the Fund invests in а diversified mix of taxable fixed income securities. The Adviser actively manages the maturity of the Fund purchases and securities which will, on average, mature in less than 5 years. The Adviser actively manages the duration of the Fund and purchases securities such that the average weighted duration of the Fund's portfolio will typically range within plus or minus one year of the Barclays U.S. 1-5 Year Government

Credit Index duration. The Fund seeks to maintain a low duration but may lengthen or shorten its duration within that range to reflect changes in the overall composition of the short-term investment-grade debt markets. Duration is a measure of a bond price's sensitivity to a given change in rates. interest Generally, the longer a bond's duration, the greater its price sensitivity to a change in interest rates. For example, the price of a bond with a duration of three years would be expected to fall approximately 3% if rates were to rise by one percentage point. The Adviser, in constructing maintaining the Fund's portfolio, employs the following four primary strategies to varying degrees depending on its views of economic growth prospects, interest rate predictions and value relative assessments: interest rate positioning based on duration and yield curve position; asset category allocations; credit sector allocations relating to security ratings by the national ratings agencies; and individual security selection.

Fund typically The invests in the following U.S. dollardenominated income securities: U.S. Treasury securities; governmental agency debt; corporate debt; asset-backed securities; taxable municipal bonds; and, to a lesser extent, residential commercial mortgagebacked securities. The Fund's fixed income

Strategy Portfolio
Concentration [Text]

rr_StrategyPortfolioConcentration

Risk [Heading]
Risk Narrative [Text Block]

rr RiskHeading

rr RiskNarrativeTextBlock

investments are primarily of investment grade (rated in one of the four highest rating categories by at least one rating agency), but may at times include securities rated below investment grade (high yield or "junk" bonds). In addition, the Fund's fixed income securities may include unrated securities, if deemed by the Adviser to be of comparable quality to investment grade. Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in fixed income securities.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

MUNICIPAL ISSUERS RISK -- There may be economic or political changes that impact the ability of municipal issuers to repay principal and to make interest payments on municipal securities. Changes in the financial condition or credit rating of municipal issuers also may adversely affect the value of the Fund's municipal securities. Constitutional or legislative limits on borrowing by municipal issuers may result in reduced supplies of municipal securities. Moreover, certain municipal securities are backed only by a municipal issuer's

ability to levy and collect taxes.

INTEREST RATE RISK - As with most funds that invest in debt securities, changes in interest rates are one of the most important factors that could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall.

The concept of duration is useful in assessing the sensitivity of a fixed income fund to interest movements, which are usually the main source of risk for most fixedincome funds. Duration measures price volatility estimating the change in price of a debt security for a 1% change in its yield. For example, a duration of three years means the price of a debt security will change about 3% for every 1% change in its yield. Thus, the higher duration, the more volatile the security.

Debt securities have a stated maturity date when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the bond. Some debt securities, known as callable bonds, may repay the principal earlier than the stated maturity date. Debt securities are most likely to be called when interest rates are falling because the issuer can refinance at a lower rate.

Rising interest rates may also cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities later than anticipated,

forcing the Fund to keep its money invested at lower rates. Falling interest rates, however, generally cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities earlier than expected, forcing the Fund to reinvest the money at a lower interest rate.

Mutual funds that in invest. debt. securities have no real maturity. Instead, they calculate their weighted maturity. This number is an average of the effective or anticipated maturity of each debt security held by the mutual fund, with the maturity of each security weighted by the percentage of its assets of the mutual fund represents.

CREDIT RISK - The credit rating or financial condition of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer defaults or becomes unable to honor its financial obligations, the security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of an investment-grade security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal.

Although the Fund's U.S. government securities are considered to be among

the safest investments, they are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. Obligations issued by some U.S. government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, while others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the government sponsored agency's own resources. As a result, investments securities issued by government sponsored agencies that are not backed by the U.S. Treasury are subject to higher credit risk than those that are.

High yield, or "junk," bonds are highly speculative securities that are usually issued by smaller less credit worthy and/or highly leveraged (indebted) companies. Compared with investment-grade bonds, high yield bonds carry a greater degree of risk and are less likely to make payments of interest and principal. Market developments and the financial and business conditions of the corporation issuing these securities influences their price and liquidity more than changes in interest rates, when compared to investment- grade debt securities.

Insufficient liquidity in the junk bond market may make it more difficult to dispose of junk bonds and may cause the Fund to experience sudden and substantial price declines. A lack of reliable, objective data or market quotations may make it more difficult to value junk bonds accurately.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the

Risk Lose Money
[Text]

rr_RiskLoseMoney

Risk Not Insured
Depository Institution

[Text] rr RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution

Bar Chart and
Performance Table rr_BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading
[Heading]
Performance Narrative
[Text Block]

rr PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock

investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect investment t.he techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved. As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose monev. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

AGENCY.

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

performance The information provided includes the returns of Institutional Class Shares for periods prior to June 30, 2008. Institutional Class Shares of the Fund are offered in a separate prospectus. Class Institutional Shares would have substantially similar performance as Class A Shares because the shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities and the

annual returns would differ only to the extent that the expenses of Class A Shares are higher than the expenses of the Institutional Class Shares and, therefore, returns for the Class A Shares would be lower than those of the Institutional Class Shares. Institutional Class Shares performance presented has been adjusted to reflect Distribution (12b-1) fees and, for the performance table, the Maximum Sales Charge (Load), applicable to Class A Shares.

Institutional Class Shares first became available on April 25, 2008, when the Fund succeeded to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is May 31, 2002 ("Performance Start Date").

The bar chart figures do not include sales charges that may have been paid when investors bought and sold Class A Shares of

Performance Information Illustrates Variability of Returns [Text]

 $rr_PerformanceInformationIllustratesVariabilityOfReturns$

Performance

<u>Availability Phone</u> rr_PerformanceAvailabilityPhone

[Text]

Performance

Availability Website rr Performance Availability WebSite Address

Address [Text]

Performance Past Does

Not Indicate Future

[Text]

rr_PerformancePastDoesNotIndicateFuture

Bar Chart Closing

[Text Block]

rr_BarChartClosingTextBlock

Highest Quarterly Return, Label Highest Quarterly Return, Date

rr_HighestQuarterlyReturnLabel

rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturnDate

the Fund. If sales charges were included, the returns would be lower. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information available on the Fund's website www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST. The bar chart and the performance table below

performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

1-877-71-FROST

www.frostbank.com

Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future.

BEST QUARTER WORST
QUARTER
4.46% (1.94)%
(06/
(06/30/2009) 30/
2004)

The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Class A Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 3.63%.

BEST QUARTER

Jun. 30, 2009

Highest Quarterly rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturn Return Lowest Quarterly rr LowestQuarterlyReturnLabel Return, Label **Lowest Quarterly** rr BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturnDate Return, Date **Lowest Quarterly** rr BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturn Return Performance Table rr PerformanceTableHeading Heading Performance Table **Does Reflect Sales** Loads rr PerformanceTableDoesReflectSalesLoads Index No Deduction for Fees, Expenses, $rr_IndexNoDeductionForFeesExpensesTaxes$ Taxes [Text] Performance Table Uses Highest Federal Rate rr PerformanceTableUsesHighestFederalRate Performance Table One Class of after Tax Shown [Text] $rr\ Performance Table One Class Of After Tax Shown$ Performance Table **Explanation after Tax** Higher rr PerformanceTableExplanationAfterTaxHigher Performance Table Narrative

rr_PerformanceTableNarrativeTextBlock

4.46%

WORST OUARTER

Jun. 30, 2004

(1.94%)

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011 The bar chart figures do not include sales charges that may have been paid when investors bought and sold Class A Shares of the Fund. If sales charges were included, the returns would be lower.

REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES OR TAXES

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown.

After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

This table compares the Fund's Class A Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Barclays U.S. 1-5 Year Government/Credit

Index. After-tax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through taxdeferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

none

0.25%

0.93%

[1]

CLASS A SHARE | FROST LOW **DURATION BOND** FUND | CLASS A **SHARES**

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr RiskReturnAbstract

Maximum Sales Charge (Load)

Imposed on Purchases rr MaximumSalesChargeImposedOnPurchasesOverOfferingPrice 2.25%

(as a percentage of offering price)

Maximum Deferred

Sales Charge (Load)

 $rr_MaximumDeferredSalesChargeOverOfferingPrice$ (as a percentage of net asset value)

Maximum Sales

Charge (Load)

Imposed on Reinvested

Dividends and other rr MaximumSalesChargeOnReinvestedDividendsAndDistributionsOverOther none

Distributions (as a

percentage of offering

price)

Redemption Fee (as a

percentage of amount rr RedemptionFeeOverRedemption none

redeemed if applicable)

0.50% Management Fees rr ManagementFeesOverAssets

Distribution (12b-1) rr DistributionAndService12b1FeesOverAssets **Fees**

rr_ExpensesOverAssets

0.18% Other Expenses rr OtherExpensesOverAssets **Total Annual Fund**

Operating Expenses Expense Example,

with Redemption, 1 rr ExpenseExampleYear01 318

Year

Expense Example, with Redemption, 3 rr ExpenseExampleYear03 515 Years Expense Example, with Redemption, 5 rr ExpenseExampleYear05 728 Years Expense Example, with Redemption, 10 rr ExpenseExampleYear10 1,342 Years Annual Return 2003 rr AnnualReturn2003 1.64% Annual Return 2004 rr AnnualReturn2004 (0.16%)Annual Return 2005 rr AnnualReturn2005 0.30% Annual Return 2006 2.90% rr AnnualReturn2006 Annual Return 2007 rr AnnualReturn2007 5.91% Annual Return 2008 rr AnnualReturn2008 1.14% Annual Return 2009 11.76% rr AnnualReturn2009 Annual Return 2010 3.92% rr AnnualReturn2010 Annual Return 2011 rr AnnualReturn2011 2.48% FUND RETURN BEFORE Label rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel TAXES 1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 0.19% 5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 4.50% 3.34% Since Inception rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception **Inception Date** rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate May 31, 2002 CLASS A SHARE | FROST LOW **DURATION BOND** FUND | CLASS A SHARES | After Taxes On Distributions [RiskReturnAbstract] rr RiskReturnAbstract FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES Label rr_AverageAnnualReturnLabel ON DISTRIBUTIONS 1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (0.78%)5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 none **Since Inception** rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception none **Inception Date** rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate May 31, 2002 CLASS A SHARE | FROST LOW **DURATION BOND** FUND | CLASS A SHARES | After Taxes On Distributions And Sales [RiskReturnAbstract] rr RiskReturnAbstract FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES Label rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF FUND SHARES 1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 0.39% 5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 none **Since Inception** rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception none **Inception Date** rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate May 31, 2002 CLASS A SHARE | FROST LOW

DURATION BOND FUND | CLASS A

SHARES | BARCLAYS U.S. 1-5 YEAR GOVERNMENT/ CREDIT INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES. EXPENSES. OR TAXES)

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr RiskReturnAbstract

Label

rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel

1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 **Since Inception** rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception

Inception Date rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate

CLASS A SHARE | FROST TOTAL **RETURN BOND FUND**

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr_RiskReturnAbstract

Risk/Return [Heading] rr RiskReturnHeading

Objective [Heading]

rr ObjectiveHeading

Objective, Primary [Text Block]

rr ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock

Expense [Heading] **Expense Narrative**

[Text Block]

rr ExpenseHeading

rr ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock

BARCLAYS U.S. 1-5 YEAR GOVERNMENT/CREDIT INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

3.14% 4.84% 4.26% May 31, 2002

FROST TOTAL RETURN BOND

FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Total Return Bond Fund (the "Fund") seeks to maximize total return, consisting of income and capital

appreciation,

consistent with the preservation of

principal.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Class A Shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$1,000,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this

Shareholder Fees
Caption [Text]

 $rr_ShareholderFeesCaption$

Operating Expenses
Caption [Text]

rr OperatingExpensesCaption

Portfolio Turnover [Heading] Portfolio Turnover [Text Block]

rr PortfolioTurnoverHeading

rr_PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock

Portfolio Turnover, Rate

Expense Breakpoint
Discounts [Text]

rr_PortfolioTurnoverRate

rr ExpenseBreakpointDiscounts

Expense Breakpoint,
Minimum Investment
Required [Amount]
Expenses Not
Correlated to Ratio
Due to Acquired Fund

Fees [Text]

<u>Minimum Investment</u> rr_ExpenseBreakpointMinimumInvestmentRequiredAmount

 $rr_ExpensesNotCorrelatedToRatioDueToAcquiredFundFees$

prospectus, and in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information. 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 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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 61% of the average value of its portfolio.

61.00%

You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$100,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus

1,000,000

The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct

Expense Example
[Heading]
Expense Example
Narrative [Text Block]

rr ExpenseExampleHeading

rr_ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

Strategy [Heading]

rr_StrategyHeading

Strategy Narrative
[Text Block]

rr StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses of less than 0.01%.

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in fixed income securities. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders.

The Adviser actively manages the duration of the Fund and purchases securities such that the average weighted duration of the Fund's portfolio will typically range within plus or minus three years of the Fund benchmark's duration. The Adviser, in constructing maintaining the Fund's portfolio, employs the following four primary strategies to varying degrees depending on

its views of economic growth prospects, interest rate interest rate predictions and value relative assessments: interest rate positioning based on duration and yield curve positioning; category asset allocations; credit sector allocations relating to security ratings by the national ratings agencies; and individual security selection. The "total return" sought by the Fund consists of income earned on the Fund's investments, plus capital appreciation, if any, which generally arises from decreases in interest rates or improving credit fundamentals for a particular sector or security.

The Fund typically invests in the following U.S. dollardenominated fixed income securities: U.S. Treasury securities; governmental agency debt; corporate debt; asset-backed securities; taxable municipal bonds; collateralized mortgage obligations ("CMO's") and residential and commercial mortgagebacked securities. The Fund's fixed income investments focus primarily on investment grade securities (rated in one of the four highest rating categories by a rating agency), but may at times include securities rated below investment grade (high yield or "junk" bonds). In addition, the Fund's fixed income securities may include unrated securities, if deemed by the Adviser to be of comparable quality to investment grade. Under normal

circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus

Risk [Heading] rr_RiskHeading
Risk Narrative [Text
Block]

rr_RiskNarrativeTextBlock

any borrowings for investment purposes, in fixed income securities.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

INTEREST RATE RISK - As with most funds that invest in debt securities, changes in interest rates are one of the most important factors that could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall.

The concept of duration is useful in assessing the sensitivity of a fixed income fund to interest rate movements, which are usually the main source of risk for most fixedincome funds. Duration measures price volatility by estimating the change in price of a debt security for a 1% change in its yield. For example, a duration of five years means the price of a debt security will change about 5% for every 1% change in its yield. Thus, the higher duration, the more volatile the security.

Debt securities have a stated maturity date when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the bond. Some debt securities,

known as callable bonds, may repay the principal earlier than the stated maturity date. Debt securities are most likely to be called when interest rates are falling because the issuer can refinance at a lower rate.

Rising interest rates may also cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities later than anticipated, forcing the Fund to keep its money invested at lower rates. Falling interest rates, however, generally cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities earlier than expected, forcing the Fund to reinvest the money at a lower interest rate.

Mutual funds that invest. in debt. securities have no real maturity. Instead, they calculate their weighted average maturity. This number is an average of the effective anticipated maturity of each debt security held by the mutual fund, with the maturity of each security weighted by the percentage of its assets of the mutual fund it represents.

CREDIT RISK - The credit rating or
financial condition of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer defaults or becomes unable to honor its financial obligations, the security may lose some or all of its

value. The issuer of an investment-grade security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal.

Although the Fund's U.S. government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. Obligations issued by some U.S. government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, while others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the government sponsored agency's own resources. As a result, investments securities issued by government sponsored agencies that are not backed by the U.S. Treasury are subject to higher credit risk than those that are.

High yield, or "junk," bonds are highly speculative securities that are usually issued by smaller less credit worthy and/or highly leveraged (indebted) companies. Compared with investment-grade
bonds, high yield bonds carry a greater degree of risk and are less likely to make payments interest and principal. developments and the financial and business conditions of the corporation issuing securities t.hese influences their price and liquidity more than changes in interest rates, when compared to investment-grade debt securities.

Risk Lose Money
[Text]

rr RiskLoseMoney

Risk Not Insured
Depository Institution
[Text]

 $rr_RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution$

Bar Chart and
Performance Table
[Heading]
Performance Narrative
[Text Block]

 $rr_BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading$

rr PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock

Insufficient liquidity in the junk bond market may make it more difficult to dispose of junk bonds and may cause the Fund to experience sudden and substantial price declines. A lack of reliable, objective or data market quotations may make it more difficult to value junk bonds accurately.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved. As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC,

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

OR ANY GOVERNMENT

AGENCY.

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

performance The information provided includes the returns of Institutional Class Shares for periods prior to June 30, 2008. Institutional Class Shares of the Fund are offered in a separate prospectus. Institutional Class Shares would have substantially similar performance as Class A Shares because the shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities and the annual returns would differ only to the extent that the expenses of Class A Shares are higher than the expenses of the Institutional Class Shares and, therefore, returns for the Class A Shares would be lower than those of the Institutional Class Shares. Institutional Class Shares performance presented has been adjusted to reflect Distribution (12b-1) fees and, for the performance table, the Maximum Sales Charge (Load), applicable to Class A Shares.

Institutional Class Shares first became available on April 25, 2008, when the Fund succeeded to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations

Performance **Information Illustrates** Variability of Returns [Text]

 $rr_PerformanceInformationIllustratesVariabilityOfReturns$

Performance

Availability Phone rr PerformanceAvailabilityPhone

[Text]

Performance

Availability Website rr PerformanceAvailabilityWebSiteAddress

Address [Text]

Performance Past Does Not Indicate Future

[Text] rr PerformancePastDoesNotIndicateFuture

Bar Chart Closing

rr BarChartClosingTextBlock [Text Block]

prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is May 31, 2002 ("Performance Start Date").

The bar chart figures do not include sales charges that may have been paid when investors bought and sold Class A Shares of the Fund. If sales charges were included, the returns would be lower. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST.

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

1-877-71-FROST

www.frostbank.com

Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. WORST

BEST QUARTER QUARTER 7.08% (3.53)%

The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Class A Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 8.28%.

BEST QUARTER

Sep. 30, 2009

7.08%

WORST QUARTER

Jun. 30, 2004

(3.53%)

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011 The bar chart figures do not include sales charges that may have been paid when investors bought and sold Class A Shares of the Fund. If sales charges were included, the returns would be lower.

REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES OR TAXES

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown.

After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Highest Quarterly rr HighestQuarterlyReturnLabel Return, Label **Highest Quarterly** Return, Date

rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturnDate

Highest Quarterly Return

rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturn

Lowest Quarterly Return, Label

rr_LowestQuarterlyReturnLabel

Lowest Quarterly Return, Date Lowest Quarterly

rr BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturnDate

Return

rr BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturn

Performance Table Heading

rr PerformanceTableHeading

Performance Table Does Reflect Sales Loads

rr PerformanceTableDoesReflectSalesLoads

Index No Deduction for Fees, Expenses, Taxes [Text] Performance Table Uses Highest Federal Rate

rr IndexNoDeductionForFeesExpensesTaxes

rr PerformanceTableUsesHighestFederalRate

Performance Table One Class of after Tax Shown [Text]

 $rr\ \ Performance Table One Class Of After Tax Shown$

Performance Table **Explanation after Tax Higher**

rr_PerformanceTableExplanationAfterTaxHigher

Performance Table **Narrative**

This table compares the Fund's Class A Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index. After-tax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

rr PerformanceTableNarrativeTextBlock

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through taxdeferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

CLASS A SHARE | FROST TOTAL **RETURN BOND** FUND | CLASS A SHARES

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr RiskReturnAbstract

Maximum Sales Charge (Load)

<u>Imposed on Purchases</u> rr_MaximumSalesChargeImposedOnPurchasesOverOfferingPrice

(as a percentage of

offering price)

Maximum Deferred

Sales Charge (Load)

(as a percentage of net r_MaximumDeferredSalesChargeOverOfferingPrice

[1] none

2.25%

asset value)

Maximum Sales

Charge (Load)

Imposed on Reinvested

<u>Dividends and other</u> rr_MaximumSalesChargeOnReinvestedDividendsAndDistributionsOverOther none

Distributions (as a

percentage of offering

price)

Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed if applicable)	$rr_RedemptionFeeOverRedemption$	none	
Management Fees	rr_ManagementFeesOverAssets	0.50%	
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	$rr_Distribution And Service 12b1 Fees Over Assets$	0.25%	
Other Expenses	rr_OtherExpensesOverAssets	0.16%	
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	rr_ExpensesOverAssets	0.91%	[3]
Expense Example, with Redemption, 1 Year	rr_ExpenseExampleYear01	316	
Expense Example, with Redemption, 3 Years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear03	509	
Expense Example, with Redemption, 5 Years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear05	718	
Expense Example, with Redemption, 10 Years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear10	1,319	
Annual Return 2003	rr_AnnualReturn2003	2.54%	
Annual Return 2004	rr_AnnualReturn2004	2.59%	
Annual Return 2005	rr_AnnualReturn2005	2.21%	
Annual Return 2006	rr_AnnualReturn2006	3.35%	
Annual Return 2007	rr_AnnualReturn2007	5.30%	
Annual Return 2008	rr_AnnualReturn2008	(1.85%)	
Annual Return 2009	rr_AnnualReturn2009	19.12%	
Annual Return 2010	rr_AnnualReturn2010	8.57%	
Annual Return 2011	rr_AnnualReturn2011	4.72%	
<u>Label</u>	rr_AverageAnnualReturnLabel	FUND RETURN BEFORE TAXES	
1 Year	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01	2.37%	
5 Years	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05	6.48%	
Since Inception	rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception	5.39%	
Inception Date	rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate	May 31, 2002	
CLASS A SHARE FROST TOTAL RETURN BOND FUND CLASS A SHARES After Taxe			
On Distributions	S		
	t]rr RiskReturnAbstract		
<u>Label</u>	rr_AverageAnnualReturnLabel	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS	
1 Year	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01	0.66%	
5 Years	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05	none	
Since Inception	rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception	none	
Inception Date	rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate	May 31, 2002	
CLASS A SHARE FROST TOTAL RETURN BOND		• .	
FUND CLASS A			
SHARES After Taxe	S		

On Distributions And

Sales

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr RiskReturnAbstract

Label

FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND

SALE OF FUND SHARES

1.62%

none

none

May 31, 2002

1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05

Since Inception rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception

Inception Date rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate

CLASS A SHARE FROST TOTAL **RETURN BOND** FUND | CLASS A

SHARES |

BARCLAYS U.S. AGGREGATE BOND INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR

FEES, EXPENSES,

OR TAXES)

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr RiskReturnAbstract

Label

BOND INDEX RETURN rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel

(REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR

BARCLAYS U.S. AGGREGATE

TAXES) 7.84%

6.50%

5.72%

1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05

Since Inception rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception

rr ObjectiveHeading

Inception Date rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate May 31, 2002

CLASS A SHARE | FROST MUNICIPAL **BOND FUND**

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr_RiskReturnAbstract

Risk/Return [Heading] rr RiskReturnHeading

Objective [Heading]

Objective, Primary

Expense [Heading]

Expense Narrative

[Text Block]

[Text Block]

FROST MUNICIPAL BOND

FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Municipal Bond Fund (the "Fund") seeks to provide a consistent level of current income exempt from federal income tax with a secondary emphasis on maximizing total return through

rr ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock

capital appreciation. FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Class A Shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge

discounts if you and

rr ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock

rr ExpenseHeading

Shareholder Fees
Caption [Text]

rr_ShareholderFeesCaption

Operating Expenses
Caption [Text]

rr_OperatingExpensesCaption

Portfolio Turnover [Heading] Portfolio Turnover [Text Block]

rr PortfolioTurnoverHeading

rr PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock

Portfolio Turnover, Rate Expense Breakpoint Discounts [Text]

rr_PortfolioTurnoverRate

rr ExpenseBreakpointDiscounts

your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$1,000,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus, and in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information.

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 8% of the average value of its portfolio.

8.00%

You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$100,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional,

Expense Breakpoint,
Minimum Investment
Required [Amount]
Expenses Not
Correlated to Ratio
Due to Acquired Fund

Fees [Text]

Minimum Investment rr_ExpenseBreakpointMinimumInvestmentRequiredAmount

rr ExpensesNotCorrelatedToRatioDueToAcquiredFundFees

Expense Example
[Heading]
Expense Example
Narrative [Text Block]

rr_ExpenseExampleHeading

rr ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

Strategy [Heading]

rr StrategyHeading

Strategy Narrative
[Text Block]

rr StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus,

1,000,000

The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in municipal securities that generate income exempt from federal income tax, but not necessarily the federal alternative minimum tax ("AMT"). These securities include securities of municipal issuers located in

Texas as well as in other states, territories and possessions of the United States. This investment policy may not be changed without shareholder approval. The Fund may invest more than 25% of its total assets in bonds of issuers in Texas.

The Adviser considers the relative yield, maturity and availability of various types of municipal bonds and the general economic outlook in determining whether to over- or under-weight a specific type of municipal bond in the portfolio. Fund's Duration adjustments are made relative to the Barclays Municipal Bond Index. The Adviser, in constructing and maintaining the Fund's portfolio, employs the following four primary strategies to varying degrees depending on its views of economic prospects, growth interest rate predictions and relative value assessments: interest rate positioning based on duration and yield curve positioning, with a typical range of three years; asset category allocations; credit sector allocations relating to security ratings by the national ratings agencies; and individual security selection.

Securities will considered for sale in the event of or in anticipation of а credit downgrade; to
effect a change in duration or sector weighting of the Fund; realize aberration in а security's valuation; or when the Adviser otherwise deems appropriate.

Strategy Portfolio Concentration [Text]

rr_StrategyPortfolioConcentration

Risk [Heading]

rr RiskHeading

Risk Narrative [Text Block]

rr RiskNarrativeTextBlock

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in municipal securities PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

MUNICIPAL ISSUERS RISK -- There may be economic or political changes that impact the ability of municipal issuers to repay principal and to make interest payments on municipal securities. Changes in the financial condition or credit rating of municipal issuers also may adversely affect the value of the Fund's municipal securities. Constitutional or legislative limits on borrowing by municipal issuers may result in reduced supplies of municipal securities. Moreover, certain municipal securities are backed only by a municipal issuer's ability to levy and collect taxes.

STATE-SPECIFIC RISK The Fund is subject to the risk that the economy of the states in which it invests, and the revenues underlying state municipal bonds, may decline. Investing primarily in a single state means that the Fund is more exposed to negative political or economic factors in that state than a fund

that invests more widely.

INTEREST RATE RISK - As with most funds that invest in debt securities, changes in interest rates are one of the most important factors that could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall.

The concept of duration is useful in assessing the sensitivity of a fixed income fund to interest rate movements, which are usually the main source of risk for most fixedincome funds. Duration measures volatility bv estimating the change in price of a debt security for a 1% change in its yield. For example, a duration of five years means the price of a debt security will change about 5% for every 1% change in its yield. Thus, the higher duration, the more volatile the security.

Debt securities have a stated maturity date when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the bond. Some debt securities, known as callable bonds, may repay the principal earlier than the stated maturity date. Debt securities are most likely to be called when interest rates are falling because the issuer can refinance at a lower rate.

Rising interest rates may also cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities later than anticipated, forcing the Fund to keep its money invested

at lower rates. Falling interest rates, however, generally cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities earlier than expected, forcing the Fund to reinvest the money at a lower interest rate.

Mutual funds t.hat. invest in debt securities have no real maturity. Instead, they calculate their weighted average maturity. This number is an average of the effective anticipated maturity of each debt security held by the mutual fund, with the maturity of each security weighted by the percentage of its assets of the mutual fund it represents.

CREDIT RISK -The credit rating or financial condition of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer defaults or becomes unable to honor its financial obligations, the security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of an investment-grade security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal.

Although the Fund's U.S. government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing

interest. rates. Obligations issued by some U.S. government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, while others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the government sponsored agency's own resources. As a result, investments in securities issued by government sponsored agencies that are not backed by the U.S. Treasury are subject to higher credit risk than those that are.

High yield, or "junk," bonds are highly speculative securities that are usually issued by smaller less credit worthy and/or highly leveraged (indebted) companies. Compared with investment-grade bonds, high yield bonds carry a greater degree of risk and are less likely to make payments of interest and principal. Market developments and the financial and business conditions of the corporation issuing these securities influences their price and liquidity more than changes in interest rates, when compared to investment-grade debt securities. Insufficient liquidity in the junk bond market may make it more difficult to dispose of junk bonds and may cause the Fund to experience sudden and substantial price declines. A lack of reliable, objective data or market quotations may make it more difficult to value junk bonds accurately.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax

Risk Lose Money
[Text]

rr RiskLoseMoney

Risk Not Insured
Depository Institution

[Text] rr RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution

Bar Chart and

Performance Table rr BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading

[Heading]

Performance Narrative

[Text Block]

rr PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock

developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money.

A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

performance information provided includes the returns of Institutional Class Shares for periods prior to August 28, 2008. Institutional Class Shares of the Fund are offered in a separate prospectus. Institutional Class Shares would have substantially similar performance as Class A Shares because the shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities and the annual returns would differ only to the extent that the expenses of Class A Shares are higher than the expenses of the

Institutional Class Shares and, therefore, returns for the Class A Shares would be lower than those of the Institutional Class Shares. Institutional Class Shares performance presented has been adjusted to reflect Distribution (12b-1) fees and, for the performance table, the Maximum Sales Charge (Load), applicable to Class A Shares.

Institutional Class Shares first became available on April 25, 2008, when the Fund succeeded to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is May 31, 2002 ("Performance Start Date").

The bar chart figures do not include sales charges that may have been paid when investors bought and sold Class A Shares of the Fund. If sales charges were included, the returns would be lower. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future.

Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST. The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. 1-877-71-FROST www.frostbank.com Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. BEST QUARTER WORST QUARTER 4.23% (2.97)% (12/ 31/ (09/30/2009) 2010) The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Class A Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 3.90%. BEST QUARTER Sep. 30, 2009 4.23%

WORST QUARTER

Dec. 31, 2010

(2.97%)

Performance Information Illustrates Variability of Returns [Text]

 $rr_PerformanceInformationIllustratesVariabilityOfReturns$

Performance

<u>Availability Phone</u> rr_PerformanceAvailabilityPhone

[Text]

Performance

Availability Website rr PerformanceAvailability WebSiteAddress

Address [Text]

<u>Performance Past Does</u> Not Indicate Future

[Text] rr PerformancePastDoesNotIndicateFuture

Bar Chart Closing
[Text Block]

rr BarChartClosingTextBlock

Highest Quarterly
Return, Label
Highest Quarterly
Return, Date
Highest Quarterly
Return
Lowest Quarterly
Return, Label

rr HighestQuarterlyReturnLabel

rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturnDate

rr_BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturn

owest Quarterly rr LowestQuarterlyReturnLabel

<u>Lowest Quarterly</u> <u>Return, Date</u>

rr_BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturnDate

<u>Lowest Quarterly</u> Return rr_BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturn

Performance Table **Heading**

rr PerformanceTableHeading

Performance Table Does Reflect Sales Loads

rr PerformanceTableDoesReflectSalesLoads

Index No Deduction for Fees, Expenses, Taxes [Text] Performance Table **Uses Highest Federal**

 $rr_IndexNoDeductionForFeesExpensesTaxes$

Rate

rr PerformanceTableUsesHighestFederalRate

Performance Table One Class of after Tax

Shown [Text] $rr\ Performance Table One Class Of After Tax Shown$

Performance Table **Explanation after Tax** Higher

rr PerformanceTableExplanationAfterTaxHigher

Performance Table **Narrative**

rr_PerformanceTableNarrativeTextBlock

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

The bar chart figures do not include sales charges that may have been paid when investors bought and sold Class A Shares of the Fund. If sales charges were included, the returns would be lower.

REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES OR TAXES

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown.

After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

This table compares the Fund's Class A Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Barclays Municipal Bond Index. After-tax returns cannot calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do reflect the impact of state and local taxes.

Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through taxdeferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

CLASS A SHARE | FROST MUNICIPAL BOND FUND | **CLASS A SHARES** [RiskReturnAbstract] rr_RiskReturnAbstract Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases rr MaximumSalesChargeImposedOnPurchasesOverOfferingPrice 2.25% (as a percentage of offering price) Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) $rr_MaximumDeferredSalesChargeOverOfferingPrice$ [1] none (as a percentage of net asset value) **Maximum Sales** Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and other rr MaximumSalesChargeOnReinvestedDividendsAndDistributionsOverOther none Distributions (as a percentage of offering price) Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount rr RedemptionFeeOverRedemption none redeemed if applicable) Management Fees rr ManagementFeesOverAssets 0.50% Distribution (12b-1) rr DistributionAndService12b1FeesOverAssets 0.25% Fees 0.20% Other Expenses rr OtherExpensesOverAssets **Acquired Fund Fees** rr AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesOverAssets 0.03% and Expenses **Total Annual Fund** [2] rr_ExpensesOverAssets 0.98% **Operating Expenses** Expense Example, with Redemption, 1 323 rr ExpenseExampleYear01 Year Expense Example, with Redemption, 3 530 rr ExpenseExampleYear03 **Years** Expense Example, with Redemption, 5 754 rr ExpenseExampleYear05 Years

Expense Example, with Redemption, 10 rr ExpenseExampleYear10 1,399 Years Annual Return 2003 rr AnnualReturn2003 3 14% Annual Return 2004 rr AnnualReturn2004 1.42% Annual Return 2005 rr AnnualReturn2005 0.54% Annual Return 2006 rr AnnualReturn2006 2.45% Annual Return 2007 rr AnnualReturn2007 3.37% Annual Return 2008 rr AnnualReturn2008 3.38% Annual Return 2009 rr AnnualReturn2009 7.15% Annual Return 2010 rr AnnualReturn2010 1.18% Annual Return 2011 rr AnnualReturn2011 7.32% FUND RETURN BEFORE Label rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel TAXES 1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 4.95% 5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 3.98% Since Inception rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception 3.33% **Inception Date** rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate May 31, 2002 CLASS A SHARE | FROST MUNICIPAL BOND FUND | CLASS A SHARES | After Taxes On Distributions [RiskReturnAbstract] rr RiskReturnAbstract FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES Label rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel ON DISTRIBUTIONS 4.89% 1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 none rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception Since Inception none **Inception Date** rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate May 31, 2002 CLASS A SHARE | FROST MUNICIPAL BOND FUND CLASS A SHARES | After Taxes On Distributions And Sales [RiskReturnAbstract] rr RiskReturnAbstract FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES Label rr_AverageAnnualReturnLabel ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF FUND SHARES 1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 4.33% 5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 none **Since Inception** rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception none **Inception Date** rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate May 31, 2002 CLASS A SHARE | FROST MUNICIPAL BOND FUND | CLASS A SHARES | **BARCLAYS** MUNICIPAL BOND INDEX RETURN

(REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR

FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr RiskReturnAbstract

Label

rr_AverageAnnualReturnLabel

BARCLAYS MUNICIPAL BOND INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 Since Inception

rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate

5.23% May 31, 2002

10.70%

5.22%

CLASS A SHARE | FROST KEMPNER TREASURY AND INCOME FUND

Inception Date

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr RiskReturnAbstract Risk/Return [Heading] rr_RiskReturnHeading

Objective [Heading] rr ObjectiveHeading

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

FROST KEMPNER TREASURY

AND INCOME FUND INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Kempner Treasury and Income Fund (the "Fund") seeks to provide current income consistent with the preservation of capital.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES table

below

describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Class A Shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$1,000,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus, and in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information.

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 [Heading] Portfolio Turnover [Text Block]

rr PortfolioTurnoverHeading

rr PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock

Portfolio Turnover, Rate Expense Breakpoint

Discounts [Text]

rr PortfolioTurnoverRate

rr ExpenseBreakpointDiscounts

Expense Breakpoint,
Minimum Investmen
Required [Amount]
Expense Example
[Heading]
Expense Example

Narrative [Text Block]

<u>Minimum Investment</u> rr_ExpenseBreakpointMinimumInvestmentRequiredAmount

rr ExpenseExampleHeading

rr ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 0% of the average value of its portfolio.

0.00%

You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$100,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus.

1,000,000

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

Strategy [Heading]

rr StrategyHeading

Strategy Narrative
[Text Block]

rr StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:
PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in full faith and credit U.S. Treasury obligations. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. selecting investments for the Fund, the Fund's subadviser, Kempner Capital Management, Inc. ("KCM"), tries to increase income without adding undue risk by analyzing yields. The Fund's investments include Treasury bonds, Treasury notes, Treasury Inflated Protection Securities and short-term U.S. government money market funds. In evaluating a security for the Fund's portfolio, KCM considers, among other factors, the security's interest rate, yield and maturity. KCM actively manages the maturity of the Fund and its portfolio to maximize the Fund's yield based on current market interest rates and KCM's outlook on the market.

The Fund may invest in full faith and credit money market instruments. The percentage of the Fund invested in such holdings varies depending on various factors, including

Strategy Portfolio Concentration [Text]

rr_StrategyPortfolioConcentration

Risk [Heading]

rr RiskHeading

Risk Narrative [Text Block]

rr RiskNarrativeTextBlock

conditions. market Consistent with preservation of capital, a larger percentage of the Fund's net assets may be invested in cash or monev market instruments in order to provide capital and reduce the magnitude of loss in a period of falling market prices.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in full faith and credit U.S. Treasury obligations.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

INTEREST RATE RISK - As with most funds that invest in debt securities, changes in interest rates are one of the most important factors that could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall. Rising interest rates may also cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities later than anticipated, forcing the Fund to keep its money invested at lower rates. Falling interest rates, generally however, cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and

asset-backed securities earlier than expected, forcing the Fund to reinvest the money at a lower interest rate.

The concept of duration is useful in assessing the sensitivity of a fixed income fund to interest rate movements, which are the main source of risk for most fixed-income funds. Duration measures price volatility estimating the change in price of a debt security for a 1% change in its yield. For example, a duration of five years means the price of a debt security will change about 5% for every 1% change in its yield. Thus, the higher duration, the more volatile the security.

Debt securities have a stated maturity date when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the bond. Some debt securities, known as callable bonds, may repay the principal earlier than the stated maturity date. Debt securities are most likely to be called when interest rates are falling because the issuer can refinance at a lower rate. Mutual funds that invest in debt securities have no real maturity. Instead, they calculate their weighted average maturity. This number is an average of the effective anticipated maturity of each debt security held by the mutual fund, with the maturity of each security weighted by the percentage of its assets of the mutual fund represents.

CREDIT RISK - The credit rating or financial condition of

an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer defaults or becomes unable to honor its financial obligations, the security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of an investment-grade security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal.

Although the Fund's U.S. government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. Obligations issued by some U.S. government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, while others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the government sponsored agency's own resources. As a result, investments securities issued by government sponsored agencies that are not backed by the U.S. Treasury are subject to higher credit risk than those that are.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax

Risk Lose Money
[Text]

rr RiskLoseMoney

Risk Not Insured
Depository Institution

[Text] rr RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution

Bar Chart and

Performance Table rr BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading

[Heading]

Performance Narrative

[Text Block]

 $rr_PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock$

developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money.

A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

Class A Shares of the Fund are not available for purchase therefore do not have a full calendar year of performance. Consequently, the bar chart shows t.he performance of the Fund's Institutional Class Shares from year to year and the performance table compares the average annual total returns of the Fund's Institutional Class Shares to those of a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's Institutional Class Shares are offered in a separate prospectus. Class A Shares of the

Fund would have substantially similar performance as Institutional Class Shares because the shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities and the annual returns would differ only to the that extent expenses of the Class A Shares are higher than the expenses of the Institutional Class Shares and, therefore, returns for the Class A Shares would be lower than those of the Institutional Class Shares. Institutional Class Shares performance presented has been adjusted to reflect Distribution (12b-1) fees and, for the performance table, the Maximum Sales Charge (Load), applicable to Class A Shares.

Institutional Class Shares first became available on April 25, 2008, when the Fund succeeded to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank and sub-advised by KCM (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is November 30, 2006 ("Performance Start Date").

Performance <u>Information Illustrates</u> Variability of Returns [Text]

rr PerformanceInformationIllustratesVariabilityOfReturns

Performance

Availability Phone rr PerformanceAvailabilityPhone

[Text]

Performance

Availability Website rr PerformanceAvailabilityWebSiteAddress

Address [Text]

Performance Past Does

Not Indicate Future

[Text] rr PerformancePastDoesNotIndicateFuture

Bar Chart Closing [Text Block]

rr BarChartClosingTextBlock

Highest Quarterly Return, Label **Highest Quarterly** Return, Date

rr_BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturnDate

Highest Quarterly Return

rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturn

rr HighestQuarterlyReturnLabel

Lowest Quarterly Return, Label

rr LowestQuarterlyReturnLabel

Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST.

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

1-877-71-FROST

www.frostbank.com

Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future.

BEST QUARTER WORST OUARTER 1.35% (12/ (06/30/2010) 31/ 2010)

The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Institutional Class Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 2.85%.

BEST QUARTER

Jun. 30, 2010

4.44%

WORST QUARTER

Lowest Quarterly
Return, Date
Lowest Quarterly
Return
Performance Table

 $rr_BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturnDate$

Dec. 31, 2010

rr_BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturn

1.35%

Index No Deduction for Fees, Expenses,

Heading

 $rr_PerformanceTableHeading$

REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES OR TAXES

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL

RETURNS FOR PERIODS

ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

Taxes [Text]
Performance Table
Uses Highest Federal
Rate

 $rr_IndexNoDeductionForFeesExpensesTaxes$

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of

Rate rr PerformanceTableUsesHighestFederalRate

Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those

Performance Table
One Class of after Tax
Shown [Text]

 $rr_Performance Table One Class Of After Tax Shown$

differ from those shown.

Performance Table
Explanation after Tax
Higher

rr PerformanceTableExplanationAfterTaxHigher

After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Performance Table
Narrative

This table compares the Fund's Institutional Class Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Barclays Treasury Bond Index. After-tax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

 $rr_Performance Table Narrative TextBlock$

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax

situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

CLASS A SHARE			
FROST KEMPNER			
TREASURY AND			
INCOME FUND			
CLASS A SHARES			
[RiskReturnAbstract	rr_RiskReturnAbstract		
Maximum Sales	11		
Charge (Load)			
	m Maximum Calas Charas Impaced On Durchassa On var Offering Dries	2.25%	
•	rr_MaximumSalesChargeImposedOnPurchasesOverOfferingPrice	2.2370	
(as a percentage of			
offering price)			
Maximum Deferred			
Sales Charge (Load)	rr_MaximumDeferredSalesChargeOverOfferingPrice	none	[1]
(as a percentage of net	in_inaminambeterreasuresemarges versioneringrine	none	
asset value)			
Maximum Sales			
Charge (Load)			
Imposed on Reinveste	<u>d</u>		
Dividends and other	rr MaximumSalesChargeOnReinvestedDividendsAndDistributionsOverOtho	er none	
Distributions (as a			
percentage of offering			
price)			
Redemption Fee (as a			
percentage of amount			
redeemed if	rr_RedemptionFeeOverRedemption	none	
applicable)			
**	M. M. σου συντή Γου σο Ουντά Αυτολο	0.250/	
Management Fees	rr_ManagementFeesOverAssets	0.35%	
Distribution (12b-1)	rr_DistributionAndService12b1FeesOverAssets	0.25%	
<u>Fees</u>			
Other Expenses	rr_OtherExpensesOverAssets	0.32%	[4]
Acquired Fund Fees		0.040/	[5]
and Expenses	rr_AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesOverAssets	0.04%	
Total Annual Fund			
Operating Expenses	rr_ExpensesOverAssets	0.96%	
Expense Example,			
with Redemption, 1	rr ExpenseExampleYear01	321	
Year	II_ExpenseExample rearor	321	
Expense Example,		524	
with Redemption, 3	rr_ExpenseExampleYear03	524	
<u>Years</u>			
Annual Return 2007	rr_AnnualReturn2007	7.46%	
Annual Return 2008	rr_AnnualReturn2008	2.28%	
Annual Return 2009	rr_AnnualReturn2009	6.64%	
Annual Return 2010	rr AnnualReturn2010	5.44%	
Annual Return 2011	rr_AnnualReturn2011	10.41%	
minum Return 2011	11_1 1111111111111111111111111111111111	10.71/0	

FUND RETURN BEFORE Label rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel

rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01 1 Year 7.93% 5 Years rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05 5.94% **Since Inception** rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception 5.48%

Nov. 30, 2006 **Inception Date** rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate

CLASS A SHARE | FROST KEMPNER TREASURY AND INCOME FUND | CLASS A SHARES After Taxes On Distributions

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr RiskReturnAbstract

FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES Label rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel

ON DISTRIBUTIONS

TAXES

1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 7.81% 5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 none Since Inception rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception none

Inception Date rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate Nov. 30, 2006

CLASS A SHARE | FROST KEMPNER TREASURY AND INCOME FUND | CLASS A SHARES After Taxes On Distributions And

Sales

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr RiskReturnAbstract

FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES Label rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND

SALE OF FUND SHARES

1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 6.05% 5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 none Since Inception rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception none

Inception Date rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate Nov. 30, 2006

CLASS A SHARE | FROST KEMPNER TREASURY AND INCOME FUND CLASS A SHARES **BARCLAYS**

TREASURY BOND INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO **DEDUCTION FOR** FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr RiskReturnAbstract

BARCLAYS TREASURY BOND Label INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES,

EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

9.81%

1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 6.81% 6.52% Since Inception rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception

<u>Inception Date</u> rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate

CLASS A SHARE | FROST MID CAP EQUITY FUND

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr_RiskReturnAbstract Risk/Return [Heading] rr_RiskReturnHeading

Objective [Heading] rr_ObjectiveHeading

Objective, Primary
[Text Block]

rr_ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock

Expense [Heading]
Expense Narrative

[Text Block]

rr_ExpenseHeading

rr ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock

Shareholder Fees

<u>Caption [Text]</u> rr ShareholderFeesCaption

Operating Expenses
Caption [Text]

rr_OperatingExpensesCaption

Portfolio Turnover [Heading]

Portfolio Turnover
[Text Block]

rr_PortfolioTurnoverHeading

rr PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock

Nov. 30, 2006

FROST MID CAP EQUITY

FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Mid Cap Equity Fund (the "Fund") seeks to maximize long-term capital appreciation.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Class A Shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$500,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus, and in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information.

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 108% of the average value of its portfolio.

<u>Portfolio Turnover,</u> Rate

rr PortfolioTurnoverRate

Expense Breakpoint
Discounts [Text]

rr_ExpenseBreakpointDiscounts

Expense Breakpoint,
Minimum Investment
Required [Amount]
Expenses Not
Correlated to Ratio
Due to Acquired Fund
Fees [Text]

 $\underline{\textbf{Minimum Investment}} \quad rr_ExpenseBreakpointMinimumInvestmentRequiredAmount$

 $rr_Expenses Not Correlated To Ratio Due To Acquired Fund Fees$

Expense Example
[Heading]
Expense Example
Narrative [Text Block]

rr ExpenseExampleHeading

rr ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

108.00%

You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$50,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus

500,000

The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses of less than 0.01%.

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

Strategy [Heading]

rr StrategyHeading

Strategy Narrative
[Text Block]

rr StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of mid-capitalization companies. This investment strategy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. The Fund considers midcapitalization companies to be those companies with total market capitalizations between \$2 billion and \$15 billion at the time of initial purchase.

The equity securities in which the Fund may invest include common stocks, preferred convertible stocks, securities, rights and warrants. Preferred stocks are units of ownership in a company that normally have preference over common stock in the payment of dividends and the liquidation of the company. Convertible securities are securities that may be exchanged for, converted into, or exercised to acquire a predetermined number of shares of the company's common stock at the holder's option during a specified time period. A right is a privilege granted to existing shareholders of a company to subscribe to shares of a new issue of common stock before it is

issued. Warrants are securities that are usually issued together with a debt security or preferred stock that give the holder the right to buy a proportionate amount of common stock at a specified price.

The Fund intends to invest in companies that the Fund's subadviser, Luther King Capital Management Corporation ("LKCM"), believes are likely to have above-average growth in revenue, have above-average earnings and/or the potential for above-average capital appreciation. In selecting investments for the Fund, LKCM performs analyses of financial and fundamental criteria to identify high-quality companies, focusing on the following characteristics:

- Consistently high
 profitability;
- o Strong balance
 sheets;
- o Competitive
 advantages;
- High and/or
 o improving financial
 returns;
- o Free cash flow;
- Reinvestment opportunities; and
- Prominent market share positions.

The Fund does not sell stocks simply because they are no longer within LKCM's capitalization range

Strategy Portfolio
Concentration [Text]

rr StrategyPortfolioConcentration

Risk [Heading]

rr RiskHeading

Risk Narrative [Text Block]

 $rr_RiskNarrativeTextBlock$

used for the initial purchase.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities
PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

EOUITY RISK -- Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price which is volatility, the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

MID-CAPITALIZATION

COMPANY RISK -- The mid-capitalization companies in which the Fund invests may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies.

In particular, these mid-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, midcapitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over-the-counter or listed on an exchange.

CONVERTIBLE SECURITIES RISK -- The value of a convertible security is influenced by changes in interest rates (with investment value declining as interest rates increase and increase as interest rates decline) and the credit standing of the issuer. The price of a convertible security will also normally vary in some proportion to changes in the price of the underlying common stock because of the conversion or exercise feature.

PREFERRED STOCK RISK -- Preferred stocks are sensitive to interest rate changes, and are also subject to equity risk, which is the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. The rights of preferred stocks on the distribution of a company's assets in the event of a liquidation generally are subordinate to the rights associated with a company's debt securities.

RIGHTS AND WARRANTS
RISK -- The purchase
of rights or warrants
involves the risk that
the Fund could lose the
purchase value of a

Risk Lose Money
[Text]

rr RiskLoseMoney

Risk Not Insured
Depository Institution

[Text] rr RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution

Bar Chart and

Performance Table rr BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading

[Heading]

Performance Narrative

[Text Block]

rr PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock

right or warrant if the right to subscribe to additional shares is not executed prior to the right's or warrant's expiration. Also, the purchase of rights and/or warrants involves the risk that the effective price paid for the right and/ or warrant added to the subscription price of the related security may exceed the value the subscribed security's market price such as when there is no movement in the level of the underlying security.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no quarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money.

A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the

Fund's average annual total returns for 1 year and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

Class A Shares of the Fund do not have a full calendar year of performance. Consequently, the bar chart shows performance of the Fund's Institutional Class Shares from year to year and the performance table compares the average annual total returns of the Fund's Institutional Class Shares to those of a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's Institutional Class Shares are offered in a separate prospectus. Class A Shares of the Fund would have substantially similar performance as Institutional Class Shares because the shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities and the annual returns would differ only to the extent that the expenses of the Class A Shares are higher than the expenses of the Institutional Class Shares and, therefore, returns for the Class A Shares would be lower than those of the Institutional Class Shares. Institutional Class Shares performance presented has been adjusted to the reflect Distribution (12b-1) fees and, for the performance table, the Maximum Sales Charge (Load), applicable to Class A Shares. Institutional Class Shares first became available on April 25, 2008.

Performance
Information Illustrates
Variability of Returns
[Text]

 $rr_PerformanceInformationIllustratesVariabilityOfReturns$

Performance

Availability Phone rr_PerformanceAvailabilityPhone

[Text]

Performance

Availability Website rr PerformanceAvailabilityWebSiteAddress

Address [Text]

Performance Past Does
Not Indicate Future

Not Indicate Future

[Text] rr PerformancePastDoesNotIndicateFuture

Bar Chart Closing
[Text Block]

rr_BarChartClosingTextBlock

Prior to February 13, 2012, the Fund employed a different investment strategy. Therefore, the past performance shown below may have differed had the Fund's current investment strategy been in effect. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST.

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 year and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

1-877-71-FROST

www.frostbank.com

Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future.

BEST QUARTER QUARTER
18.76% (21.15)% (09/
(09/30/2009) 30/
2011)

The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Institutional Class

9/30/12 was 9.98%. **Highest Quarterly** rr HighestQuarterlyReturnLabel BEST OUARTER Return, Label **Highest Quarterly** rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturnDate Sep. 30, 2009 Return, Date **Highest Quarterly** rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturn 18.76% Return **Lowest Quarterly** WORST QUARTER rr LowestQuarterlyReturnLabel Return, Label Lowest Quarterly rr BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturnDate Sep. 30, 2011 Return, Date **Lowest Quarterly** rr BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturn (21.15%)Return AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL Performance Table RETURNS FOR PERIODS Heading rr PerformanceTableHeading ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011 Index No Deduction REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION for Fees, Expenses, rr IndexNoDeductionForFeesExpensesTaxes FOR FEES, EXPENSES OR TAXES Taxes [Text] Performance Table After-tax returns are calculated using the Uses Highest Federal historical highest individual federal Rate rr PerformanceTableUsesHighestFederalRate marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Performance Table Actual after-tax returns will depend on One Class of after Tax an investor's tax Shown [Text] $rr\ \ Performance Table One Class Of After Tax Shown$ situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown Performance Table are not relevant to **Explanation after Tax** investors who hold <u>Higher</u> their Fund shares through tax-deferred rr PerformanceTableExplanationAfterTaxHigher arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts. This table compares the Performance Table Fund's Institutional **Narrative** Class Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Russell Midcap Index and the Russell 2500 Index. After-tax returns are $rr_PerformanceTableNarrativeTextBlock$ calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax

Shares from 1/1/12 to

rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes.

returns will depend on an investor's

after-tax

t.ax

Actual

situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

CLASS A SHARE FROST MID CAP		
EQUITY FUND		
CLASS A SHARES		
[RiskReturnAbstract] rr_RiskReturnAbstract		
Maximum Sales Charge (Load)		
Imposed on Purchases rr MaximumSalesChargeImposedOnP	ourchasesOverOfferingPrice	3.25%
(as a percentage of	urchases over offering free	3.2370
offering price)		
Maximum Deferred		
Sales Charge (Load)	mOffenin a Dui a a	none [1]
(as a percentage of net (as a	TOHEIIIgPTICE	none
asset value)		
Maximum Sales		
Charge (Load)		
Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and other rr MaximumSalesChargeOnReinveste	dDividends AndDistributionsOverOthe	ornono
Distributions (as a	aDividends And Distributions Over Other	er none
percentage of offering		
price)		
Redemption Fee (as a		
percentage of amount rr RedemptionFeeOverRedemption		none
<u>redeemed if</u>		none
applicable)		
Management Fees rr_Management Fees Over Assets		0.90%
Distribution (12b-1) rr_DistributionAndService12b1FeesOv	/erAssets	0.25%
Fees Other Expenses rr OtherExpensesOverAssets		0.36%
Total Annual Fund		
Operating Expenses rr_ExpensesOverAssets		1.51% [3]
Expense Example,		
with Redemption, 1 rr_ExpenseExampleYear01		474
<u>Year</u>		
Expense Example,		505
with Redemption, 3 rr_ExpenseExampleYear03		787
Years Expense Example,		
with Redemption, 5 rr ExpenseExampleYear05		1,122
Years		1,122
Expense Example,		
with Redemption, 10 rr_ExpenseExampleYear10		2,068
<u>Years</u>		
Annual Return 2009 rr_Annual Return 2009		33.32%
Annual Return 2010 rr_Annual Return 2010		35.43%
Annual Return 2011 rr_Annual Return 2011		(1.77%)

FUND RETURN BEFORE Label rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel TAXES

1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (5.00%)**Since Inception** rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception 2.35%

rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate Apr. 25, 2008 **Inception Date**

CLASS A SHARE | FROST MID CAP **EQUITY FUND** CLASS A SHARES | After Taxes On Distributions

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr_RiskReturnAbstract

FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES Label rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel

ON DISTRIBUTIONS

1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (5.28%)Since Inception rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception 2.27%

Inception Date rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate Apr. 25, 2008

CLASS A SHARE | FROST MID CAP EQUITY FUND | CLASS A SHARES After Taxes On Distributions And

Sales

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr_RiskReturnAbstract

FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES Label rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND

SALE OF FUND SHARES

[6]

1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (2.89%)**Since Inception** rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception 2.00%

Inception Date rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate Apr. 25, 2008

CLASS A SHARE | FROST MID CAP **EQUITY FUND** CLASS A SHARES RUSSELL MIDCAP INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO **DEDUCTION FOR** FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr_RiskReturnAbstract

RUSSELL MIDCAP INDEX Label RETURN (REFLECTS NO

rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (1.55%)

[7] **Since Inception** 1.52% rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception

Inception Date rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate Apr. 25, 2008

CLASS A SHARE | FROST MID CAP EQUITY FUND | CLASS A SHARES **RUSSELL 2500** INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO

DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr_RiskReturnAbstract

Label

 $rr_AverageAnnualReturnLabel$

RUSSELL 2500 INDEX
RETURN (REFLECTS NO
DEDUCTION FOR FEES,
EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

(2.51%)

2.60%

[6]

[7]

1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01

Since Inception rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception

Inception Date rr Average Annual Return Inception Date Apr. 25, 2008

CLASS A SHARE |

FROST

DIVERSIFIED

STRATEGIES FUND

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr_RiskReturnAbstract Risk/Return [Heading] rr_RiskReturnHeading

Risk/Return [Heading] rr_RiskReturnHeading

Objective [Heading] rr_ObjectiveHeading

Objective, Primary
[Text Block]

rr ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock

Expense Narrative [Text Block]

Expense [Heading]

rr_ExpenseHeading

rr ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock

Shareholder Fees

<u>Caption [Text]</u> rr ShareholderFeesCaption

Operating Expenses

Caption [Text]

rr_OperatingExpensesCaption

Portfolio Turnover [Heading]

rr PortfolioTurnoverHeading

FROST DIVERSIFIED STRATEGIES FUND INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Diversified Strategies Fund (the "Fund") seeks capital growth with reduced correlation to the stock and bond markets.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

This table describes

the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charges discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$500,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of the prospectus, and in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information.

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

Portfolio Turnover [Text Block]

rr_PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock

Portfolio Turnover, Rate Expense Breakpoint Discounts [Text]

rr PortfolioTurnoverRate

rr_ExpenseBreakpointDiscounts

Expense Breakpoint,

Minimum Investment
Required [Amount]

Expense Example

[Heading]
Expense Examp

Expense Example
Narrative [Text Block]

Minimum Investment rr ExpenseBreakpointMinimumInvestmentRequiredAmount

rr_ExpenseExampleHeading

rr ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 150% of the average value of its portfolio.

150.00%

You may qualify for sales charges discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$50,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of the prospectus,

500,000

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

Strategy [Heading]

rr_StrategyHeading

Strategy Narrative
[Text Block]

rr StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

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

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

In seeking to achieve the Fund's objective, Frost Investment Advisors LLC (the "Adviser"), the Fund's investment adviser, employs two distinct investment approaches: traditional allocation providing exposure to the stock and bond markets, and an allocation providing exposure to alternative asset strategies. The Fund will gain exposure to both allocations primarily through investment in exchangetraded products ("ETPs"), which include exchange-traded funds and exchange-traded notes. The Adviser expects to maintain an approximate 60% to 40% split between traditional and alternative asset strategies, respectively.

The traditional allocation involves primarily exposure, through ETPs, to stocks of domestic and foreign companies (including American Depository Receipts ("ADRs")) of any size and fixed income obligations issued by U.S. and foreign governments and corporations ("traditional asset classes"). The proportion of Fund assets invested in each traditional asset class, either indirectly in ETPs or directly in stocks or bonds, is continually monitored and adjusted

by the Adviser as it deems appropriate, with no limit on the percentage of assets that may be allocated among ETPs, stocks or bonds, except such limits as one consistent with the Fund's taxation as a regulated investment company, as described below. When selecting ETPs for investment, the Adviser considers the ETPs' investment goals and strategies, the investment adviser and portfolio manager, and past performance (absolute, relative and risk-adjusted). The Adviser then enhances or reduces exposure to traditional asset class sub-categories (such as sector (e.g., small- or mid-cap or corporate or asset-backed), region (e.g., Europe or Asia) or country (e.g., China or Japan)) by over- or under-weighting ETPs in each sub-category based on the Adviser's outlook of the market for those subcategories. The Adviser may sell an investment if it determines that the subcategory or the traditional asset class in general is no longer desirable or if the Adviser believes that another ETP offers a better opportunity to achieve the Fund's objective. The Adviser may use option collars to reduce the effects of market volatility.

The alternative allocation involves exposure to investment strategies that the Adviser believes will produce attractive
returns regardless of the performance of traditional asset These classes. strategies offer an expanded universe of available investments, such as currencies, commodities derivatives, employ a

broader range of trading strategies and often emphasize absolute returns rather than returns relative to an index benchmark. As a result, these strategies may offer returns that have a low correlation to the performance traditional asset classes and may serve to hedge risk associated wit.h investments in traditional asset classes. The Fund seeks exposure to these strategies by investing in shares of ETPs, mutual funds and closed-end funds that track, on a replication basis, broad hedge fund indices and/or individual inverse or low correlation hedge strategies. fund Specific strategies will be selected by the Adviser based on its estimate of most appropriate investments for current economic or market conditions. The underlying assets of investments such include stocks, bonds, derivatives or cash instruments, as well as investment companies or other pooled vehicles that invest in such instruments. The Fund may also invest in ETPs designed to provide investment results that match a positive or negative multiple of the performance of an underlying index ("Enhanced TPs"). In addition, the Fund may invest in ETFs that are not registered or regulated under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"). These instruments typically hold commodities, such as gold or oil, currency or other property that is itself not a security.

In addition, in seeking returns that are

Risk [Heading] rr_RiskHeading

Risk Narrative [Text Block]

rr RiskNarrativeTextBlock

expected to have reduced correlation to the stock and bond markets, the Fund may also invest in real estate investment ("REITs"), trusts limited master partnerships ("MLPs"), business development companies ("BDCs") and index-related commodity securities. Ιn selecting these specific strategy investments, the Adviser evaluates experience, manager trading liquidity, assets in the investment vehicle, and tracking error when compared to the relevant benchmark. The Adviser employs a topdown analysis of broad economic and financial indicators and trends to establish position weightings within the Fund's portfolio. The Adviser may sell a security if (i) its price reaches Adviser's assessment of its fair value; (ii) the Adviser deems it no longer aligns with the Fund's objective; (iii) the Adviser believes another security provides a superior investment alternative.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his her or investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risk factors affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

ALLOCATION RISK -- The Fund will allocate its investments between various asset classes,

including derivatives. These investments are based upon judgments made by the Adviser, which may not accurately predict changes in the market. As a result, the Fund could miss attractive investment opportunities underweighting markets that subsequently experience significant returns and could lose value by overweighting markets that subsequently experience significant declines.

INVESTMENTS INVESTMENT COMPANIES AND OTHER POOLED VEHICLES -- To the extent the Fund invests in other investment companies, such as exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), closed-end funds and other mutual funds, the Fund will be subject to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of the securities held by such other investment companies. Such risks are described below. As a shareholder of another investment company, the Fund relies on that investment company to achieve its investment objective. If the investment company fails to achieve its objective, the value of the Fund's investment could decline, which could adversely affect the Fund's performance. By investing in another investment company, Fund shareholders indirectly bear the Fund's proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the other investment company, in addition to the fees and expenses that Fund shareholders directly bear in connection with the Fund's own operations. The Fund may invest in ETFs that

are not registered or regulated under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"). These instruments typically hold commodities, such as gold or oil, currency or other property that is itself not a security. The Fund does not intend to invest in other investment companies unless the Adviser believes that the potential benefits of the investment justify the payment of any additional fees or expenses. Federal securities laws impose limitations on the ability to in other Fund's invest investment companies.

Because closed-end funds and ETFs are listed on national stock exchanges and are traded like stocks listed on an exchange, shares their potentially may trade at a discount or premium. Investments in closed-end funds and ETFs are also subject to brokerage and other trading costs, which could result in greater expenses to the Fund. In addition, because the value of closed-end funds and ETF shares depends on the demand in the market, the Adviser may not be able to liquidate the Fund's holdings at the most optimal time, which could adversely affect Fund performance.

INVESTMENTS IN ETNS -An exchange-traded note
("ETN") is a debt
security of an issuer
that is listed and
traded on U.S. stock
exchanges or otherwise
traded in the over-thecounter market. Similar
to other debt
securities, ETNs tend
to have a maturity date
and are backed only by
the credit of the

ETNs issuer. are designed to provide investors access to the returns of various market benchmarks, such as a securities index, currency or investment strategy, less fees and expenses. The value of an ETN may be influenced by time to maturity, level of supply and demand for the ETN, volatility and lack of liquidity in the underlying market, changes in the applicable interest rates, and changes in the issuer's credit rating and economic, legal, political or geographic events that affect the referenced market. It is expected that the issuer's credit rating will be investment grade at the time of investment, however, the credit rating may be revised or withdrawn at any time and there is no assurance that a credit rating will remain in effect for any given time period. If a rating agency lowers the issuer's credit rating, the value of the ETN will decline and a lower credit rating reflects a greater risk that the issuer will default on its obligation. When the Fund invests in ETNs, it will bear its proportionate share of any fees and expenses associated with in investment securities. Such fees reduce the amount of return on investment at maturity or upon redemption. There may be restrictions on the Fund's right to redeem its investment in an ETN, which are meant to be held until maturity. There are no periodic interest payments for ETNs, and principal is not protected. As is the case with ETFs, an investor could lose

some of or the entire amount invested in ETNs. The Fund's decision to sell its ETN holdings may be limited by the availability of a secondary market.

EQUITY RISK -- The Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. factors These contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

INTEREST RATE RISK - The value of a debt
security is affected by
changes in interest
rates. Rising interest
rates tend to cause the
prices of debt
securities (especially
those with longer
maturities) and the
Fund's share price to
fall.

The concept of duration is useful in assessing the sensitivity of a fixed income fund to interest rate movements, which are usually the main source of risk for most fixedincome funds. Duration measures price volatility by estimating the change in price of a debt security for a 1% change in its yield. For example, a duration of five years means the price of a debt

security will change about 5% for every 1% change in its yield. Thus, the higher duration, the more volatile the security.

Debt securities have a stated maturity date when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the bond. Some debt securities, known as callable bonds, may repay the principal earlier than the stated maturity date. Debt securities are most likely to be called when interest rates are falling because the issuer can refinance at a lower rate.

CREDIT RISK - The credit rating or financial condition of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer defaults or becomes unable to honor its financial obligations, the security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of an investment-grade security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal.

DERIVATIVES RISK -Derivatives are often
more volatile than
other investments and
may magnify the Fund's
gains or losses. There
are various factors
that affect the Fund's
ability to achieve its
investment objective
with derivatives.

Successful use of a derivative depends upon the degree to which prices of the underlying assets correlate with price movements in the derivatives the Fund buys or sells. The Fund could be negatively affected if the change in market value of its securities fails to perfectly correlate with the values of the derivatives purchased or sold.

The lack of a liquid secondary market for a derivative may prevent the Fund from closing its derivative positions and could adversely impact its ability to achieve its investment objective or to realize profits or limit losses.

Because derivative instruments may be purchased by the Fund for a fraction of the market value of the investments underlying such instruments, a relatively small price ${\tt movement} \qquad {\tt in} \qquad {\tt the}$ underlying investment may result in an immediate and substantial gain or loss to the Fund. Derivatives are often more volatile than other investments and the Fund may lose more in a derivative than it originally invested in it.

Additionally, derivative instruments, particularly market access products, are subject to counterparty risk, meaning that the party that issues the derivative may experience a credit significant event and may be unwilling or unable to make timely settlement payments or otherwise honor its obligations.

The Fund may purchase or sell options, which involve the payment or receipt of a premium by the investor and the corresponding right or obligation, as the case may be, to either purchase or sell the underlying security for a specific price at a certain time or during a certain period. In particular, the Fund may engage in option collars. An option collar involves the purchase of a put option on a security owned by the Fund while writing a call option on the same security. The put option leg of the collar enables the Fund to sell the instrument underlying the option at a fixed price (i.e., the strike price), thereby hedging against a decline in the market value of the underlying security. The call option leg of the collar obligates the Fund to deliver the underlying security at a higher strike price than the strike price of the put option leg. Although the Fund receives a premium for writing the call option contract, the Fund's upside potential is limited if security's market price exceeds the call option's strike price. Therefore, an option provides collar protection from extreme downward price movement, but limits the asset's upward price movement at the call option strike price.

Purchasing options involves the risk that the underlying instrument will not change price in the manner expected, so that the investor loses its premium. Selling options involves potentially greater risk because the

investor is exposed to the extent of the actual price movement in the underlying security rather than only the premium payment received (which could result in a potentially unlimited loss). Over-the-counter options also involve counterparty solvency risk.

LEVERAGING RISK -- The Fund may invest in ETPs designed to provide investment results that match a positive or negative multiple of the performance of an underlying index ("Enhanced ETPs"). To the extent the Fund invests in such Enhanced ETPs that achieve leveraged exposure to their underlying indexes through the use of derivative instruments, the Fund will indirectly be subject to leveraging risk. The more an Enhanced ETP invests in derivative instruments that give rise to leverage, the more this leverage will magnify any losses on those investments. Leverage will cause the value of an Enhanced ETP's shares to be more volatile than if the Enhanced ETP did not use leverage. This is because leverage tends to exaggerate the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of an Enhanced ETP's portfolio securities or other investments. An Enhanced ETP will engage in transactions and purchase instruments that give rise to forms of leverage. Such transactions and instruments may include, among others, the use of reverse repurchase agreements and other borrowings, the investment of collateral from loans

portfolio securities, the use of when issued, delayeddelivery or forward commitment transactions or short sales. The use of leverage may also cause an Enhanced ETP to liquidate portfolio positions when it would not be advantageous to do so in order to satisfy its obligations or to meet segregation requirements. Certain types of leveraging transactions could theoretically subject to unlimited losses in cases where an Enhanced ETP, for any reason, is unable to close out the transaction. Ιn addition, to the extent an Enhanced ETP borrows money, interest costs on such borrowed money may not be recovered by any appreciation of the securities purchased with the borrowed funds and could exceed the Enhanced ETP's investment income, resulting in greater losses. The value of an Enhanced ETP's shares will tend to increase or decrease more than the value of any increase or decrease in its underlying index due to the fact that the Enhanced ETP's investment strategies involve consistently applied leverage.

SMAT.T.-AND MTD-CAPITALIZATION COMPANY RISK -- Small- and midcapitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. Ιn particular, these small- and mid-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may

depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, small- and mid-cap stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over-the-counter or listed on an exchange.

REIT RISK -- REITs are pooled investment vehicles that own, and usually operate, income-producing real estate. REITs are susceptible to the risks associated with direct ownership of real estate, such as: declines in property values; increases in property taxes, operating expenses, rising interest rates or competition overbuilding; zoning changes; and losses from casualty or condemnation. REITs typically incur fees that are separate from those of the Fund. Accordingly, the Fund's investments in REITs will result in the layering of expenses, such that shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the REITs' operating expenses, in addition to paying Fund expenses.

MLP RISK -- MLPs are limited partnerships in which the ownership units are publicly traded. MLP units are registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") and are freely traded on a securities exchange or in the over-the-counter market. MLPs often own several properties or businesses (or own interests) that are related to oil and gas industries or other natural resources, but they also may finance other projects. To the

extent that an MLP's interests are all in a particular industry, the MLP will be negatively impacted by economic events adversely impacting that industry. The risks of investing in a MLP are generally those involved in investing in a partnership as opposed to corporation. For example, state law governing partnerships is often less restrictive than state governing corporations. Accordingly, there may be fewer protections afforded to investors in a MLP than investors in a corporation; for example, investors in MLPs may have limited voting rights or be liable under certain circumstances amounts greater than the amount of their investment. In addition, MLPs may be subject to state taxation in certain jurisdictions which will have the effect of reducing the amount of income paid by the MLP

FOREIGN COMPANY RISK -- Investing in foreign companies, whether through investments made in foreign markets or made through the purchase of American Depository Receipts ("ADRs"), which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent an ownership in a foreign security, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. In addition, investments in foreign companies are generally

to its investors.

denominated in foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value of the Fund's investments. These currency movements may occur separately from, and in response to, events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. While ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

EMERGING MARKET SECURITIES RISK --Investments in emerging markets securities are considered speculative and subject to heightened risks in addition to the general risks of investing in non-U.S. securities. Unlike more established markets, emerging markets may have governments that are less stable, markets that are less liquid and economies that are less developed. In addition, emerging markets securities may be subject to smaller market capitalization of securities markets, which may suffer periods of relative illiquidity; significant price volatility; restrictions on foreign investment; possible restrictions on repatriation of investment income and capital. Furthermore, foreign investors may be required to register the proceeds of sales, and future economic or

political crises could lead to price controls, forced mergers, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, seizure, nationalization or creation of government monopolies.

FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK -- Because non-U.S. securities are usually denominated in currencies other than the dollar, the value of the Fund's portfolio may be influenced by currency exchange rates and exchange control regulations. currencies of emerging market countries may experience significant declines against the U.S. dollar, and devaluation may occur subsequent investments in these currencies by the Fund. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had, and may continue to have, negative effects on the and economies securities markets of certain emerging market countries.

INVERSE CORRELATION RISK -- To the extent the Fund invests in Enhanced ETPs that seek to provide investment results that match a negative multiple of the performance of an underlying index, the Fund will indirectly be subject to the risk that the performance of such Enhanced ETP will fall as the performance of that Enhanced ETP's benchmark rises -- a result that is the from opposite traditional mutual funds.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and

Risk Lose Money
[Text]

rr_RiskLoseMoney

Risk Not Insured
Depository Institution

Text rr_RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution

Bar Chart and

Performance Table rr BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading

[Heading]

Performance Narrative

[Text Block]

rr_PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock

Performance One Year or Less [Text]

rr PerformanceOneYearOrLess

CLASS A SHARE |
FROST
DIVERSIFIED
STRATEGIES FUND |
CLASS A SHARES
[RiskReturnAbstract] rr RiskReturnAbstract

that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money.

A Fund share is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any government agency.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The Fund commenced operations on January 7, 2011 and therefore does not have performance history for a full calendar year. Once the Fund has completed a full calendar year of operations, a bar chart and table will be included that will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the variability of the Fund's return based on net assets and comparing the Fund's performance to a broad measure of market performance.

The Fund commenced operations on January 7, 2011 and therefore does not have performance history for a full calendar year.

Maximum Sales			
Charge (Load)	M · Gl Gl I lo D l o om · D ·	2.250/	
<u>Imposed on Purchases</u> (as a percentage of	rr_MaximumSalesChargeImposedOnPurchasesOverOfferingPrice	3.25%	
offering price)			
Maximum Deferred			
Sales Charge (Load)			F13
(as a percentage of ne	rr_MaximumDeferredSalesChargeOverOfferingPrice	none	[1]
asset value)	-		
Maximum Sales			
Charge (Load)			
Imposed on Reinveste			
Dividends and other	$rr_Maximum Sales Charge On Reinvested Dividends And Distributions Over Other Charge Charge Control of the Con$	er none	
Distributions (as a			
percentage of offering price)			
Redemption Fee (as a			
percentage of amount			
redeemed if	rr_RedemptionFeeOverRedemption	(2.00%)	
applicable)			
Management Fees	rr_ManagementFeesOverAssets	0.80%	
Distribution (12b-1)	rr DistributionAndService12b1FeesOverAssets	0.25%	
<u>Fees</u>	_		
Other Expenses	rr_OtherExpensesOverAssets	0.79%	
Acquired Fund Fees	rr AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesOverAssets	0.16%	
and Expenses	_ 1		
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	rr_ExpensesOverAssets	2.00%	[2]
Expense Example,			
with Redemption, 1	rr_ExpenseExampleYear01	521	
Year	II_EXPENSEEXample reary	321	
Expense Example,			
with Redemption, 3	rr_ExpenseExampleYear03	932	
Years			
Expense Example,			
with Redemption, 5	rr_ExpenseExampleYear05	1,368	
<u>Years</u>			
Expense Example,			
with Redemption, 10	rr_ExpenseExampleYear10	2,577	
Years			
CLASS A SHARE FROST NATURAL			
RESOURCES FUND			
	t]rr RiskReturnAbstract		
Risk/Return [Heading	* =	FROST NATURAL RESOURCES	5
	II_Kiskketuilineadilig	FUND	
Objective [Heading]	rr_ObjectiveHeading	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE	
Objective, Primary		The Frost Natural	_
[Text Block]		Resources Fund (the	
	rr_ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock	"Fund") seeks long-term capital growth with a	
		secondary goal of	
		current income.	
Expense [Heading]	г и г	FUND FEES AND EXPENSES	
Expense [Heading]	rr_ExpenseHeading		

Expense Narrative [Text Block]

rr ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock

Shareholder Fees
Caption [Text]

rr ShareholderFeesCaption

Operating Expenses
Caption [Text]

 $rr_Operating Expenses Caption$

Portfolio Turnover [Heading] Portfolio Turnover [Text Block]

rr PortfolioTurnoverHeading

rr PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Class A Shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$500,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of the prospectus, and in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information.

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

Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and 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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the period from the commencement of the Fund's operations (September 27, 2011) through the end of its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 49% of the average value of its portfolio.

Portfolio Turnover, Rate Expense Breakpoint

Discounts [Text]

rr PortfolioTurnoverRate

rr_ExpenseBreakpointDiscounts

Expense Breakpoint,
Minimum Investment
Required [Amount]
Expenses Not
Correlated to Ratio
Due to Acquired Fund
Fees [Text]

<u>Minimum Investment</u> rr_ExpenseBreakpointMinimumInvestmentRequiredAmount

 $rr_ExpensesNotCorrelatedToRatioDueToAcquiredFundFees$

Expense Example
[Heading]
Expense Example
Narrative [Text Block]

rr ExpenseExampleHeading

rr ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

Strategy [Heading]

rr StrategyHeading

49 00%

You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$50,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of the prospectus.

500,000

The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Strategy Narrative [Text Block]

rr_StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

In seeking to achieve its objectives, the Fund, under normal circumstances, invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in securities of companies in natural resources industries. Companies in natural resources industries include: (i) companies that Frost Investment Advisors, LLC (the "Adviser"), the Fund's adviser, considers to be engaged, either directly or indirectly, in the exploration, discovery, development, production, marketing or distribution of natural resources; the development proprietary technologies for the production or efficient utilization of natural resources; or the provision of related supplies or services; and (ii) to the extent not included in the foregoing, those industries that comprise the S&P North American Natural Resources Index. Within natural resources industries, the Adviser anticipates that the Fund will generally invest a significant portion of its assets in the energy sector. Examples of natural resources include:

ENERGY -- such as companies engaged in the exploration and production of energy sources, as well as companies involved with energy equipment and services, drillers, refiners, storage transportation, utilities, coal.

ALTERNATIVE ENERGY - such as solar,

nuclear, wind and fuel cell companies.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS
-- such as chemical,
building material,
cement, aggregate,
associated
machinery and
transport
companies.

FOREST PRODUCTS -o such as timber and
paper companies.

BASE METALS -- such as companies engaged in the exploration, mining, processing, fabrication, marketing or distribution of copper, iron ore, nickel, steel, aluminum, rare earth minerals and molybdenum.

SPECIALTY METALS - such as companies
engaged in the
exploration,
mining, processing,
ofabrication,
marketing or
distribution of
titanium-based
alloys and
zirconium.

PRECIOUS METALS -such as companies
engaged in the
exploration,
mining, processing,
ofabrication,
marketing or
distribution of
gold, silver,
diamonds and
platinum.

AGRICULTURAL
PRODUCTS -- such as companies engaged in producing, processing and distributing seeds,

The Fund generally invests in equity securities of domestic and foreign, including emerging market, natural resources companies. The equity securities in which the Fund may invest include common stocks, preferred stocks, American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs"), convertible securities, warrants and rights, and master limited partnerships ("MLPs"). In addition, the Fund may also invest in exchange-traded funds, exchange-traded notes and other exchangetraded products to gain exposure to certain segments of the natural resources market. The Fund may invest in securities of issuers with any market capitalization.

The Adviser combines fundamental analysis and quantitative screening to select securities for the Fund's portfolio. In particular, the Adviser focuses on companies with desirable growth and value attributes. These attributes will include but not be exclusive to the following: attractive debt adjusted production growth per share; prospects for above average growth in earnings or cash flow per share; an ability to generate high returns on invested capital throughout an investment cycle; asset quality greater than efficient peers; capital allocation; management strength; favorable relative price/earnings, price/ book and price/cash

Strategy Portfolio Concentration [Text]

rr_StrategyPortfolioConcentration

Risk [Heading]

rr RiskHeading

Risk Narrative [Text Block]

rr_RiskNarrativeTextBlock

ratios; flow and trading at a discount to intrinsic value. In addition, the Adviser considers availability of specific natural resources and the relative value of those resources given changing supply/demand dynamics in the market. The Adviser may sell a security when the security reaches a specified value or the Adviser's original investment rationale is no longer considered valid.

under normal circumstances, invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in securities of companies in natural resources industries.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risk factors affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

EQUITY RISK -- The Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The

prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

CONCENTRATION RISK --Due to the Fund's concentration in securities of companies in the natural resources industries, events that affect the natural resources industries will have a greater effect on the Fund than they would on a fund that is more widely diversified among a number of unrelated industries. Such factors include warehousing and delivery constraints, changes in supply and demand dynamics, a potential lack of fungibility, weather, monetary and currency exchange processes, domestic and foreign political and economic events and policies, disease, technological developments, and changes in interest rates. In addition, certain natural resources sub-sectors are subject to greater governmental regulation than are other industries; therefore, changes in tax and other government regulations may be more likely to adversely affect the Fund.

INVESTMENTS TN INVESTMENT COMPANIES AND OTHER POOLED VEHICLES -- To the extent the Fund invests in other investment companies, such as exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), closed-end funds and other mutual funds, the Fund will be subject to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of the

securities held by such other investment companies. Such risks are described below. As shareholder of another investment company, the Fund that relies on investment company to achieve its investment objective. If the investment company fails to achieve its objective, the value of the Fund's investment could decline, which could adversely affect the Fund's performance. By investing in another investment company, Fund shareholders indirectly bear the Fund's proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the other investment company, in addition to the fees and expenses that Fund shareholders directly bear in connection with the Fund's operations. The Fund does not intend to invest in other investment companies unless the Adviser believes that the potential benefits of the investment justify the payment of any additional fees or Federal expenses. securities laws impose limitations on the Fund's ability to invest in other investment companies.

Because closed-end funds and ETFs are listed on national stock exchanges and are traded like stocks listed on an exchange, their shares potentially may trade at a discount or premium. Investments in closed-end funds and ETFs are also subject to brokerage and other trading costs, which could result in greater expenses to the Fund. In addition, because the value of closed-end funds and ETF shares depends on the demand

in the market, the Adviser may not be able to liquidate the Fund's holdings at the most optimal time, which could adversely affect Fund performance.

INVESTMENTS IN ETNS --An exchange-traded note ("ETN") is a debt security of an issuer that is listed and traded on U.S. stock exchanges or otherwise traded in the over-thecounter market. Similar to other debt securities, ETNs tend to have a maturity date and are backed only by the credit of the issuer. ETNs are designed to provide investors access to the returns of various market benchmarks, such as a securities index, currency or investment strategy, less fees and expenses. The value of an ETN may be influenced by time to maturity, level of supply and demand for the ETN, volatility and lack of liquidity in the underlying market, changes in the applicable interest rates, and changes in the issuer's credit rating and economic, legal, political or geographic events that affect the referenced market. It is expected that the issuer's credit rating will be investment grade at the time of investment, however, the credit rating may be revised or withdrawn at any time and there is no assurance that a credit rating will remain in effect for any given time period. If a rating agency lowers the issuer's credit rating, the value of the ETN will decline and a lower credit rating reflects a greater risk that the issuer will default on its obligation. When

the Fund invests in ETNs, it will bear its proportionate share of any fees and expenses associated with investment in such securities. Such fees reduce the amount of return on investment at maturity or upon redemption. There may be restrictions on the Fund's right to redeem its investment in an ETN, which are meant to be held until maturity. There are no periodic interest payments for ETNs, and principal is not protected. As is the case with ETFs, an investor could lose some of or the entire amount invested in The Fund's ETNs. decision to sell its ETN holdings may be limited by the availability of a secondary market.

FOREIGN COMPANY RISK -- Investing in foreign companies, whether through investments made in foreign markets or made through the purchase of American Depository Receipts ("ADRs"), which are on U.S. traded exchanges and represent an ownership in a foreign security, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. In addition, investments in foreign companies generally in a are denominated foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value of the Fund's investments. These currency movements may

occur separately from, and in response to, events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. While ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

EMERGING MARKET SECURITIES RISK --Investments in emerging markets securities are considered speculative and subject to heightened risks in addition to the general risks of investing in non-U.S. securities. Unlike more established markets, emerging markets may have governments that are less stable, markets that are less liquid and economies that are less developed. In addition, emerging markets securities may be subject to smaller market capitalization of securities markets, which may suffer periods of relative illiquidity; significant price volatility; restrictions on foreign investment; and possible restrictions on repatriation of investment income and capital. Furthermore, foreign investors may be required to register the proceeds of sales, and future economic or political crises could lead to price controls, forced mergers, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, seizure, nationalization creation of government monopolies.

FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK -- Because non-U.S. securities are usually denominated currencies other than the dollar, the value of the Fund's portfolio may be influenced by currency exchange rates and exchange control regulations. currencies of emerging market countries may experience significant declines against the U.S. dollar, and devaluation may occur subsequent to investments in these currencies by the Fund. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had, and may continue to have, negative effects on the economies and securities markets of certain emerging market countries.

SMALL-AND MID-CAPITALIZATION COMPANY RISK -- Small- and midcapitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. particular, these small- and mid-sized companies may pose risks, additional including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, small- and mid-cap stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over-the-counter or listed on an exchange.

MLP RISK -- MLPs are limited partnerships in which the ownership units are publicly traded. MLP units are

registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") and are freely traded on a securities exchange or in the over-the-counter market. MLPs often own several properties or businesses (or own interests) that are related to oil and gas industries or other natural resources, but they also may finance other projects. To the extent that an MLP's interests are all in a particular industry, the MLP will be negatively impacted by economic events adversely impacting that industry. The risks of investing in a MLP are generally those involved in investing in a partnership as opposed to а corporation. For example, state law governing partnerships is often less restrictive than state governing law corporations. Accordingly, there may be fewer protections afforded to investors in a MLP than investors in a corporation; for example, investors in MLPs may have limited voting rights or be liable under certain circumstances for amounts greater than the amount of their investment. In addition, MLPs may be subject to state taxation in certain jurisdictions which will have the effect of reducing the amount of income paid by the MLP

COMMODITY RISK -Exposure to the
commodities markets,
through a company or an
ETF, may subject the
Fund to greater
volatility than
investments in
traditional securities.
Commodities are subject
to substantial price

to its investors.

Risk Lose Money
[Text]

rr RiskLoseMoney

Risk Not Insured
Depository Institution
[Text]

rr_RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution

Bar Chart and

Performance Table

[Heading]

Performance Narrative

[Text Block]

rr_BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading

rr PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock

<u>Performance</u> Information Illustrates

 $rr\ \ Performance Information Illustrates Variability Of Returns$

fluctuations over short periods of time and may be affected by unpredictable economic, political and environmental events.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money.

A Fund share is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any government agency.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The Fund commenced operations on September 27, 2011 and therefore does not have performance history for a full calendar year. Once the Fund has completed a full calendar year of operations, a bar chart and table will be included that will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the variability of the Fund's return based on net. assets and comparing the Fund's performance to a broad measure of market performance.

Bar chart and table will be included that

Variability of Returns [Text] CLASS A SHARE FROST NATURAL RESOURCES FUND CLASS A SHARES		will provide some indication of the risk of investing in the Fund by showing the variability of the Fund's return based on the assets and comparing the Fund's performance to a broad measure of market performance.	s e e e n d s
	rr_RiskReturnAbstract		
Maximum Sales Charge (Load)	rr_MaximumSalesChargeImposedOnPurchasesOverOfferingPrice	3.25%	
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of net asset value) Maximum Sales	rr_MaximumDeferredSalesChargeOverOfferingPrice	none	[1]
Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinveste Dividends and other Distributions (as a percentage of offering	$rr_Maximum Sales Charge On Reinvested Dividends And Distributions Over Other Charge Control of the Control of$	er none	
price) Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed if applicable)	$rr_RedemptionFeeOverRedemption$	none	
Management Fees	rr_ManagementFeesOverAssets	0.80%	
Distribution (12b-1)	rr_DistributionAndService12b1FeesOverAssets	0.25%	
<u>Fees</u> Other Expenses	rr OtherExpensesOverAssets	0.62%	
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	rr_AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesOverAssets	0.05%	
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	rr_ExpensesOverAssets	1.72%	[2]
Expense Example, with Redemption, 1 Year	rr_ExpenseExampleYear01	494	
Expense Example, with Redemption, 3 Years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear03	849	
Expense Example, with Redemption, 5 Years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear05	1,228	
Expense Example, with Redemption, 10 Years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear10	2,289	

CLASS A SHARE | FROST CINQUE LARGE CAP BUY-WRITE EQUITY **FUND**

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr RiskReturnAbstract

Risk/Return [Heading] rr_RiskReturnHeading

Objective [Heading] Objective, Primary [Text Block]

rr ObjectiveHeading

rr ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock

Expense [Heading] **Expense Narrative** [Text Block]

rr ExpenseHeading

rr ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock

Shareholder Fees Caption [Text]

rr ShareholderFeesCaption

Operating Expenses Caption [Text]

rr OperatingExpensesCaption

Portfolio Turnover [Heading] Portfolio Turnover [Text Block]

rr PortfolioTurnoverHeading

rr_PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock

FROST CINQUE LARGE CAP BUY-WRITE EQUITY FUND INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Cinque Large Cap Buy-Write Equity Fund (the "Fund") seeks long-term capital appreciation current income.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Class A Shares of the Fund. You may qualify charge for sales discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$500,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus.

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

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance.

Expense Breakpoint
Discounts [Text]

rr_ExpenseBreakpointDiscounts

Expense Breakpoint,
Minimum Investment
Required [Amount]

 $\underline{Minimum\ Investment} \quad rr_Expense Breakpoint Minimum Investment Required Amount$

Expense Example
[Heading]
Expense Example
Narrative [Text Block]

rr ExpenseExampleHeading

rr ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

Strategy [Heading]

rr_StrategyHeading

Strategy Narrative
[Text Block]

rr StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Class A Shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$500,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus.

500,000

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 on these assumptions your costs would be: PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of large-capitalization companies and exchange traded funds ("ETFs") designed to track the performance of large capitalization companies, and options

on securities of large capitalization companies. investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. The Fund primarily will invest in common stocks, but will also invest in ETFs and sell call options on an asset it owns, also known as a "buy-write" strategy. The Fund to a lesser extent will also buy call and put options on an asset, a market sector or an index. The Adviser expects approximately 5% of the Fund's assets will dedicated to its strategy, options although such allocation is subject to change based on market and other conditions. Cinque Partners ("Cinque"), the Fund's sub-adviser, generally considers largecapitalization companies to be those companies with market capitalizations of \$5 billion or greater. The Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in small and midcapitalization companies.

In constructing the Fund's portfolio, Cinque uses a systematic, proprietary process that combines individual stock selection and sector and index exposures into a portfolio that is then coupled with option hedging an strategy. Cinque selects stocks for the Fund using its Combo Rank Stock model, which analyses measures of value, growth, balance sheet analysis and overall profitability of a company. The output of this model is then ranked within each sector of the S&P Composite 1500 Index

on its ratings and establishes a target weight that is based on Cinque's thorough qualitative and quantitative assessment of that company's riskreward characteristics. Sector or index ETFs may also be selected to capture macroeconomic performance inputs through the economic cycle. Cinque periodically reviews the companies in its investment universe in order to re-evaluate whether or not the assumptions and tenets (price targets, balance quality, sheet trends, operating potential stock of the downside) original investment thesis still hold.

universe. Cinque then selects a stock based

Cinque also intends to utilize an option strategy that includes buy-writes, protective puts and long-call options in an attempt to improve portfolio downside protection and increase portfolio income. Cinque analyzes over 400 different options combinations, using S&P 500 Index options, to arrive at the position that, in Cinque's view, provides the best chance of capturing the excess return associated with the Fund's portfolio, reducing the downside risk associated with the market. Cinque also may sell call options to take advantage of what it perceives to be mispriced options premiums based on its view of market volatility.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of

Strategy Portfolio
Concentration [Text]

rr_StrategyPortfolioConcentration

Risk [Heading] rr_RiskHeading
Risk Narrative [Text
Block]

rr RiskNarrativeTextBlock

large-capitalization companies and exchange traded funds ("ETFs") designed to track the performance of large capitalization companies, and options on securities of large capitalization companies.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

INVESTMENTS IN ETFS -To the extent that the Fund invests in ETFs, the Fund will be subject substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of the securities comprising the index on which the ETF is based and the value of the Fund's investment fluctuate in response to the performance of the underlying index. ETFs typically incur fees that are separate from those of the Fund. Accordingly, the Fund's investments in ETFs will result in the layering of expenses such that shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the ETFs' operating expenses, in addition to paying Fund expenses. Because ETFs are listed on national stock exchanges and are traded like stocks listed on an exchange, their potentially may trade at a discount or premium. In addition, because the value of ETF shares depends on

the demand in the market, the Adviser may not be able to liquidate the Fund's holdings at the most optimal time, which could adversely affect Fund performance.

EQUITY RISK - The Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

DERIVATIVES RISK -Derivatives are often more volatile than other investments and may magnify the Fund's gains or losses. There are various factors that affect the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective with derivatives. Successful use of a derivative depends upon the degree to which prices of the underlying assets correlate with price movements in the derivatives the Fund buys or sells. The Fund could be negatively affected if the change in market value of its securities fails to correlate perfectly with the values of the derivatives purchased or sold.

The lack of a liquid secondary market for a

derivative may prevent the Fund from closing its derivative positions and could adversely impact its ability to achieve its investment objective or to realize profits or limit losses.

Because derivative instruments may be purchased by the Fund for a fraction of the market value of the investments underlying such instruments, a relatively small price movement in the underlying investment may result in an and immediate substantial gain or loss to the Fund. Derivatives are often more volatile than other investments and the Fund may lose more in a derivative than it originally invested in it.

Additionally, derivative instruments, particularly market access products, are subject to counterparty risk, meaning that the party that issues the derivative may experience a credit significant event and may be unwilling or unable to make timely settlement payments or otherwise honor its obligations.

The Fund may purchase or sell options, which involve the payment or receipt of a premium by the investor and the corresponding right or obligation, as the case may be, to either purchase or sell the underlying security for a specific price at a certain time or during a certain period. Purchasing options involves the risk that the underlying instrument will not change price in the manner expected, so that the investor loses

its premium. For instance, the Fund would ordinarily realize a gain if, during the option period, the value of the underlying securities decreased below the exercise price sufficiently to cover the premium and transaction costs. However, if the price of the underlying instrument does not fall enough to offset the cost of purchasing the option, a put buyer would lose the premium and related transaction costs. Selling options involves potentially greater risk because the investor is exposed to the extent of the actual price movement in the underlying security rather than only the premium payment received (which could result in a potentially unlimited loss). Over-the-counter options also involve counterparty solvency risk.

SMALL-CAP AND MID-CAP RISK - The smaller and medium capitalization companies in which the Fund invests may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, established companies. In particular, small medium and capitalization companies may have limited product lines, markets and financial resources and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, small and medium capitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. Small and medium capitalization stocks may be traded over-thecounter or listed on an exchange.

Risk Lose Money
[Text]

rr_RiskLoseMoney

Risk Not Insured
Depository Institution
[Text]

 $rr_RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution$

Bar Chart and
Performance Table
[Heading]

 $rr_BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading$

MANAGEMENT RISK - The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio manager in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

NEW FUND RISK - Because the Fund is new, investors in the Fund bear the risk that the Fund may not be successful in successful in implementing its investment strategy, may not employ a successful investment strategy, or may fail to attract sufficient assets under management to realize economies of scale, any of which could result in the Fund being liquidated at any time without shareholder approval and at a time that may not be favorable for all shareholders. Such liquidation could have negative tax consequences for shareholders and will cause shareholders to incur expenses of liquidation.

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money

A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The Fund is new, and Performance Narrative therefore has no [Text Block] performance history. Once the Fund has completed a full calendar year of operations, a bar chart and table will be included that will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund rr PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock by showing the variability of the Fund's return based on assets and comparing the Fund's performance to a broad measure of market performance. CLASS A SHARE | FROST CINQUE LARGE CAP BUY-WRITE EQUITY FUND | CLASS A **SHARES** [RiskReturnAbstract] rr_RiskReturnAbstract Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases rr MaximumSalesChargeImposedOnPurchasesOverOfferingPrice 3.25% (as a percentage of offering price) **Maximum Deferred** Sales Charge (Load) [1] rr MaximumDeferredSalesChargeOverOfferingPrice none (as a percentage of net asset value) **Maximum Sales** Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested $rr\ Maximum Sales Charge On Reinvested Dividends And Distributions Over Other none$ Dividends and other Distributions (as a percentage of offering price) Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount $rr_RedemptionFeeOverRedemption$ none redeemed if applicable) Management Fees 0.90% rr ManagementFeesOverAssets Distribution (12b-1) rr DistributionAndService12b1FeesOverAssets 0.25% Fees [8] Other Expenses 0.67% rr OtherExpensesOverAssets **Acquired Fund Fees** [9] rr AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesOverAssets 0.15% and Expenses Total Annual Fund 1.97% rr ExpensesOverAssets **Operating Expenses**

518

Expense Example, with Redemption, 1

Year

rr ExpenseExampleYear01

Expense Example,
with Redemption, 3
Years
CLASS A SHARE |
FROST CREDIT
FUND

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr_RiskReturnAbstract
Risk/Return [Heading] rr_RiskReturnHeading
Objective [Heading] rr_ObjectiveHeading
Objective, Primary
[Text Block]

rr_ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock

Expense [Heading]
Expense Narrative
[Text Block]

rr_ExpenseHeading

rr ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock

Shareholder Fees
Caption [Text]

rr ShareholderFeesCaption

Operating Expenses
Caption [Text]

rr OperatingExpensesCaption

Portfolio Turnover [Heading] Portfolio Turnover [Text Block]

rr PortfolioTurnoverHeading

rr PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock

FROST CREDIT FUND
INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Credit Fund (the "Fund") seeks to maximize total return, consisting of income and capital appreciation.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Class A Shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$1,000,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus.

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

Fund pays transaction costs 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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance.

Expense Breakpoint
Discounts [Text]

rr_ExpenseBreakpointDiscounts

Expense Breakpoint, Minimum Investmen Required [Amount]

<u>Minimum Investment</u> rr_ExpenseBreakpointMinimumInvestmentRequiredAmount

Required [Amount]
Expense Example
[Heading]
Expense Example

Narrative [Text Block]

rr ExpenseExampleHeading

rr ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

Strategy [Heading]

rr_StrategyHeading

Strategy Narrative
[Text Block]

rr StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Class A Shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$1,000,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus.

1,000,000

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 on these assumptions your costs would be: PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in fixed income securities of U.S. and foreign corporate issuers, which will include corporate bonds and mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities, and

structured notes with economic characteristics similar fixed income securities. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. The Fund will invest in callable bonds, as well as fixed income securities that pay a fixed or floating interest rate or interest that is payable in kind or payable at maturity. The Fund will invest in high yield fixed income securities, also referred to as "junk" bonds, which are generally rated below BBB- by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services or Fitch, Inc. or Baa3 by Moody's Investor Service at the time of purchase or are unrated but judged to be of comparable quality by Frost Investment Advisors, LLC, the investment Fund's (the adviser "Adviser"). securities in which the Fund invests will be denominated in U.S. dollars.

The Fund seeks to achieve its objective through a combination of active portfolio management, a focus on relative value sector opportunities, weightings and individual asset selection. In selecting assets for the Fund, the Adviser uses a topdown approach to analyze industry fundamentals and select individual securities based on its view of their relative value and interest rate characteristics. The Adviser also will consider its view of the yield curve and the potential individual securities to produce consistent income. The Adviser

Strategy Portfolio Concentration [Text]

 $rr_StrategyPortfolioConcentration$

Risk [Heading]
Risk Narrative [Text Block]

rr_RiskHeading

rr RiskNarrativeTextBlock

expects that more than half of the Fund's returns will be derived from credit risk, rather than interest rate risk. Generally, the greater the credit risk that a fixed income security presents, the higher the interest rate the issuer must pay in order to compensate investors for assuming such higher risk.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in fixed income securities of U.S. and foreign corporate issuers, which will include corporate bonds and mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

INTEREST RATE RISK - As with most funds that invest in debt securities, changes in interest rates are one of the most important factors that could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall.

The concept of duration is useful in assessing the sensitivity of a fixed income fund to interest rate movements, which are

usually the main source of risk for most fixedincome funds. Duration measures volatility estimating the change in price of a debt security for a 1% change in its yield. For example, a duration of three means the price of a debt security will change about 3% for every 1% change in its yield. Thus, the higher duration, the more volatile the security.

Debt securities have a stated maturity date when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the bond. Some debt securities, known as callable bonds, may repay the principal earlier than the stated maturity date. Debt securities are most likely to be called when interest rates are falling because the issuer can refinance at a lower rate.

Rising interest rates may also cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities later than anticipated, forcing the Fund to keep its money invested at lower rates. Falling interest rates, however, generally cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities earlier than expected, forcing the Fund to reinvest the money at a lower interest rate.

Mutual funds that in securities have no real maturity. Instead, they calculate their average weighted maturity. This number is an average of the effective or anticipated maturity of each debt security held by the mutual fund, with the maturity of

each security weighted by the percentage of its assets of the mutual fund it represents.

CREDIT RISK - The credit rating or financial condition of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer defaults or becomes unable to honor its financial obligations, the security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of an investment-grade security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal. For a Fund of this type, credit risk is an important contributing factor over time to the performance of t.he Fund.

High yield, or "junk," bonds are highly speculative securities that are usually issued by smaller less credit worthy and/or highly leveraged (indebted) companies. Compared with investment-grade bonds, high yield bonds carry a greater degree of risk and are less likely to make payments of interest and principal. Market developments and the financial and business conditions of the corporation issuing these securities influences their price and liquidity more than changes in interest rates, when compared to

investment-grade debt securities. Insufficient liquidity in the junk bond market may make it more difficult to dispose of junk bonds and may cause the Fund to experience sudden and substantial price declines. A lack of reliable, objective data or market quotations may make it more difficult to value junk bonds accurately.

ZERO COUPON, DEFERRED INTEREST AND PAY-IN-KIND BOND RISK - These bonds are issued at a discount from their face value because interest payments are typically postponed until maturity. Pay-inkind securities are securities that have interest payable by the delivery of additional securities. The market prices of these securities generally are more volatile than the market prices of interest-bearing securities and are likely to respond to a greater degree to changes in interest rates than interestbearing securities having similar maturities and credit quality.

DERIVATIVES RISK -Derivatives are often more volatile than other investments and may magnify the Fund's gains or losses. There are various factors that affect the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective with derivatives. Successful use of a derivative depends upon the degree to which prices of the underlying assets correlate with price movements in derivatives the Fund buys or sells. The Fund could be negatively affected if the change

in market value of its securities fails to correlate perfectly with the values of the it derivatives purchased or sold. For instance, the Fund ordinarily would realize a gain if, during the option period, the value of the underlying securities decreased below the exercise price sufficiently to cover the premium and transaction costs. However, if the price of the underlying instrument does not fall enough to offset the cost of purchasing the option, a put buyer would lose the premium and related transaction costs.

The lack of a liquid secondary market for a derivative may prevent the Fund from closing its derivative positions and could adversely impact its ability to achieve its investment objective or to realize profits or limit losses.

derivative Because instruments may be purchased by the Fund for a fraction of the market value of the investments underlying such instruments, a relatively small price movement in the underlying investment may result in an immediate substantial gain or loss to the Fund. Derivatives are often more volatile than other investments and the Fund may lose more in a derivative than it originally invested in it.

Additionally, derivative instruments, particularly market access products, are subject to counterparty risk, meaning that the party that issues the

derivative may experience a significant credit event and may be unwilling or unable to make timely settlement payments or otherwise honor its obligations.

STRUCTURED NOTE RISK -The Fund may invest in fixed income linked structured notes. Structured notes are typically privately negotiated transactions between two or more parties. The fees associated with a structured note may lead to increased tracking error. The Fund also bears the risk that the issuer of the structured note will default. The Fund bears the risk of loss of its principal investment and periodic payments expected to be received for duration of its investment. Ιn addition, a liquid market may not exist for the structured notes. The lack of a liquid market may make it difficult to sell the structured notes at an acceptable price or to accurately value them.

MARKET RISK - The risk that the value of securities owned by the Fund may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to factors affecting securities markets generally or particular industries.

ISSUER RISK - The risk that the value of a security may decline for a reason directly related to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's goods or services.

LEVERAGE RISK - The use of leverage can amplify the effects of market

volatility on the Fund's share price and may also cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it would not be advantageous to do so in order to satisfy its obligations.

LIQUIDITY RISK - The risk that certain securities may be difficult or impossible to sell at the time and the price that the Fund would like. The Fund may have to lower the price, sell other securities instead or forego an investment opportunity, any of which could have a negative effect on Fund management or performance.

AND

ASSET-BACKED

MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES RISK -Payment of principal and interest on assetbacked securities is dependent largely on the cash flows generated by the assets backing the securities, and asset-backed securities may not have the benefit of any security interest in the related assets, which raises the possibility that recoveries repossessed collateral may not be available to support payments on these securities. Asset-backed securities are also subject to the risk that underlying borrowers will be unable to meet their obligations. To lessen the effect of failures by obligors on underlying assets to make payments, the entity administering the pool of assets may agree to ensure the receipt of payments on the underlying pool occurs in a timely fashion ("liquidity protection"). In addition, asset-backed

securities may obtain insurance, such as guarantees, policies or letters of credit obtained by the issuer or sponsor from third parties, for some or all of the assets in the pool ("credit support"). Delinquency or loss more than that anticipated or failure of the credit support could adversely affect the return on an investment in such a security.

Mortgage-backed securities are affected by, among other things, interest rate changes and the possibility of prepayment of the underlying mortgage loans. Mortgage-backed securities are also subject to the risk that underlying borrowers will be unable to meet their obligations. In addition, a variety of economic, geographic, social and other factors, such as the sale of the underlying property, refinancing or foreclosure, can cause investors to the loans repay underlying a mortgagebacked security sooner than expected. If the prepayment rates increase, the Fund may have to reinvest its principal at a rate of interest that is lower than the rate on existing mortgagebacked securities.

PREPAYMENT AND EXTENSION RISK Prepayment extension risk is the risk that a loan, bond or other security might be called or otherwise converted, prepaid or redeemed before maturity. This risk is primarily associated with corporate-backed, mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities. Tf a

security is converted, prepaid or redeemed before maturity, particularly during a time of declining interest rates or spreads, the Fund may not be able to invest the proceeds in securities providing as high a level of income, resulting in a reduced yield to the Fund. Conversely, as interest rates rise or spreads widen, the likelihood prepayment decreases. The Fund may be unable to capitalize on securities with higher interest rates or wider spreads because the Fund's investments are locked in at a lower rate for a longer period of time.

MANAGEMENT RISK - The risk that t.he investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the adviser and the individual portfolio manager in connection with managing the Fund. There is no quarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

FOREIGN COMPANY RISK -Investing in foreign companies, whether through investments made in foreign markets or made through purchasing ADRs, which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent an ownership in a foreign security, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the

United States. Τn addition, investments in foreign companies are generally denominated in a foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value of the Fund's These investments. currency movements may occur separately from, and in response to, events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. While ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated investing directly in foreign securities.

NEW FUND RISK - Because the Fund is new, investors in the Fund bear the risk that the Fund may not be in successful implementing its investment strategy, may not employ a successful investment strategy, or may fail to attract sufficient assets under management to realize economies of scale, any of which could result in the Fund being liquidated at any time without shareholder approval and at a time that may not be favorable for all shareholders. Such liquidation could have negative consequences for shareholders and will cause shareholders to incur expenses liquidation.

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk

Risk Lose Money
[Text]

rr RiskLoseMoney

that his or her investment could lose

money.

Risk Not Insured **Depository Institution**

[Text]

rr RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution

A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS

NOT INSURED OR

GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT

AGENCY.

Bar Chart and

Performance Table

rr BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The Fund is new, and

[Heading] Performance Narrative

[Text Block]

therefore has no performance history. Once the Fund has completed a calendar year full of operations, a bar chart and table will be included that will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund showing variability of the Fund's return based on net assets and comparing the Fund's performance to a broad

measure of performance.

rr PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock

CLASS A SHARE | FROST CREDIT FUND | CLASS A

SHARES

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr_RiskReturnAbstract

Maximum Sales Charge (Load)

Imposed on Purchases rr MaximumSalesChargeImposedOnPurchasesOverOfferingPrice

2.25%

(as a percentage of offering price)

Maximum Deferred

Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of net

rr MaximumDeferredSalesChargeOverOfferingPrice

none

[1]

market

asset value) Maximum Sales

Charge (Load)

Imposed on Reinvested

Dividends and other

 $rr\ Maximum Sales Charge On Reinvested Dividends And Distributions Over Other none$

[1]

Distributions (as a percentage of offering

price)

Redemption Fee (as a

percentage of amount

redeemed if

rr RedemptionFeeOverRedemption

none

applicable)

Management Fees rr ManagementFeesOverAssets Distribution (12b-1)

rr DistributionAndService12b1FeesOverAssets

0.60% 0.25%

Fees

Other Expenses	rr_OtherExpensesOverAssets	0.78%	[8]
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	$rr_AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesOverAssets$	0.01%	[9]
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	rr_ExpensesOverAssets	1.64%	
Expense Example, with Redemption, 1 Year	rr_ExpenseExampleYear01	388	
Expense Example, with Redemption, 3 Years INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST GROWTH EQUITY FUND	rr_ExpenseExampleYear03	731	
[RiskReturnAbstract	tlr_RiskReturnAbstract		
Risk/Return [Heading]	rr_RiskReturnHeading	FROST GROWTH EQUI:	ΓY
Objective [Heading]	rr_ObjectiveHeading	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE	
Objective, Primary [Text Block]	rr_ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock	The Frost Growth Equit Fund (the "Fund") seel to achieve long-ter	ks
Expense [Heading] Expense Narrative	rr_ExpenseHeading	capital appreciation. FUND FEES AND EXPENSES The table belo	OW
[Text Block]	rr_ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock	describes the fees an expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold institutional Class Shares of the Fund.	ay ld
Operating Expenses Caption [Text]	rr_OperatingExpensesCaption	ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUOF YOUR INVESTMENT)	AT A
<u>Portfolio Turnover</u> [Heading]	rr_PortfolioTurnoverHeading	PORTFOLIO TURNOVER	
Portfolio Turnover [Text Block]		The Fund pay transaction costs, such as commissions, when shows and self securities (or "turn over" its portfolio A higher portfolio turnover rate maindicate higher transaction costs as	ch it ls ns). io ay er

rr_PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock

rr_PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock

rr_PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock

rr_PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock

rr_PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock

rr_PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock

rr_PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock

taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance.

During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 46% of the average value of its portfolio. Portfolio Turnover,
Rate
Expenses Not
Correlated to Ratio
Due to Acquired Fund
Fees [Text]
rr_PortfolioTurnoverRate

rr ExpensesNotCorrelatedToRatioDueToAcquiredFundFees

Expense Example
[Heading]
Expense Example
Narrative [Text Block]

rr ExpenseExampleHeading

rr_ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

Strategy [Heading]

rr StrategyHeading

Strategy Narrative
[Text Block]

rr StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

46.00%

The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

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 on these assumptions your costs would be: PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. The Fund intends to invest in companies that Frost Investment Advisors, LLC (the "Adviser") believes will have growing revenues and earnings. The Fund will generally invest in equity securities of domestic companies, but may also invest in equity

securities of foreign companies and American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"). The Adviser performs in-depth analyses of company fundamentals and industry dynamics to identify companies displaying strong earnings and revenue growth relative to the overall market or relative to their peer group, improving returns on equity and a sustainable competitive advantage.

The Adviser focuses on a number of factors to assess the growth potential of individual companies, such as:

- Historical and expected organic revenue growth rates;
- Historical and
 o expected earnings
 growth rates;
- Signs of of accelerating growth potential;
- Positive earnings
 revisions;
- o Earnings momentum;
- Improving margin and
 o return on equity
 trends; and
- o Positive price momentum.

When an attractive growth opportunity is identified, the Adviser seeks to independently develop an intrinsic valuation for the stock. The Adviser believes that the value of a company is determined discounting the company's future cash flows or earnings. Valuation factors considered identifying securities for the Fund's portfolio include:

- o Price/earnings ratio;
- o Price/sales ratio;
- o Price/earnings to growth ratio;

Enterprise value/
earnings before
o interest, taxes,
depreciation and
amortization;

- o Enterprise value/
 sales;
- o Price/cash flow;
- Balance sheet o strength; and
- Returns on equity o and returns on invested capital.

The Adviser also seeks to understand a firm's competitive position and the industry dynamics in which the firm operates. The Adviser assesses industry growth potential, market share opportunities, cyclicality and pricing power. Further analysis focuses on corporate governance and management's ability to create value for shareholders.

The Adviser augments its independent fundamental research process quantitative screens and models. The models are derived from proprietary research or securities industry research studies and score companies based upon a number of fundamental factors. The Adviser uses quantitative analysis to provide an additional layer of objectivity, discipline and consistency to its equity research process. This quantitative analysis complements the analyses fundamental that the Adviser conducts on companies during its stock selection process.

Strategy Portfolio
Concentration [Text]

rr_StrategyPortfolioConcentration

Risk [Heading]
Risk Narrative [Text Block]

rr RiskHeading

rr RiskNarrativeTextBlock

The Fund seeks to buy and hold securities for the long term and seeks keep portfolio turnover to a minimum. However, the Adviser may sell a security if its price exceeds the Adviser's assessment of its fair value or in response to a negative company event, a change in management, poor relative price performance, achieved fair valuation, or a deterioration in a company's business prospects, performance or financial strength. Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities.

PRINCIPAL RISKS As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

EQUITY RISK -- Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by companies may suffer a decline in response.

These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

SMAT.T.-AND MTD-CAPITALIZATION COMPANY RISK -- The small- and mid-capitalization companies in which the Fund may invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, these small- and mid-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, small- and mid-capitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over the counter or listed on an exchange.

FOREIGN COMPANY RISK -- Investing in foreign companies, whether through investments made in foreign markets or made through the purchase of ADRs, which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent an ownership in a foreign security, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. In addition, investments in foreign companies generally nated in a are denominated foreign currency. As a result, changes in the of value those

currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value of the Fund's investments. These currency movements may occur separately from, and in response to, events that do not otherwise affect value of the security in the issuer's home country. While ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

GROWTH STYLE RISK-- The price of equity securities rises and falls in response to many factors, including the historical and prospective earnings of the issuer of the stock, the value of its assets, general conditions, economic interest rates, investor perceptions, and market liquidity. The Fund may invest in securities of companies that the Adviser believes have superior prospects for robust and sustainable growth of revenues and earnings. These may be companies with new, limited or cyclical product lines, markets or financial resources, and the management of such companies may be dependent upon one or a few key people. The stocks of such companies can therefore be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements than stocks of larger, more established companies or the stock market in general.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the

Risk Lose Money
[Text]

rr_RiskLoseMoney

Risk Not Insured
Depository Institution

[Text] rr RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution

Bar Chart and
Performance Table
[Heading]
Performance Narrative

[Text Block]

rr PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock

rr BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading

investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect investment t.he techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved. As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose monev. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

AGENCY.

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The Fund commenced operations after succeeding the to assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008 and has been adjusted to reflect expenses for Institutional Class

Performance Information Illustrates Variability of Returns [Text]

rr PerformanceInformationIllustratesVariabilityOfReturns

Performance

Availability Phone rr_PerformanceAvailabilityPhone

[Text]

Performance

Availability Website rr PerformanceAvailabilityWebSiteAddress

Address [Text]

<u>Performance Past Does</u> Not Indicate Future

[Text]

 $rr_PerformancePastDoesNotIndicateFuture$

Shares of the Fund. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is May 31, 2002 ("Performance Start Date").

Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST.

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

1-877-71-FROST

www.frostbank.com

Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future.

Bar Chart Closing [Text Block]

WORST BEST QUARTER QUARTER 15.46% (20.78)% (12/ (06/30/2009)31/ 2008)

rr BarChartClosingTextBlock

The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Institutional Class Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 14.18%.

Highest Quarterly rr HighestQuarterlyReturnLabel Return, Label

BEST OUARTER

Jun. 30, 2009

Highest Quarterly rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturnDate Return, Date

15.46%

Highest Quarterly rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturn Return **Lowest Quarterly**

WORST QUARTER

rr LowestQuarterlyReturnLabel Return, Label **Lowest Quarterly** rr BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturnDate

Dec. 31, 2008

Return, Date **Lowest Quarterly** rr BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturn

(20.78%)

Performance Table Heading

rr PerformanceTableHeading

RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011 After-tax returns are calculated using the

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL

Performance Table **Uses Highest Federal** Rate

Return

historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. returns will depend on

rr PerformanceTableUsesHighestFederalRate

Actual after-tax an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown.

Performance Table One Class of after Tax Shown [Text]

 $rr\ Performance Table One Class Of After Tax Shown$

After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or

Performance Table **Explanation after Tax Higher**

> individual retirement accounts.

rr PerformanceTableExplanationAfterTaxHigher

Performance Table **Narrative**

This table compares the Fund's Institutional Class Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Russell 1000 Growth Index. After-tax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the

rr PerformanceTableNarrativeTextBlock

Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through taxdeferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

0.80%

0.16%

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | FROST GROWTH EQUITY FUND | INSTITUTIONAL **CLASS SHARES**

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr RiskReturnAbstract

Maximum Sales

Charge (Load)

Imposed on Purchases rr MaximumSalesChargeImposedOnPurchasesOverOfferingPrice

(as a percentage of offering price)

Maximum Deferred

(as a percentage of net r_MaximumDeferredSalesChargeOverOfferingPrice

asset value)

Maximum Sales

Charge (Load)

Imposed on Reinvested

Dividends and other rr MaximumSalesChargeOnReinvestedDividendsAndDistributionsOverOther 0.01%

Distributions (as a

percentage of offering price)

Redemption Fee (as a

percentage of amount (0.97%)rr RedemptionFeeOverRedemption

redeemed if applicable)

Management Fees rr ManagementFeesOverAssets 0.80% Other Expenses rr OtherExpensesOverAssets 0.16%

Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses

rr AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesOverAssets 0.01%

Total Annual Fund [2] 0.97% rr ExpensesOverAssets **Operating Expenses** Expense Example, with Redemption, 1 99 rr ExpenseExampleYear01 Year Expense Example, with Redemption, 3 309 rr ExpenseExampleYear03 Years Expense Example, with Redemption, 5 rr ExpenseExampleYear05 536 Years Expense Example, with Redemption, 10 rr ExpenseExampleYear10 1,190 Years Annual Return 2003 rr AnnualReturn2003 24.56% Annual Return 2004 rr AnnualReturn2004 8.07% Annual Return 2005 rr AnnualReturn2005 4.16% 9.90% Annual Return 2006 rr AnnualReturn2006 Annual Return 2007 12.18% rr AnnualReturn2007 Annual Return 2008 rr AnnualReturn2008 (37.41%)Annual Return 2009 rr AnnualReturn2009 30.14% Annual Return 2010 rr AnnualReturn2010 15.42% Annual Return 2011 rr AnnualReturn2011 (0.25%)FUND RETURN BEFORE Label rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel TAXES 1 Year rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (0.25%)1.02% 5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 **Since Inception** rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception 2.86% **Inception Date** rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate May 31, 2002 **INSTITUTIONAL** CLASS SHARE | FROST GROWTH EQUITY FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES | After Taxes On Distributions [RiskReturnAbstract] rr RiskReturnAbstract FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES Label rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel ON DISTRIBUTIONS 1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (0.27%)5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 none **Since Inception** rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception none **Inception Date** rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate May 31, 2002 **INSTITUTIONAL** CLASS SHARE | FROST GROWTH EQUITY FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES | After Taxes On Distributions And Sales

FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES Label ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel SALE OF FUND SHARES 1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (0.13%)5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 none **Since Inception** rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception none **Inception Date** rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate May 31, 2002 INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST GROWTH **EQUITY FUND** | INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES | RUSSELL 1000 **GROWTH INDEX** (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES) [RiskReturnAbstract] rr RiskReturnAbstract RUSSELL 1000 GROWTH Label INDEX (REFLECTS NO rr_AverageAnnualReturnLabel DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES) 1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 2.64% 5 Years 2.50% rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 4.18% **Since Inception** rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception **Inception Date** rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate May 31, 2002 INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | FROST DIVIDEND VALUE EQUITY **FUND** [RiskReturnAbstract] rr RiskReturnAbstract Risk/Return [Heading] FROST DIVIDEND VALUE rr RiskReturnHeading EOUITY FUND INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE Objective [Heading] rr_ObjectiveHeading Frost Dividend Objective, Primary Value Equity Fund (the [Text Block] "Fund") seeks long-term rr ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock capital appreciation and current income. Expense [Heading] FUND FEES AND EXPENSES rr ExpenseHeading The table below **Expense Narrative** describes the fees and [Text Block] expenses that you may rr_ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock pay if you buy and hold Institutional Class Shares of the Fund. ANNUAL FUND OPERATING **Operating Expenses** EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT Caption [Text] rr_OperatingExpensesCaption YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT) Portfolio Turnover rr PortfolioTurnoverHeading PORTFOLIO TURNOVER [Heading] Portfolio Turnover Fund pays transaction costs, such [Text Block] rr PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock as commissions, when it and buys sells

Portfolio Turnover,

Rate

rr_PortfolioTurnoverRate

Expenses Not
Correlated to Ratio
Due to Acquired Fund

Fees [Text]

 $rr_Expenses Not Correlated To Ratio Due To Acquired Fund Fees$

Expense Example

[Heading]

rr ExpenseExampleHeading

Expense Example
Narrative [Text Block]

rr ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

Strategy [Heading]

rr StrategyHeading

Strategy Narrative

[Text Block]

rr StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 90% of the average value of its portfolio.

90.00%

The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

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 on these assumptions your costs would be: PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of

its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of companies that pay, or are expected to pay, dividends. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. The Fund will generally invest in equity securities of domestic companies, but may also invest in equity securities of foreign companies and American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"). The Adviser expects that the Fund's investments in foreign companies will normally represent less than 30% of the Fund's assets.

The Adviser seeks to identify and invest in companies that have attractive valuations and a dividend that has the potential to grow as fast as inflation and whose yield is greater than the market or its sector or industry average. The Adviser considers dividends to be a significant component of total long-term equity returns and focuses on the sustainability and growth of dividends with attractive yields. To access the sustainability of a firm's dividend, the Adviser analyzes a dividend firm's history, position industry competitive and the dynamics in which the firm operates.

The Adviser employs both quantitative and qualitative analyses to select companies that have capital appreciation and dividend growth potential, with a focus on the following stock characteristics:

Strategy Portfolio Concentration [Text]

rr_StrategyPortfolioConcentration

Risk [Heading]
Risk Narrative [Text Block]

rr_RiskHeading

rr RiskNarrativeTextBlock

Attractive
ovaluation based on
intrinsic, absolute
and relative value;

Dividend yields greater than the market or their sector or industry;

History of growing dividends with the o likelihood of sustainable growth of dividends;

Attractive business models that generate the necessary cash flow to cover and sustain the dividend and its growth; and

Sound balance sheets.

The Adviser seeks to manage the Fund in a tax-efficient manner although portfolio turnover rates can vary, depending upon market conditions. The Adviser has disciplines in place that serve as sell signals, such as if the price of the security exceeds the Adviser's assessment of its fair value or in response to dividend yield declining below the Adviser's yield objective, a negative company event, a change in management, poor relative price performance, or a or a deterioration in a company's business prospects, performance or financial strength. Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net

assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk

that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

EQUITY RISK -- Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

SMALL-AND MID-CAPITALIZATION COMPANY RISK -- The small- and mid-capitalization companies in which the Fund may invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, these small- and mid-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, small- and mid-capitalization

stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over the counter or listed on an exchange.

FOREIGN COMPANY RISK -- Investing in foreign whether companies, through investments made in foreign markets or made through the purchase of ADRs, which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent an ownership in a foreign security, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. In addition, investments in foreign companies generally are denominated in a foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value of the Fund's investments. These currency movements may occur separately from, and in response to, events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. While ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

INVESTMENT STYLE RISK - The Fund pursues a
"value style" of
investing. Value
investing focuses on

Risk Lose Money [Text]

rr RiskLoseMoney

Risk Not Insured **Depository Institution**

[Text] rr RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution

Bar Chart and

Performance Table rr BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading

[Heading]

Performance Narrative

[Text Block]

rr PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock

companies with stocks that appear undervalued in light of factors such as the company's earnings, book value, revenues or cash flow. If the Adviser's assessment of a company's value or prospects for exceeding earnings expectations or market conditions is wrong, the Fund could suffer losses or produce poor performance relative to other funds. In addition, "value stocks" can continue to be undervalued by the market for long periods of time.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no quarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved. As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money.

A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual

Performance
Information Illustrates
Variability of Returns
[Text]

rr PerformanceInformationIllustratesVariabilityOfReturns

total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The Fund commenced operations after succeeding to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008 and has been adjusted to reflect expenses for Institutional Class Shares of the Fund. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can calculated applying the relevant performance standards is May 31, 2002 ("Performance Start Date").

Of course, the Fund's past performance and after (before taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's www.frostbank.comor by calling 1-877-71-FROST. The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's

those of a broad measure of market performance. Performance **Availability Phone** 1-877-71-FROST rr PerformanceAvailabilityPhone [Text] Performance Availability Website rr PerformanceAvailabilityWebSiteAddress www.frostbank.com Address [Text] Performance Past Does Of course, the Fund's past performance Not Indicate Future (before and after [Text] rr PerformancePastDoesNotIndicateFuture taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. WORST **Bar Chart Closing** BEST QUARTER OUARTER [Text Block] 19.14% (16.80)% (12/(06/30/2009) 31/ 2008) rr_BarChartClosingTextBlock The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance Institutional Class Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 6.92%. **Highest Quarterly BEST QUARTER** rr HighestQuarterlyReturnLabel Return, Label **Highest Quarterly** rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturnDate Jun. 30, 2009 Return, Date **Highest Quarterly** rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturn 19.14% Return **Lowest Quarterly WORST QUARTER** rr LowestQuarterlyReturnLabel Return, Label Lowest Quarterly rr BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturnDate Dec. 31, 2008 Return, Date **Lowest Quarterly** rr BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturn (16.80%)Return AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL Performance Table rr PerformanceTableHeading RETURNS FOR PERIODS Heading ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011 **Index No Deduction** REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION for Fees, Expenses, rr IndexNoDeductionForFeesExpensesTaxes FOR FEES, EXPENSES OR Taxes [Text] After-tax returns are Performance Table calculated using the Uses Highest Federal historical highest

performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average

total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with

individual

federal marginal income tax rates and do not

rr PerformanceTableUsesHighestFederalRate

Rate

reflect the impact of state and local taxes.

Performance Table Not

Relevant to Tax rr_PerformanceTableNotRelevantToTaxDeferred

Deferred

Performance Table
One Class of after Tax

Shown [Text] rr PerformanceTableOneClassOfAfterTaxShown

Performance Table
Explanation after Tax
Higher

rr PerformanceTableExplanationAfterTaxHigher

Performance Table
Narrative

rr PerformanceTableNarrativeTextBlock

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | FROST DIVIDEND VALUE EQUITY FUND | Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown.

After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

This table compares the Fund's Institutional Class Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Russell 1000 Value Index. After-tax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through taxdeferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES [RiskReturnAbstract] rr RiskReturnAbstract 0.80% Management Fees rr ManagementFeesOverAssets Other Expenses rr OtherExpensesOverAssets 0.16% Acquired Fund Fees rr AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesOverAssets 0.01% and Expenses **Total Annual Fund** [2] 0.97% rr ExpensesOverAssets **Operating Expenses** Expense Example, with Redemption, 1 99 rr ExpenseExampleYear01 Year Expense Example, with Redemption, 3 309 rr ExpenseExampleYear03 Years Expense Example, with Redemption, 5 536 rr ExpenseExampleYear05 Years Expense Example, with Redemption, 10 rr ExpenseExampleYear10 1,190 **Years** Annual Return 2003 21.37% rr AnnualReturn2003 Annual Return 2004 rr AnnualReturn2004 14.28% Annual Return 2005 rr AnnualReturn2005 9.13% Annual Return 2006 rr AnnualReturn2006 21.77% Annual Return 2007 9.61% rr AnnualReturn2007 Annual Return 2008 rr AnnualReturn2008 (28.25%)Annual Return 2009 rr AnnualReturn2009 25.12% Annual Return 2010 12.45% rr AnnualReturn2010 Annual Return 2011 rr AnnualReturn2011 (2.45%)FUND RETURN BEFORE Label rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel TAXES 1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (2.45%)5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 1.54% **Since Inception** rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception 5 18% May 31, 2002 **Inception Date** rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | FROST DIVIDEND VALUE EQUITY FUND | INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES | After Taxes On Distributions [RiskReturnAbstract] rr RiskReturnAbstract Label FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel ON DISTRIBUTIONS 1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (2.75%)5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05

rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception

rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate

Since Inception

Inception Date INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | FROST DIVIDEND none

none

May 31, 2002

VALUE EQUITY

FUND |

INSTITUTIONAL

CLASS SHARES |

After Taxes On

Distributions And

Sales

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr_RiskReturnAbstract

Label

rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND

SALE OF FUND SHARES

1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05

Since Inception rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception

Inception Date $rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate$

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST DIVIDEND VALUE EQUITY

FUND |

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES | **RUSSELL 1000** VALUE INDEX (REFLECTS NO **DEDUCTION FOR** FEES, EXPENSES,

OR TAXES)

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr RiskReturnAbstract

Label

rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel

1 Year rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01 5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 Since Inception rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception **Inception Date** rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | FROST STRATEGIC **BALANCED FUND**

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr RiskReturnAbstract

Risk/Return [Heading] rr RiskReturnHeading

Objective [Heading]

Objective, Primary

[Text Block] rr ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock

Expense [Heading] **Expense Narrative**

[Text Block]

rr ExpenseHeading

rr ObjectiveHeading

rr ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock

FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES

(1.17%)none none

May 31, 2002

RUSSELL 1000 VALUE INDEX (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES,

EXPENSES, OR TAXES) 0.39%

May 31, 2002

(2.64%)

3.96%

FROST STRATEGIC

BALANCED FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Strategic Balanced Fund (the "Fund") seeks long-term capital appreciation and current income.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES The table below

describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Institutional Class Shares of the Fund.

Copyright © 2013 www.secdatabase.com. All Rights Reserved Please Consider the Environment Before Printing This Document Operating Expenses
Caption [Text]

rr OperatingExpensesCaption

Portfolio Turnover [Heading] Portfolio Turnover [Text Block]

rr PortfolioTurnoverHeading

rr PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock

Portfolio Turnover, Rate

rr PortfolioTurnoverRate

Expenses Not
Correlated to Ratio
Due to Acquired Fund
Fees [Text]

rr ExpensesNotCorrelatedToRatioDueToAcquiredFundFees

Expense Example
[Heading]
Expense Example
Narrative [Text Block]

rr ExpenseExampleHeading

rr ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 18% of the average value of its portfolio.

18.00%

The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

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

Strategy [Heading]

rr_StrategyHeading

Strategy Narrative
[Text Block]

rr_StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

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

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal circumstances, the Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing in a diversified portfolio of global fixed income and equity securities. The overarching principle of Frost Investment Advisors, LLC (the "Adviser") is to structure the Fund to be well diversified across many asset classes and securities. In selecting securities for the Fund, the Adviser uses the following strategies:

- Strategic asset
 allocation;
- Tactical asset allocation;
- o Security selection;
- Bond asset class allocation;
- $\begin{array}{ll} \text{o} & \text{Foreign} & \text{currency} \\ \text{exposure;} & \text{and} \end{array}$
- o Derivatives.

Between 40% to 80% of the Fund's assets may be invested in domestic and international equity securities, including emerging markets securities. The balance of the Fund's portfolio will be invested in fixed income asset classes and cash. Additionally, up to 40% of the Fund's assets may be invested in noncore equity classes/
styles such as real estate, infrastructure or commodities, and hedged equity, which may also be internationally diversified. The Adviser may alter these

allocation asset guidelines according to its outlook for each asset class. As an alternative to directly investing in securities in these asset classes, the Fund may also invest in other investment companies, including mutual funds, closed-end funds and exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), to gain exposure to equity and fixed-income markets. The degree to which the Fund invests in other investment companies for these purposes will vary, and at times may significant, be depending on factors such as overall Fund asset levels and the Adviser's views on the most efficient method for achieving diversified exposure to a particular asset class consistent with the Fund's investment objective. The Fund may also invest in derivatives to manage risk, increase or decrease exposure to an asset class, and/or to enhance total return. The Fund is reallocated at least annually to manage asset class drift and improve the risk-reward profile of the Fund.

The Fund's asset class selection is based on the Adviser's outlook for the reward and risks presented by each asset class. These assumptions are used in a model-driven framework to make allocation decisions. The principal strategy offers diversification and breadth by providing access to a broad array of sources of returns through exposure to a broad selection of partially correlated asset classes. The Adviser directs the Fund's asset market allocation toward opportunities

Strategy Portfolio Concentration [Text]

rr_StrategyPortfolioConcentration

Risk [Heading]
Risk Narrative [Text Block]

rr_RiskHeading

rr_RiskNarrativeTextBlock

that are identified to be greater and away from those that are smaller.

The Adviser has discretion to add or remove asset classes from the Fund based on its analysis of valuation, opportunity and risk, provided the Fund's asset allocation guidelines are met.

Between 40% to 80% of the Fund's assets may be invested in domestic and international equity securities, including emerging markets equity securities.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk his that or investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

EQUITY RISK -- Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. factors These contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

DERIVATIVES RISKS --Derivatives may involve risks different from, and possibly greater than, those of traditional investments. The Fund may use derivatives (such as futures, options, and swaps) to attempt to achieve its investment objective and offset certain investment risks, while at the same time maintaining liquidity. These positions may be established for hedging or non-hedging Risks purposes. associated with the use of derivatives include the following risks associated with hedging and leveraging activities:

The success of a hedging strategy may depend on an ability to predict movements in the prices of o individual securities, fluctuations in markets, and movements in interest rates.

The Fund may experience losses over certain ranges in the market that exceed losses experienced by a fund that does not use derivatives.

There may be an imperfect or no correlation between the changes in o market value of the securities held by the Fund and the prices of derivatives.

There may not be a liquid secondary market for derivatives.

Trading
restrictions or
o limitations may be
imposed by an
exchange.

Government
o regulations may
restrict trading
derivatives.

The other party to an agreement (e.g., options or expense swaps) may default; however, in certain circumstances, such counterparty risk may be reduced by having an organization with very good credit act as intermediary. Because options premiums paid or received by the Fund are small in relation to the market value of the investments underlying the options, buying and selling put and call options can be more speculative than investing directly in securities.

REAL ESTATE RISK -- The Fund may invest in funds, ETFs or companies that invest in real estate. Real estate risk is the risk that real estate will underperform the market as a whole. The general performance of the real estate industry has historically been cyclical and particularly sensitive to economic downturns. Real estate can be affected by changes in real estate values and rental income, changes in interest rates, changing demographics and regional economic cycles.

REIT RISK -- Real
Estate Investment
Trusts ("REITs") are
pooled investment
vehicles that own, and

usually operate, income-producing real estate. REITs are susceptible to the risks associated with direct ownership of real estate, such as: declines in property values; increases in property taxes, operating expenses, rising interest rates competition overbuilding; zoning changes; and losses from casualty or condemnation. REITs typically incur fees that are separate from those of the Fund. Accordingly, the Fund's investments in REITs will result in the layering of expenses, such that shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the REITs' operating expenses, in addition to paying Fund expenses.

AND SMALL-MTD-CAPITALIZATION COMPANY RISK -- The small- and mid-capitalization companies in which the Fund may invest may be more vulnerable adverse business or economic events than larger, established companies. In particular, these small- and mid-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, small- and mid-capitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over the counter or listed on an exchange.

ALLOCATION RISK -- The Fund will allocate its investments between

various asset classes, including derivatives. These investments are based upon judgments made by the Adviser, which may not accurately predict changes in the market. As a result, the Fund could miss attractive investment opportunities underweighting markets that subsequently experience significant returns and could lose value by overweighting markets that subsequently experience significant declines.

FOREIGN COMPANY RISK -- Investing in foreign companies, whether through investments made in foreign markets or made through the purchase of American Depository Receipts ("ADRs"), which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent an ownership in a foreign security, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. In addition, investments in foreign companies generally are denominated in a foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect(positively or negatively) the value Fund's of the investments. These currency movements may occur separately from, and in response to, events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. While ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign

securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

EMERGING SECURITIES RISK --Investments in emerging markets securities are considered speculative and subject to heightened risks in addition to the general risks of investing in non-U.S. securities. Unlike more established markets, emerging markets may have governments that are less stable, markets that are less liquid and economies that are less developed. In addition, emerging markets securities may be subject to smaller market capitalization of securities markets, which may suffer periods of relative illiquidity; significant price volatility; restrictions on foreign investment; and possible restrictions on repatriation of investment income and capital. Furthermore, foreign investors may be required to register the proceeds of sales, and future economic or political crises could lead to price controls, forced mergers, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, seizure, nationalization creation of government monopolies.

FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK
-- Because non-U.S.
securities are usually
denominated in
currencies other than
the dollar, the value
of the Fund's portfolio
may be influenced by
currency exchange rates
and exchange control
regulations. The

currencies of emerging market countries may experience significant declines against the U.S. dollar, and devaluation may occur subsequent investments in these currencies by the Fund. Inflation and rapid fluctuations inflation rates have had, and may continue to have, negative effects on the economies and securities markets of certain emerging market countries.

INTEREST RATE RISK - As with most funds that invest in securities, changes in interest rates are one of the most important factors that could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall.

The concept of duration is useful in assessing the sensitivity of a fixed income fund to interest rate movements, which are usually the main source of risk for most fixedincome funds. Duration measures price volatility estimating the change in price of a debt security for a 1%change in its yield. For example, a duration of five years means the price of a debt security will change about 5% for every 1% change in its yield. Thus, the higher duration, the more volatile the security.

Debt securities have a stated maturity date when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the bond. Some debt securities, known as callable

bonds, may repay the principal earlier than the stated maturity date. Debt securities are most likely to be called when interest rates are falling because the issuer can refinance at a lower rate.

Rising interest rates may also cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities later than anticipated, forcing the Fund to keep its money invested at lower rates. Falling interest rates, however, generally cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities earlier than expected, forcing the Fund to reinvest the money at a lower interest rate.

Mutual funds invest in debt securities have no real maturity. Instead, they calculate their weighted average maturity. This number average is an average of the effective anticipated maturity of each debt security held by the mutual fund, with the maturity of each security weighted by the percentage of its assets of the mutual fund it represents.

CREDIT RISK - The credit rating or
financial condition of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer defaults or becomes unable to honor its financial obligations, the security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of

an investment-grade security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal.

Although the Fund's government U.S. securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. Obligations issued by some U.S. government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, while others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the government sponsored agency's own resources. As a result, investments in securities issued by government sponsored agencies that are not backed by the U.S. Treasury are subject to higher credit risk than those that are.

High yield, or "junk," bonds are highly speculative securities that are usually issued by smaller less credit worthy and/or highly leveraged (indebted) companies. Compared with investment-grade bonds, high yield bonds carry a greater degree of risk and are less likely to make payments of interest and principal. Market developments and the financial and business conditions of the corporation issuing these securities influences their price and liquidity more than changes in interest rates, when compared to investment-grade debt securities. Insufficient liquidity

in the junk bond market may make it more difficult to dispose of junk bonds and may cause the Fund to experience sudden and substantial price declines. A lack of reliable, objective data or market quotations may make it more difficult to value junk bonds accurately.

INVESTMENTS INVESTMENT COMPANIES AND ETFS -- ETFs are pooled investment vehicles, such as registered investment companies and grantor trusts, whose shares are listed and traded on U.S. stock exchanges or otherwise traded in the over-the-counter market. To the extent the Fund invests in other investment. companies, such as ETFs closed-end funds and other mutual funds, the Fund will be subject to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of the securities held by such other investment companies. As a shareholder of another investment company, the Fund relies on that investment company to achieve its investment objective. If the investment company fails to achieve its objective, the value of the Fund's investment could decline, which could adversely affect the Fund's performance. By investing in another investment company, Fund shareholders indirectly bear the Fund's proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the other investment company, in addition to the fees and expenses that Fund shareholders directly bear in connection with the Fund's operations. The Fund does not intend to in invest other

investment companies unless the Adviser believes that the potential benefits of the investment justify the payment of any additional fees or expenses. Federal securities laws impose limitations on the Fund's ability to invest in other investment companies.

closed-end Because funds and ETFs are listed on national stock exchanges and are traded like stocks listed on an exchange, their shares potentially may trade at a discount or premium. Investments in closed-end funds and ETFs are also subject to brokerage and other trading costs, which could result in greater expenses to the Fund. In addition, because the value of closed-end funds and ETF shares depends on the demand in the market, the Adviser may not be able to liquidate the Fund's holdings at the most optimal time, which could adversely affect Fund performance.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her

Risk Lose Money
[Text]

rr RiskLoseMoney

Risk Not Insured
Depository Institution
[Text]

rr_RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution

Bar Chart and
Performance Table rr_BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading
[Heading]
Performance Narrative
[Text Block]

rr PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock

investment could lose money.

A FUND SHARE IS NOT A
BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS
NOT INSURED OR
GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC,
OR ANY GOVERNMENT
AGENCY.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

Fund commenced The after operations succeeding to the assets and operations of a common fund that was managed by Frost Bank (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to June 30, 2008 and has been adjusted to reflect expenses for Institutional Class Shares of the Fund. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is July 31, 2006 ("Performance Start Date").

Performance **Information Illustrates** Variability of Returns [Text]

rr PerformanceInformationIllustratesVariabilityOfReturns

Performance

Availability Phone rr_PerformanceAvailabilityPhone

[Text]

Performance

Availability Website rr PerformanceAvailabilityWebSiteAddress

Address [Text]

Performance Past Does Not Indicate Future

[Text] $rr_PerformancePastDoesNotIndicateFuture$

Bar Chart Closing [Text Block]

rr BarChartClosingTextBlock

Highest Quarterly Return, Label **Highest Quarterly** Return, Date **Highest Quarterly**

rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturnDate

rr_HighestQuarterlyReturnLabel

rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturn Return

Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.comor by calling 1-877-71-FROST. The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

1-877-71-FROST

www.frostbank.com

Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future.

BEST QUARTER WORST QUARTER 13.29% (11.43)% (12/(06/30/2009)31/ 2008)

The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Institutional Class performance Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 10.53%.

BEST OUARTER

Jun. 30, 2009

13.29%

Lowest Quarterly rr LowestQuarterlyReturnLabel Return, Label **Lowest Quarterly** rr BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturnDate Return, Date **Lowest Quarterly** rr BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturn Return Performance Table rr PerformanceTableHeading Heading Index No Deduction for Fees, Expenses, rr IndexNoDeductionForFeesExpensesTaxes Taxes [Text] Performance Table Uses Highest Federal Rate

Performance Table
One Class of after Tax
Shown [Text] rr_PerformanceTableOneClassOfAfterTaxShown

Performance Table Explanation after Tax Higher

 $rr_Performance Table Explanation After Tax Higher$

rr PerformanceTableUsesHighestFederalRate

<u>Performance Table</u> <u>Narrative</u>

rr PerformanceTableNarrativeTextBlock

WORST QUARTER

Dec. 31, 2008

(11.43%)

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011 REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES OR TAXES

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown.

After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

This table compares the Fund's Institutional Class Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to appropriate broad-based indices. After-tax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may

			shares through tax- deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST STRATEGIC BALANCED FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES			
[RiskReturnAbstract] rr_RiskReturnAbstract			
Management Fees	rr_ManagementFeesOverAssets		0.70%
Other Expenses	rr_OtherExpensesOverAssets		1.07%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	$rr_AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesOverAssets$		0.29%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	rr_ExpensesOverAssets		2.06% [2]
Expense Example, with Redemption, 1 Year	rr_ExpenseExampleYear01		209
Expense Example, with Redemption, 3 Years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear03		646
Expense Example, with Redemption, 5 Years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear05		1,108
Expense Example, with Redemption, 10 Years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear10		2,390
Annual Return 2007	rr_AnnualReturn2007		7.54%
Annual Return 2008	rr_AnnualReturn2008		(24.78%)
Annual Return 2009	rr_AnnualReturn2009		25.43%
Annual Return 2010	rr_AnnualReturn2010		10.67%
Annual Return 2011	rr_AnnualReturn2011		(1.72%)
<u>Label</u>	rr_AverageAnnualReturnLabel		FUND RETURN BEFORE TAXES
1 Year	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01		(1.72%)
5 Years	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05		1.99%
Since Inception	rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception		3.32%
Inception Date	rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate		Jul. 31, 2006
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST STRATEGIC BALANCED FUND			
INSTITUTIONAL			
CLASS SHARES			
After Taxes On			
Distributions			

differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not

relevant to investors who hold their Fund

FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES

ON DISTRIBUTIONS

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr_RiskReturnAbstract

 $rr_Average Annual Return Label$

Label

1 Year (2.02%)rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 1.54% Since Inception rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception none **Inception Date** rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate Jul. 31, 2006

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | FROST STRATEGIC BALANCED FUND | **INSTITUTIONAL** CLASS SHARES |

After Taxes On Distributions And

Sales

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr_RiskReturnAbstract

Label

Label

ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel SALE OF FUND SHARES

FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES

S&P 500 INDEX (REFLECTS

NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES,

MSCI ALL COUNTRY WORLD

EXPENSES OR TAXES)

1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (0.71%)5 Years 1.50% rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 **Since Inception** rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception none

rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate **Inception Date** Jul. 31, 2006

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | FROST STRATEGIC BALANCED FUND | INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES | S&P 500 INDEX (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr_RiskReturnAbstract

rr_AverageAnnualReturnLabel

1 Year rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01 2.11% 5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 (0.25%)

Since Inception rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception 1.89% **Inception Date** rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate Jul. 31, 2006

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | FROST STRATEGIC BALANCED FUND | **INSTITUTIONAL** CLASS SHARES | MSCI ALL

COUNTRY WORLD

EX-US INDEX (REFLECTS NO **DEDUCTION FOR** FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr_RiskReturnAbstract

Label rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel

EX-US INDEX (REFLECTS

NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

1 Yearrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01(13.71%)5 Yearsrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05(2.92%)Since Inceptionrr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception(0.27%)Inception Daterr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDateJul. 31, 2006

INSTITUTIONAL
CLASS SHARE |
FROST STRATEGIC
BALANCED FUND |
INSTITUTIONAL
CLASS SHARES |
BARCLAYS US
AGGREGATE INDEX
(REFLECTS NO
DEDUCTION FOR
FEES, EXPENSES,
OR TAXES)

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr_RiskReturnAbstract

Label

BARCLAYS US AGGREGATE
INDEX (REFLECTS NO

rr_AverageAnnualReturnLabel DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

1 Yearrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear017.84%5 Yearsrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear056.50%Since Inceptionrr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception6.70%Inception Daterr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDateJul. 31, 2006

INSTITUTIONAL
CLASS SHARE |
FROST STRATEGIC
BALANCED FUND |
INSTITUTIONAL
CLASS SHARES | 48/
12/40 BLENDED
INDEX RETURN
(REFLECTS NO
DEDUCTION FOR

FEES, EXPENSES,

OR TAXES)

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr RiskReturnAbstract

rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel

Label 48/12/40 BLENDED INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO

DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

1 Yearrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear012.66%5 Yearsrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear052.59%Since Inceptionrr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception4.01%Inception Daterr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDateJul. 31, 2006

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | FROST KEMPNER MULTI-CAP DEEP VALUE EQUITY FUND

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr RiskReturnAbstract

Risk/Return [Heading] rr_RiskReturnHeading

Objective [Heading] Objective, Primary [Text Block]

rr ObjectiveHeading

rr ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock

Expense [Heading] **Expense Narrative** [Text Block]

rr ExpenseHeading

rr ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock

Operating Expenses Caption [Text]

rr OperatingExpensesCaption

Portfolio Turnover [Heading] Portfolio Turnover [Text Block]

rr PortfolioTurnoverHeading

rr_PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock

Portfolio Turnover, Rate

rr PortfolioTurnoverRate

Expenses Not Correlated to Ratio Due to Acquired Fund Fees [Text]

rr ExpensesNotCorrelatedToRatioDueToAcquiredFundFees

FROST KEMPNER MULTI-CAP DEEP VALUE EQUITY FUND INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Kempner Multi-Cap Deep Value Equity Fund (the "Fund") seeks to generate a total pretax return, including capital growth and dividends, greater than the rate of inflation over a three-to-five year period.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Institutional Class Shares of the Fund. ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

Fund 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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 24% of the average value of its portfolio.

24.00%

The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

Expense Example
[Heading]
Expense Example
Narrative [Text Block]

rr ExpenseExampleHeading

rr ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

Strategy [Heading]

rr StrategyHeading

Strategy Narrative
[Text Block]

rr_StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

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 maybe higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be: PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. The Fund invests primarily in common stocks, but may also invest in other types of equity securities, such as preferred stock, convertible securities, warrants, and real estate investment trusts ("REITs") or other similar publicly traded securities. The Fund may also purchase American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs").

In selecting securities for the Fund, the Fund's sub-adviser, Kempner Capital Management, Inc., ("KCM") utilizes a deep value style of investing in which it chooses securities that it believes are

currently undervalued in the market but have earnings potential or other factors that make them attractive. The securities purchased are frequently out of favor with or have been ignored by the investment community market and thus provide the opportunity to purchase at prices below significantly their true value. KCM analyzes securities on an individual, bottomup basis, to determine which securities can deliver capital appreciation and steady dividend earnings over the long-term. The Fund may invest in companies of all capitalizations.

KCM selects securities for the Fund's portfolio based on individual stocks rather than on industries or industry groups. KCM screens a universe of of 7,500 approximately find stocks to companies which meet most of its criteria for price-earnings ratio (15X), projected 12-month earnings, price/cash flow multiple, price/book multiple and price less than or equal to 20% above the 52-week low. A dividend yield is required. KCM considers it unrealistic for it to be able to purchase a stock at its bottom, and as a result, KCM purchases securities for the Fund's portfolio gradually, averaging down. KCM also considers unrealistic for it to be able to sell a stock at its highest price level, and as a result, KCM seeks to lock in reasonable returns when they are offered and generally sells gradually as an issue rises.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund

Risk [Heading] rr_RiskHeading
Risk Narrative [Text
Block]

rr RiskNarrativeTextBlock

invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

EQUITY RISK -- Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. factors These contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

SMATIT.-AND MTD-CAPITALIZATION COMPANY RISK -- The small- and mid-capitalization companies in which the Fund may invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, these small- and mid-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because

these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, small- and mid-capitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over the counter or listed on an exchange.

FOREIGN COMPANY RISK -- Investing in foreign companies, whether through investments made in foreign markets or made through the purchase of ADRs, which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent an ownership in a foreign security, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. Τn addition, investments in foreign companies are generally denominated in a foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value Fund's of the investments. These currency movements may occur separately from, and in response to, events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. While ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with

investing directly in foreign securities.

INVESTMENT STYLE RISK -- The Fund pursues a "value style" of investing. Value investing focuses on companies with stocks that appear undervalued in light of factors such as the company's earnings, book value, revenues or cash flow. If the Adviser's assessment of a company's value or prospects for exceeding earnings expectations or market conditions is wrong, the Fund could suffer losses or produce poor performance relative to other funds. In addition, "value stocks" can continue to be undervalued by the market for long periods of time.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results legislative, that regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

REIT RISK - REITs are pooled investment vehicles that own, and usually operate, incomeproducing real estate. REITs are susceptible to the risks associated with direct ownership of real estate, such as: declines in property values; increases in property taxes, operating expenses, rising interest rates or competition overbuilding; zoning

Risk Lose Money
[Text]

rr_RiskLoseMoney

Risk Not Insured
Depository Institution

Text r_RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution

Bar Chart and

<u>Performance Table</u> rr_BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading

[Heading]

<u>Performance Narrative</u>

[Text Block]

 $rr_PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock$

changes; and losses from casualty or condemnation. REITs typically incur fees that are separate from those of the Fund. Accordingly, the Fund's investments in REITs will result in the layering of expenses, such that shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the REITs' operating expenses, in addition to paying Fund expenses.

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money.

A FUND SHARE IS NOT A
BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS
NOT INSURED OR
GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC,
OR ANY GOVERNMENT
AGENCY.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The Fund commenced operations after succeeding to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank and subadvised by (the"Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008 and has been adjusted to reflect expenses for Institutional Class Shares of the Fund.

Performance
Information Illustrates
Variability of Returns
[Text]

rr PerformanceInformationIllustratesVariabilityOfReturns

Performance

<u>Availability Phone</u> rr PerformanceAvailabilityPhone

[Text]

Performance

Availability Website rr Performance Availability WebSite Address

Address [Text]

Performance Past Does

Not Indicate Future

[Text] rr PerformancePastDoesNotIndicateFuture

Bar Chart Closing
[Text Block]

rr_BarChartClosingTextBlock

Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is July 31, 2002 ("Performance Start Date").

Of course, the Fund's past performance and after does not (before taxes) does necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST. The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's\ performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

1-877-71-FROST

www.frostbank.com

Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future.

BEST QUARTER WORST

QUARTER 18.66% (20.30)%

The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Institutional Class Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 9.61%.

BEST QUARTER

Sep. 30, 2009

18.66%

WORST QUARTER

Dec. 31, 2008

(20.30%)

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES OR TAXES

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown.

After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

This table compares the Fund's Institutional Class Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the S&P 500 Value Index and the Lipper Multi-Cap Value Funds Index. After-tax

be

returns cannot

Highest Quarterly rr HighestQuarterlyReturnLabel Return, Label **Highest Quarterly**

rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturnDate

Highest Quarterly rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturn

Lowest Quarterly rr LowestQuarterlyReturnLabel Return, Label Lowest Quarterly rr BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturnDate

Lowest Quarterly rr BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturn

Return Performance Table

rr PerformanceTableHeading Heading

Index No Deduction for Fees, Expenses, $rr_IndexNoDeductionForFeesExpensesTaxes$ Taxes [Text]

rr PerformanceTableUsesHighestFederalRate

Performance Table One Class of after Tax Shown [Text] rr Performance Table One Class Of After Tax Shown

Performance Table **Explanation after Tax** Higher

Return, Date

Return, Date

Performance Table

Rate

Uses Highest Federal

Return

rr PerformanceTableExplanationAfterTaxHigher

Performance Table Narrative

rr_PerformanceTableNarrativeTextBlock

calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are the correct highest individual margin calculated using the marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through taxdeferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

1.17%

[2]

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | FROST KEMPNER MULTI-CAP DEEP VALUE EQUITY FUND | INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES

Annual Return 2005

rr AnnualReturn2005

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr_RiskReturnAbstract

Management Fees	rr_ManagementFeesOverAssets	0.59%
Other Expenses	rr_OtherExpensesOverAssets	0.19%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	$rr_AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesOverAssets$	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	rr_ExpensesOverAssets	0.79%
Expense Example, with Redemption, 1 Year	rr_ExpenseExampleYear01	81
Expense Example, with Redemption, 3 Years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear03	252
Expense Example, with Redemption, 5 Years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear05	439
Expense Example, with Redemption, 10 Years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear10	978
Annual Return 2003	rr_AnnualReturn2003	25.77%
Annual Return 2004	rr_AnnualReturn2004	14.26%

Annual Return 2006 15.53% rr AnnualReturn2006 Annual Return 2007 rr AnnualReturn2007 (2.92%)Annual Return 2008 rr AnnualReturn2008 (34.02%)Annual Return 2009 23.57% rr AnnualReturn2009 Annual Return 2010 rr AnnualReturn2010 14.51% Annual Return 2011 rr AnnualReturn2011 (0.99%)FUND RETURN BEFORE Label rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel TAXES

1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (0.99%)5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 (2.15%)**Since Inception** rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception 3.97% Jul. 31, 2002 **Inception Date** rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | FROST KEMPNER MULTI-CAP DEEP VALUE EQUITY FUND |

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES |

After Taxes On Distributions

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr RiskReturnAbstract

FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES Label rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel

ON DISTRIBUTIONS

FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES

1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (1.27%)5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 none **Since Inception** rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception none Jul. 31, 2002

rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate **Inception Date**

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | FROST KEMPNER **MULTI-CAP DEEP** VALUE EQUITY

FUND |

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES | After Taxes On Distributions And

Sales

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr RiskReturnAbstract

Label

ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel SALE OF FUND SHARES

1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (0.27%)5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 none **Since Inception** rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception none **Inception Date** rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate Jul. 31, 2002

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | FROST KEMPNER **MULTI-CAP DEEP** VALUE EQUITY FUND |

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES | S&P 500 VALUE INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr RiskReturnAbstract

Label

S&P 500 VALUE INDEX
RETURN (REFLECTS NO
rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel DEDUCTION FOR FEES,

1 Yearrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01(0.48%)5 Yearsrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05(2.96%)

Since Inception rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception 5.36%
Inception Date rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate Jul. 31, 2002

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | FROST KEMPNER MULTI-CAP DEEP VALUE EQUITY FUND |

INSTITUTIONAL
CLASS SHARES |
LIPPER MULTI-CAP
VALUE FUNDS
INDEX RETURN
(REFLECTS NO
DEDUCTION FOR
FEES, EXPENSES,

OR TAXES)

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr_RiskReturnAbstract

Lipper Multi-cap value funds index return

rr_AverageAnnualReturnLabel (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR

EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

TAXES)

1 Yearrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01(3.00%)5 Yearsrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05(2.03%)Since Inceptionrr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception5.16%Inception Daterr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDateJul. 31, 2002

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | FROST SMALL CAP EQUITY FUND

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr_RiskReturnAbstract

Risk/Return [Heading] rr RiskReturnHeading FROST SMALL CAP EQUITY

T_KISKReturnHeading FUND

Objective [Heading] rr_ObjectiveHeading

Objective, Primary

The Frost Small Cap

Equity Fund (the

Text Block rr_ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock rr_Ob

Expense Narrative

[Text Block] rr_ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold

Operating Expenses
Caption [Text]

rr OperatingExpensesCaption

Portfolio Turnover [Heading] Portfolio Turnover [Text Block]

rr PortfolioTurnoverHeading

rr PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock

Portfolio Turnover, Rate

Expense Example [Heading]

Expense Example

Narrative [Text Block]

rr_ExpenseExampleHeading

rr PortfolioTurnoverRate

rr ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

Strategy [Heading]

rr_StrategyHeading

Strategy Narrative [Text Block]

rr StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

Institutional Class Shares of the Fund.
ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 113% of the average value of its portfolio.

113.00%

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 maybe higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be: PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY

Under normal market conditions, the Fund

invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of small-capitalization companies. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders.

The Fund intends to invest in companies that Cambiar Investors, LLC ("Cambiar"), the Fund's sub-adviser, believes are undervalued, profitable, and capable of generating significant cash flow. In managing the Fund, Cambiar will select value-oriented smallcap stocks for the Fund's portfolio. Value-oriented managers generally select stocks they believe are attractively valued in light of fundamental characteristics such as earnings, capital structure and/or return on invested capital.

selecting investments for the Fund, Cambiar utilizes a bottom-up, researchfocused investment philosophy that seeks to identify quality companies that are currently undervalued to their historical trading range, yet demonstrate catalysts not yet recognized by the market that could result in significant appreciation over a 1-2 year time horizon. While Cambiar may use various metrics in selecting securities for the Fund, a company must possess the following characteristics: attractive valuation, an identifiable performance catalyst(s) and material upside potential. In selecting investments for the Fund, Cambiar generally considers smallStrategy Portfolio
Concentration [Text]

 $rr_StrategyPortfolioConcentration$

Risk [Heading]
Risk Narrative [Text Block]

rr RiskHeading

rr RiskNarrativeTextBlock

capitalization companies to be those companies with total market capitalizations less than \$3 billion at the time of initial purchase. implementing its sell discipline, Cambiar sells stocks once a stock reaches its price target, when there is decline fundamentals, or the anticipated catalyst at purchase fails to materialize. Stocks may also be sold in favor of a more attractive investment opportunity. Cambiar will also trim a holding if it becomes an outsized position within the Fund's portfolio.

The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio securities to achieve its investment objective.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net

assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

INITIAL PUBLIC
OFFERINGS ("IPO") RISK
-- The Fund may invest
a portion of its assets
in securities of
companies offering
shares in IPOs. IPOs
may have a magnified
performance impact on
a fund with a small
asset base. The impact
of IPOs on the Fund's

performance likely will decrease as the Fund's asset size increases, which could reduce the Fund's total returns. IPOs may not be consistently available to the Fund for investing. Because IPO shares frequently are volatile in price, the Fund may hold IPO shares for a very short period of time. This may increase the turnover of the Fund's portfolio and may lead to increased expenses for the Fund, such as commissions and transaction costs. By selling IPO shares, the Fund may realize taxable gains it will subsequently distribute to shareholders. In addition, the market for IPO shares can be speculative and/or inactive for extended periods of time. The limited number of shares available for trading in some IPOs may make it more difficult for the Fund to buy or sell significant amounts of shares without an unfavorable impact on prevailing prices. Holders of IPO shares can be affected by substantial dilution in the value of their shares, by sales of additional shares and by concentration of control in existing management and principal shareholders.

EQUITY RISK -- Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively

affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

SMALL-CAPITALIZATION COMPANY RISK -- The small-capitalization companies in which the Fund may invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, these small-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. small-Therefore, capitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over the counter or listed on an exchange.

ACTIVE TRADING RISK -- The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio acnieve investment objective. securities to achieve trading may cause the Fund to incur increased costs, which can lower the actual return of the Fund. Active trading may also increase short-term gains and losses, which affect taxes that must be paid.

LIQUIDITY RISK -Particular investments
may be difficult to
purchase or sell. The
Fund may make
investments that become

Risk Lose Money
[Text]

rr_RiskLoseMoney

Risk Not Insured
Depository Institution

<u>Text</u> rr_RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution

Bar Chart and

Performance Table

[Heading]

Performance Narrative

[Text Block]

rr PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock

rr BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading

less liquid in response to market developments or adverse investor perceptions, which may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may be unable to sell the illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that t.he investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved. As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money.

A FUND SHARE IS NOT A
BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS
NOT INSURED OR
GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC,
OR ANY GOVERNMENT
AGENCY.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The Fund commenced operations after succeeding to the assets and operations of a common trust fund

that was managed by Frost Bank (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008 and has been adjusted to reflect expenses Institutional Class Shares of the Fund. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is May 31, 2002 ("Performance Start Date").

Prior to February 1, 2010, the Fund employed a different investment strategy. Prior to June 29, 2010, the Fund was primarily managed by a different sub-adviser and prior to September 4, 2012 a portion of the Fund was managed by another sub-adviser. Therefore, the past performance shown below may have differed had Fund's current the investment strategy been in effect and had the current sub-adviser been primarily managing the Fund. Of course, Fund's past t.he performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST. The bar chart and the

performance table below

Variability of Returns [Text]		illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.
Performance Availability Phone [Text]	rr_PerformanceAvailabilityPhone	1-877-71-FROST
Performance Availability Website Address [Text]	rr_PerformanceAvailabilityWebSiteAddress	www.frostbank.com
Performance Past Doe Not Indicate Future [Text]	rr_PerformancePastDoesNotIndicateFuture	Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future.
Bar Chart Closing [Text Block]		BEST QUARTER 19.90% (25.69)% (12/ (12/31/2011) 31/ 2008)
	rr_BarChartClosingTextBlock	The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Institutional Class Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 6.74%.
Highest Quarterly Return, Label	rr_HighestQuarterlyReturnLabel	BEST QUARTER
Highest Quarterly Return, Date	rr_BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturnDate	Dec. 31, 2011
Highest Quarterly Return	rr_BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturn	19.90%
Lowest Quarterly Return, Label	rr_LowestQuarterlyReturnLabel	WORST QUARTER
Lowest Quarterly Return, Date	$rr_BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturnDate$	Dec. 31, 2008
Lowest Quarterly Return	rr_BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturn	(25.69%)

 $rr_IndexNoDeductionForFeesExpensesTaxes$

rr_PerformanceTableHeading

Heading

Taxes [Text]

Performance Table

Index No Deduction

for Fees, Expenses,

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011 REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES OR TAXES

Performance Table
Uses Highest Federal
Rate

rr PerformanceTableUsesHighestFederalRate

Performance Table
One Class of after Tax
Shown [Text]

 $rr\ Performance Table One Class Of After Tax Shown$

Performance Table Explanation after Tax Higher

rr PerformanceTableExplanationAfterTaxHigher

Performance Table
Narrative

 $rr_Performance Table Narrative TextBlock$

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes.

Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown.

After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

This table compares the Fund's Institutional Class Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Russell 2000 Index. After-tax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through taxdeferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | FROST SMALL CAP **INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES** [RiskReturnAbstract] rr RiskReturnAbstract 0.93% **Management Fees** rr ManagementFeesOverAssets Other Expenses rr OtherExpensesOverAssets 0.19% **Total Annual Fund** rr_ExpensesOverAssets 1.12% **Operating Expenses** Expense Example, with Redemption, 1 rr ExpenseExampleYear01 114 Year Expense Example, with Redemption, 3 rr ExpenseExampleYear03 356 Years Expense Example, with Redemption, 5 617 rr ExpenseExampleYear05 Years Expense Example, with Redemption, 10 rr ExpenseExampleYear10 1.363 Years 33.10% Annual Return 2003 rr AnnualReturn2003 Annual Return 2004 rr AnnualReturn2004 20.64% Annual Return 2005 rr AnnualReturn2005 8.35% Annual Return 2006 rr AnnualReturn2006 9.25% Annual Return 2007 rr AnnualReturn2007 8.08% Annual Return 2008 rr AnnualReturn2008 (39.60%) Annual Return 2009 rr AnnualReturn2009 22.66% Annual Return 2010 rr AnnualReturn2010 20.41% (2.49%)Annual Return 2011 rr AnnualReturn2011 FUND RETURN BEFORE **Label** rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel TAXES 1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (2.49%)5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 (1.23%)**Since Inception** rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception 4.20% rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate May 31, 2002 **Inception Date INSTITUTIONAL** CLASS SHARE | FROST SMALL CAP EQUITY FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES | After Taxes On Distributions [RiskReturnAbstract] rr RiskReturnAbstract FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES Label rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel ON DISTRIBUTIONS 1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (7.21%)5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 none rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception **Since Inception** none **Inception Date** rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate May 31, 2002 **INSTITUTIONAL** CLASS SHARE | FROST SMALL CAP **EQUITY FUND**

EQUITY FUND |

INSTITUTIONAL

CLASS SHARES | After Taxes On

Distributions And

Sales

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr_RiskReturnAbstract

Label

rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel

FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05

none none

(1.35%)

Since Inception rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception **Inception Date** rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate

May 31, 2002

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | FROST SMALL CAP **EQUITY FUND** | INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES | **RUSSELL 2000** INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO

DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES OR TAXES)

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr_RiskReturnAbstract

Label

rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel

RUSSELL 2000 INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES OR TAXES)

1 Year rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01 5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 **Since Inception** rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception **Inception Date** rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate

0.15% 5.84%

May 31, 2002

(4.18%)

INSTITUTIONAL

CLASS SHARE | **FROST**

INTERNATIONAL **EQUITY FUND**

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr_RiskReturnAbstract Risk/Return [Heading] rr_RiskReturnHeading

Objective [Heading]

Objective, Primary [Text Block]

rr ObjectiveHeading

rr ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock

Expense [Heading]

rr ExpenseHeading

Expense Narrative [Text Block]

rr ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock

Shareholder Fees

rr ShareholderFeesCaption Caption [Text]

FROST INTERNATIONAL

EQUITY FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost International Equity Fund (the "Fund") seeks to achieve long-term long-term appreciation capital and current income.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

table The below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Institutional Class Shares of the Fund. SHAREHOLDER FEES (FEES PAID DIRECTLY FROM YOUR

INVESTMENT)

Operating Expenses
Caption [Text]

rr OperatingExpensesCaption

Portfolio Turnover [Heading] Portfolio Turnover [Text Block]

rr PortfolioTurnoverHeading

rr PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock

Portfolio Turnover,

Rate

Expense Example [Heading]

Expense Example
Narrative [Text Block]

rr_PortfolioTurnoverRate

rr ExpenseExampleHeading

rr ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

Strategy [Heading]

rr_StrategyHeading

Strategy Narrative

[Text Block] rr StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 20% of the average value of its portfolio.

20.00%

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 on these assumptions your costs would be: PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus

any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of non-U.S. issuers. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. The Fund invests primarily in common stocks, but may also invest in other types of equity securities, such as preferred stock, convertible securities, warrants or other similar publicly traded securities. The Fund may also purchase American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs").

The Fund's investments are ordinarily diversified among regions, countries and currencies, as determined by its subadviser, Thornburg Investment Management Inc. ("Thornburg"). Thornburg intends to invest on an opportunistic basis when it believes there is intrinsic value. The Fund's principal focus will be on traditional or "basic" value stocks. However, the portfolio may include stocks that, in Thornburg's opinion, provide value in a broader or different context. The relative proportions of these different types of securities will vary over time. The Fund ordinarily invests in stocks that may be undervalued or reflect unfavorable market perceptions of company industry fundamentals. The Fund may invest in companies of any size.

Debt securities will be considered for investment when Thornburg believes them to be more attractive than equity alternatives. The Fund

may purchase debt securities of any maturity and quality. The Fund evaluates currency risk on a stock-by-stock basis. The Fund will hedge currency exposure utilizing forward contracts if deemed appropriate by the portfolio management team. Currency hedging, if utilized, is to protect the investment thesis for a given stock from being significantly undermined by dollar/ foreign currency fluctuations when we perceive currency risk to be high.

Thornburg primarily uses individual company and industry analysis to make investment decisions. Value, for purposes of Thornburg's selection criteria, relates to both current and projected measures. Among the specific factors considered by Thornburg in identifying undervalued securities inclusion in the Fund's portfolio are:

- o price/earnings ratio
- o price/book value
- o price/cash flow ratio
- o debt/capital ratio
- o dividend yield
- security and o consistency of revenue stream
- o undervalued assets
- $\begin{array}{ccc} & \text{relative} & \text{earnings} \\ & & \text{growth potential} \end{array}$

o industry growth potential

o industry leadership

 $\begin{array}{ccc} \text{dividend} & \text{growth} \\ \text{potential} & \end{array}$

o franchise value

potential for
o favorable
developments

The Fund typically makes equity investments in the following three types of companies:

BASIC VALUE companies which, in Thornburg's opinion, are financially sound companies with well established businesses whose stock is selling at low valuations relative to the companies' net assets or potential earning power.

CONSISTENT EARNER
companies when they
are selling at
valuations below
historic norms.
Stocks in this
category sometimes
o sell at premium
valuations and
sometimes at
discount
valuations.
Generally, they show
steady earnings and
dividend growth.

EMERGING FRANCHISES
are value-priced
companies that in
Thornburg's opinion
are in the process
of establishing a
leading position in
a product, service

Strategy Portfolio Concentration [Text]

rr_StrategyPortfolioConcentration

Risk [Heading]
Risk Narrative [Text Block]

rr_RiskHeading

rr RiskNarrativeTextBlock

or market and which Thornburg expects will grow, or continue to grow, at an above average rate. Under normal conditions, the proportion of the Fund invested in companies of this type will be less than the proportions of the Fund invested in basic value or consistent earner companies.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of non-U.S. issuers.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

EQUITY RISK -- Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. factors These contribute to price volatility, which is

the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

FOREIGN COMPANY RISK -- Investing in foreign companies, whether through investments made in foreign markets or made through the purchase of ADRs, which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent an ownership in a foreign security, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. In addition, investments in foreign companies are generally denominated in a foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value of the Fund's investments. These currency movements may occur separately from, and in response to, events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. While ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in the irrespective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated investing directly in foreign securities.

When the Fund invests in foreign fixed income securities, it will be subject to risks not typically associated with domestic securities. Foreign investments, especially investments in emerging markets, can be riskier

and more volatile than investments in the United States. Adverse political and economic developments or changes in the value of foreign currency can make it more difficult for the Fund to sell its securities and could reduce the value of your shares. Differences in tax and accounting standards and difficulties in obtaining information about foreign companies can negatively affect investment decisions. Unlike more established markets, emerging markets may have governments that are less stable, markets that are less liquid and economies that are less developed.

EMERGING MARKET SECURITIES RISK --Investments in emerging markets securities are considered speculative and subject to heightened risks in addition to the general risks of investing in non-U.S. securities. Unlike more established markets, emerging markets may have governments that are less stable, markets that are less liquid and economies that are less developed. In addition, emerging markets securities may be subject to smaller market capitalization of securities markets, which may suffer periods of relative illiquidity; significant price volatility; restrictions on foreign investment; and possible restrictions on repatriation of investment income and capital. Furthermore, foreign investors may be required to register the proceeds of sales, and future economic or political crises could lead to price controls, forced

mergers, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, seizure, nationalization or creation of government monopolies.

FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK -- Because non-U.S. securities are usually denominated currencies other than the dollar, the value of the Fund's portfolio may be influenced by currency exchange rates and exchange control regulations. The currencies of emerging market countries may experience significant declines against the U.S. dollar, and devaluation may occur subsequent investments in these currencies by the Fund. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had, and may continue to have, negative effects on the economies and securities markets of certain emerging market countries.

HEDGING RISK. The Fund may use forward currency contracts for hedging purposes. Hedging through the use of these instruments does not eliminate fluctuations in the underlying prices of the securities that the Fund owns or intends to purchase or sell. While entering into these instruments tends to reduce the risk of loss due to a decline in the value of the hedged asset, such instruments also limit any potential gain that may result from the increase in value of the asset. To the extent that the Fund engages in hedging strategies, there can be no assurance that such strategy will effective or that there will be a hedge in

place at any given time.

INTEREST RATE RISK - As with most funds that invest in debt securities, changes in interest rates are one of the most important factors that could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall.

Debt securities have a stated maturity date when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the bond. Some debt securities, known as callable bonds, may repay the principal earlier than the stated maturity date. Debt securities are most likely to be called when interest rates are falling because the issuer can refinance at a lower rate. Mutual funds that invest in debt securities have no real maturity. Instead, they calculate their weighted average maturity. This number is an average of the effective anticipated maturity of each debt security held by the mutual fund, with the maturity of each security weighted by the percentage of its assets of the mutual fund it represents.

CREDIT RISK - The credit rating or financial condition of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer

defaults or becomes unable to honor its financial obligations, the security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of an investment-grade security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal.

Although the Fund's U.S. government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. Obligations issued by some U.S. government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, while others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the government sponsored agency's own resources. As a result, investments in securities issued by government sponsored agencies that are not backed by the U.S. Treasury are subject to higher credit risk than those that are.

High yield, or "junk," bonds are highly speculative securities that are usually issued by smaller less credit worthy and/or highly leveraged (indebted) companies. Compared with investment-grade bonds, high yield bonds carry a greater degree of risk and are less likely to make payments of interest and principal. Market developments and the financial and business conditions of the issuing corporation securities these influences their price

and liquidity more than changes in interest rates, when compared to investment-grade debt securities.

Insufficient liquidity in the junk bond market

Insufficient liquidity in the junk bond market may make it more difficult to dispose of junk bonds and may cause the Fund to experience sudden and substantial price declines. A lack of reliable, objective data or market quotations may make it more difficult to value junk bonds accurately.

INVESTMENT STYLE RISK -- The Fund pursues a "value style" of investing. Value investing focuses on companies with stocks that appear undervalued in light of factors such as the company's earnings, book value, revenues or cash flow. If Thornburg's assessment of a company's value or prospects for exceeding earnings expectations or market conditions is wrong, the Fund could suffer losses or produce poor performance relative to other funds. In addition, "value stocks"can continue to be undervalued by the market for long periods of time.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

Risk Lose Money [Text]

rr RiskLoseMoney

Risk Not Insured
Depository Institution
[Text]

rr_RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution

Bar Chart and
Performance Table
[Heading]
Performance Narrative

[Text Block]

rr BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading

rr PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money.

A FUND SHARE IS NOT A
BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS
NOT INSURED OR
GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC,
OR ANY GOVERNMENT
AGENCY.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The Fund commenced operations after succeeding to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank and subadvised by Thornburg and INVESCO Global Asset Management N.A. (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008 and has been adjusted reflect expenses for Institutional Class Shares of the Fund. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods

Performance Information Illustrates Variability of Returns [Text]

rr PerformanceInformationIllustratesVariabilityOfReturns

Performance

Availability Phone rr_PerformanceAvailabilityPhone

[Text]

Performance

rr PerformanceAvailabilityWebSiteAddress **Availability Website**

Address [Text]

Performance Past Does

Not Indicate Future

[Text] $rr_PerformancePastDoesNotIndicateFuture$

Bar Chart Closing [Text Block]

rr_BarChartClosingTextBlock

Highest Quarterly rr HighestQuarterlyReturnLabel Return, Label

shown, the earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is May 31, 2002 ("Performance Start Date"). Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.comor by calling 1-877-71-FROST. The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

1-877-71-FROST

www.frostbank.com

Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future.

BEST QUARTER WORST QUARTER 22.57% (22.26)% (09/ (06/30/2009) 30/ 2011)

performance The information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for performance for Institutional Class Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 10.08%.

BEST QUARTER

Highest Quarterly rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturnDate Return, Date **Highest Ouarterly** rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturn Return **Lowest Quarterly** rr LowestQuarterlyReturnLabel Return, Label **Lowest Quarterly** rr BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturnDate Return, Date **Lowest Quarterly** rr BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturn Return Performance Table rr PerformanceTableHeading Heading **Index No Deduction** for Fees, Expenses, $rr_IndexNoDeductionForFeesExpensesTaxes$ Taxes [Text] Performance Table Uses Highest Federal Rate rr PerformanceTableUsesHighestFederalRate Performance Table One Class of after Tax

Shown [Text]

rr Performance Table One Class Of After Tax Shown

Performance Table **Explanation after Tax** Higher

rr PerformanceTableExplanationAfterTaxHigher

Performance Table Narrative

rr PerformanceTableNarrativeTextBlock

Jun. 30, 2009

22.57%

WORST QUARTER

Sep. 30, 2011

(22.26%)

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES OR

After-tax returns are

calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown.

After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

This table compares the Fund's Institutional Class Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Morgan Stanley Capital International All Country World ex-U.S. Index ("MSCI ACWI ex-U.S. Index") and the Morgan Stanley Capital International Europe, Australasia, Far East Index ("MSCI EAFE Index"). After-tax
returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they

therefore,

since

unavailable for the 5

year and

Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through taxdeferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Returns after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund shares may be higher than before-tax returns when a net capital loss occurs upon the redemption of Fund shares.

1,386

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | FROST INTERNATIONAL EQUITY FUND | INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES

Years

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr_RiskReturnAbstract

with Redemption, 10 rr ExpenseExampleYear10

Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount (2.00%)rr RedemptionFeeOverRedemption redeemed if applicable) 0.93% Management Fees rr_ManagementFeesOverAssets Other Expenses rr_OtherExpensesOverAssets 0.21% **Total Annual Fund** rr ExpensesOverAssets 1.14% **Operating Expenses** Expense Example, with Redemption, 1 116 rr ExpenseExampleYear01 <u>Year</u> Expense Example, with Redemption, 3 rr_ExpenseExampleYear03 362 Years Expense Example, with Redemption, 5 628 rr ExpenseExampleYear05 **Years** Expense Example,

Annual Return 2003 29.94% rr AnnualReturn2003 Annual Return 2004 rr AnnualReturn2004 20.43% Annual Return 2005 rr AnnualReturn2005 17.11% Annual Return 2006 25.41% rr AnnualReturn2006 Annual Return 2007 rr AnnualReturn2007 27.40% Annual Return 2008 (41.42%)rr AnnualReturn2008 Annual Return 2009 rr AnnualReturn2009 30.36% Annual Return 2010 rr AnnualReturn2010 14.14% Annual Return 2011 rr AnnualReturn2011 (13.67%)FUND RETURN BEFORE Label rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel TAXES 1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (13.67%)5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 (0.84%)**Since Inception** rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception 6.33% **Inception Date** rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate May 31, 2002 **INSTITUTIONAL** CLASS SHARE | **FROST INTERNATIONAL** EQUITY FUND | INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES | After Taxes On Distributions [RiskReturnAbstract] rr RiskReturnAbstract FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES Label rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel ON DISTRIBUTIONS 1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (13.55%)rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 5 Years none Since Inception rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception none **Inception Date** rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate May 31, 2002 INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | **FROST INTERNATIONAL** EQUITY FUND | **INSTITUTIONAL** CLASS SHARES | After Taxes On Distributions And Sales [RiskReturnAbstract] rr RiskReturnAbstract Label FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel SALE OF FUND SHARES 1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (8.56%)5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 none Since Inception rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception none **Inception Date** rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate May 31, 2002 **INSTITUTIONAL** CLASS SHARE | **FROST INTERNATIONAL** EQUITY FUND |

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES |

MSCI ACWI EX-US INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr_RiskReturnAbstract

Label

rr_AverageAnnualReturnLabel

MSCI ACWI EX-U.S. INDEX
RETURN (REFLECTS NO
DEDUCTION FOR FEES,

EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

May 31, 2002

1 Yearrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01(13.71%)5 Yearsrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05(2.92%)Since Inceptionrr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception6.24%

rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE |

Inception Date

FROST

INTERNATIONAL EQUITY FUND | INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES | MSCLEAFE INDEX

MSCI EAFE INDEX RETURN

(REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES,

OR TAXES)

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr RiskReturnAbstract

Label MSCI EAFE INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION

rr_AverageAnnualReturnLabel

FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR
TAXES)

1 Yearrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01(12.14%)5 Yearsrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05(4.72%)Since Inceptionrr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception4.61%

Inception Date
INSTITUTIONAL
CLASS SHARE |
FROST LOW
DURATION BOND

FUND

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr_RiskReturnAbstract Risk/Return [Heading] rr_RiskReturnHeading

Objective [Heading] rr_ObjectiveHeading

Objective, Primary
[Text Block]

rr_ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock

rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate

Expense [Heading] rr ExpenseHeading

FROST LOW DURATION BOND

FUND

May 31, 2002

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Low Duration Bond Fund (the "Fund") seeks to maximize total return, consisting of income and capital

appreciation,

consistent with the preservation of

principal.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

Expense Narrative [Text Block]

rr ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock

Operating Expenses
Caption [Text]

rr OperatingExpensesCaption

Portfolio Turnover [Heading] Portfolio Turnover [Text Block]

rr PortfolioTurnoverHeading

rr_PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock

Portfolio Turnover, Rate

rr_PortfolioTurnoverRate

Expense Example [Heading]

rr ExpenseExampleHeading

Expense Example
Narrative [Text Block]

 $rr_ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock$

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Institutional Class Shares of the Fund.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 73% of the average value of its portfolio.

73.00%

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

Strategy [Heading]

rr StrategyHeading

Strategy Narrative [Text Block]

rr_StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be: PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in fixed income securities. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. The Fund's emphasis is on total return with low volatility by investing primarily in shorter-term investment grade securities. Short-term bonds are considered more stable than longer-maturity bonds, but less stable than money market securities.

achieve its objective, the Fund invests in a diversified mix of taxable fixed income securities. The Adviser actively manages the maturity of the Fund and purchases securities which will, on average, mature in less than 5 years. The Adviser actively manages the duration of the Fund and purchases securities such that the average weighted duration of the Fund's portfolio will typically range within plus or minus one year of the Barclays U.S. 1-5 Year Government Credit Index duration. The Fund seeks to maintain a low duration but may lengthen or shorten its duration within that range to reflect changes in the overall composition of the short-term investment-grade debt markets. Duration is a

measure of a bond price's sensitivity to a given change in interest Generally, the longer a bond's duration, the greater its price sensitivity to a change in interest rates. For example, the price of a bond with a duration of three years would be expected to fall approximately 3% if rates were to rise by one percentage point. The Adviser, in constructing maintaining the Fund's portfolio, employs the following four primary strategies to varying degrees depending on its views of economic growth prospects, interest rate predictions and relative value assessments: interest rate positioning based on duration and yield curve position; asset category allocations; credit sector allocations relating to security ratings by the national ratings agencies; and individual security selection.

The Fund typically invests in the following U.S. dollardenominated fixed income securities: U.S. Treasury securities; governmental agency debt; corporate debt; asset-backed securities; taxable municipal bonds; and, to a lesser extent, residential commercial mortgagebacked securities. The Fund's fixed income investments are primarily of investment grade (rated in one of the four highest rating categories by at least one rating agency), but may at times include securities rated below

Strategy Portfolio Concentration [Text]

rr StrategyPortfolioConcentration

Risk [Heading]
Risk Narrative [Text Block]

rr_RiskHeading

rr RiskNarrativeTextBlock

investment grade (high yield or "junk" bonds). In addition, the Fund's fixed income securities may include unrated securities, if deemed by the Adviser to be of comparable quality to investment grade. Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in fixed income securities PRINCIPAL RISKS As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund

MUNICIPAL ISSUERS RISK -- There may be economic or political changes that impact the ability of municipal to repay issuers principal and to make interest payments on municipal securities. in the Changes financial condition or credit rating of municipal issuers also may adversely affect the value of the Fund's municipal securities. Constitutional or legislative limits on borrowing by municipal issuers may result in reduced supplies of municipal securities. Moreover, certain municipal securities are backed only by a municipal issuer's ability to levy and collect taxes.

are set forth below.

INTEREST RATE RISK - As with most funds that invest in debt securities, changes in interest rates are one of the most important

factors that could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall.

The concept of duration is useful in assessing the sensitivity of a fixed income fund to interest rate movements, which are usually the main source of risk for most fixedincome funds. Duration measures volatility by estimating the change in price of a debt security for a 1% change in its yield. For example, a duration of three years means the price of a debt security will change about 3% for every 1% change in its yield. Thus, the higher duration, the more volatile the security.

Debt securities have a stated maturity date when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the bond. Some debt securities, known as callable bonds, may repay the principal earlier than the stated maturity date. Debt securities are most likely to be called when interest rates are falling because the issuer can refinance at a lower rate.

Rising interest rates may also cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities later than anticipated, forcing the Fund to keep its money invested $% \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) =\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) +\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) +\frac{$ at lower rates. Falling interest rates, however, generally cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities earlier than expected,

forcing the Fund to reinvest the money at a lower interest rate.

Mutual funds that invest. in debt. securities have no real maturity. Instead, they calculate their weighted average maturity. This number is an average of the effective anticipated maturity of each debt security held by the mutual fund, with the maturity of each security weighted by the percentage of its assets of the mutual fund it represents.

CREDIT RISK - The credit rating financial condition of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer defaults or becomes unable to honor its financial obligations, the security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of an investment-grade security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal.

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while others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the government sponsored agency's own resources. As a result, investments in securities issued by government sponsored agencies that are not backed by the U.S. Treasury are subject to higher credit risk than those that are.

High yield, or "junk," bonds are highly speculative securities that are usually issued by smaller less credit worthy and/or highly leveraged (indebted) companies. Compared with investment-grade bonds, high yield bonds carry a greater degree of risk and are less likely to make payments of interest and principal. Market developments and the financial and business conditions of the corporation issuing these securities influences their price and liquidity more than changes in interest rates, when compared to investment-grade debt securities. Insufficient liquidity in the junk bond market may make it more difficult to dispose of junk bonds and may cause the Fund to experience sudden and substantial price declines. A lack of

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment

reliable, objective data or market quotations may make it more difficult to value junk bonds accurately.

Risk Lose Money
[Text]

rr RiskLoseMoney

Risk Not Insured

Depository Institution

[Text] rr RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution

Bar Chart and

Performance Table rr BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading

[Heading]

Performance Narrative

[Text Block]

rr PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock

techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved. As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

AGENCY.

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The Fund commenced operations after succeeding to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank (the "Predecessor Fund"). performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008 and has been adjusted to reflect expenses for Institutional Class Shares of the Fund. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Performance **Information Illustrates** Variability of Returns [Text]

rr PerformanceInformationIllustratesVariabilityOfReturns

Performance

Availability Phone rr PerformanceAvailabilityPhone

[Text]

Performance

Availability Website rr PerformanceAvailabilityWebSiteAddress

Address [Text]

Performance Past Does Not Indicate Future

[Text] rr PerformancePastDoesNotIndicateFuture

Bar Chart Closing [Text Block]

rr BarChartClosingTextBlock

Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is May 31, 2002 ("Performance Start Date").

Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website www.frostbank.com or by calling

1-877-71-FROST.

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

1-877-71-FROST

www.frostbank.com

Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. WORST BEST OUARTER OUARTER

4.53% (1.87)%

The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Institutional Class Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 3.82%.

BEST QUARTER

Jun. 30, 2009

4.53%

WORST QUARTER

Jun. 30, 2004

(1.87%)

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011 After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown.

After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement

accounts.

This table compares the Fund's Institutional Class Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Barclays U.S. 1-5 Year Government/Credit Index. After-tax returns cannot be

returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they

Highest Quarterly Return, Label rr_HighestQuarterlyReturnLabel

 $rr_BarChart Highest Quarterly Return Date$

Highest Quarterly Return rr_BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturn

Lowest Quarterly
Return, Label rr_LowestQuarterlyReturnLabel

<u>Lowest Quarterly</u> rr_BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturnDate

Lowest Quarterly Return rr_BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturn

Performance Table
Heading rr_Performance Table Heading

Performance Table
Uses Highest Federal
Rate

Highest Quarterly

Return, Date

 $rr_Performance Table Uses Highest Federal Rate$

Performance Table
One Class of after Tax

Shown [Text] rr_PerformanceTableOneClassOfAfterTaxShown

Performance Table
Explanation after Tax
Higher

rr PerformanceTableExplanationAfterTaxHigher

Performance Table
Narrative

rr_PerformanceTableNarrativeTextBlock

are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through taxdeferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

4.18%

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | FROST LOW DURATION BOND FUND | INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES

Annual Return 2010

rr AnnualReturn2010

Tuskitetai in tosti act	11_Nokitetarii iostraet	
Management Fees	rr_ManagementFeesOverAssets	0.50%
Other Expenses	rr_OtherExpensesOverAssets	0.18%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	rr_ExpensesOverAssets	0.68%
Expense Example, with Redemption, 1 Year	rr_ExpenseExampleYear01	69
Expense Example, with Redemption, 3 Years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear03	218
Expense Example, with Redemption, 5 Years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear05	379
Expense Example, with Redemption, 10 Years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear10	847
Annual Return 2003	rr_AnnualReturn2003	1.81%
Annual Return 2004	rr_AnnualReturn2004	0.20%
Annual Return 2005	rr_AnnualReturn2005	0.48%
Annual Return 2006	rr_AnnualReturn2006	3.20%
Annual Return 2007	rr_AnnualReturn2007	6.12%
Annual Return 2008	rr_AnnualReturn2008	1.36%
Annual Return 2009	rr_AnnualReturn2009	12.03%

2.74% Annual Return 2011 rr AnnualReturn2011

FUND RETURN BEFORE Label rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel

TAXES 2.74%

1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 5.22% 5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 **Since Inception** rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception 3.84%

Inception Date rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate May 31, 2002

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | FROST LOW **DURATION BOND**

FUND |

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES | After Taxes On Distributions

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr_RiskReturnAbstract

FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel

ON DISTRIBUTIONS

1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 1.65% 5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 none Since Inception rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception none

rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate **Inception Date** May 31, 2002

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | FROST LOW **DURATION BOND** FUND |

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES |

After Taxes On Distributions And

Sales

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr_RiskReturnAbstract

FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES Label ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel

SALE OF FUND SHARES

1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 2.05% 5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 none rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception **Since Inception** none

rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate **Inception Date**

May 31, 2002

FROST LOW **DURATION BOND**

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE |

FUND |

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES |

BARCLAYS U.S. 1-5

YEAR

GOVERNMENT/

CREDIT INDEX

RETURN

(REFLECTS NO

DEDUCTION FOR

FEES, EXPENSES,

OR TAXES)

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr_RiskReturnAbstract

Label

rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel

BARCLAYS U.S. 1-5 YEAR GOVERNMENT/CREDIT INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

 1 Year
 rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01

 5 Years
 rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05

 Since Inception
 rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception

4.84% 4.26%

3.14%

Inception Date rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate

May 31, 2002

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | FROST TOTAL RETURN BOND FUND

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr_RiskReturnAbstract

Risk/Return [Heading] rr_RiskReturnHeading

Objective [Heading]
Objective, Primary
[Text Block]

rr_ObjectiveHeading

rr_ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock

Expense [Heading]
Expense Narrative
[Text Block]

rr_ExpenseHeading

rr ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock

Operating Expenses
Caption [Text]

rr OperatingExpensesCaption

Portfolio Turnover
[Heading]
Portfolio Turnover

[Text Block]

rr_PortfolioTurnoverHeading

rr PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock

FROST TOTAL RETURN BOND FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Total Return Bond Fund (the "Fund") seeks to maximize total return, consisting of income and capital appreciation,

consistent with the preservation of

principal.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES
The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Institutional Class Shares of the Fund.
ANNUAL FUND OPERATING

EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it 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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate

Portfolio Turnover, Rate Expense Example [Heading] **Expense Example**

Narrative [Text Block]

rr PortfolioTurnoverRate

rr ExpenseExampleHeading

rr ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

Strategy [Heading]

rr_StrategyHeading

Strategy Narrative [Text Block]

rr StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

was 61% of the average value of its portfolio.

61.00%

EXAMPLE

This Example 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 on these assumptions your costs would be: PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT

STRATEGIES

Under circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in fixed income securities. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders.

The Adviser actively manages the duration of the Fund and purchases securities such that the average weighted duration of the Fund's portfolio typically range within plus or minus three years of the Fund benchmark's duration. The Adviser, in constructing maintaining the Fund's portfolio, employs the following four primary strategies to varying degrees depending on its views of economic growth prospects,

Strategy Portfolio
Concentration [Text]

rr_StrategyPortfolioConcentration

_____predictions interest rate and relative value assessments: interest rate positioning based on duration and yield curve positioning; asset. category allocations; credit sector allocations relating to security ratings by the national ratings agencies; and individual security selection. The "total return" sought by the Fund consists of income earned on the Fund's investments, capital appreciation, if any, which generally arises from decreases in interest rates or improving credit for a fundamentals particular sector or security.

Fund typically The invests in the following U.S. dollardenominated fixed income securities: U.S. Treasury securities; governmental agency debt; corporate debt; asset-backed taxable securities; municipal bonds; collateralized mortgage obligations ("CMO's") and residential and commercial mortgagebacked securities. The Fund's fixed income investments focus primarily on investment grade securities (rated in one of the four rating highest categories by a rating agency), but may at times include securities rated below investment grade (high yield or "junk" bonds). In addition, the Fund's fixed income securities may include unrated securities, if deemed by the Adviser to be of comparable quality to investment grade. Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus

any borrowings for investment purposes, in

Risk [Heading] rr_RiskHeading
Risk Narrative [Text
Block]

rr RiskNarrativeTextBlock

fixed income securities.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC. OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal affecting risks shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

INTEREST RATE RISK - As with most funds that invest in securities, changes in interest rates are one of the most important factors that could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall.

The concept of duration is useful in assessing the sensitivity of a fixed income fund to interest rate movements, which are usually the main source of risk for most fixedincome funds. Duration measures price volatility by estimating the change in price of a debt security for a 1% change in its yield. For example, a duration of five years means the price of a debt security will change about 5% for every 1% change in its yield. Thus, the higher duration, the more volatile the security.

Debt securities have a stated maturity date when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the bond. Some debt securities, known as callable bonds, may repay the

principal earlier than the stated maturity date. Debt securities are most likely to be called when interest rates are falling because the issuer can refinance at a lower rate.

Rising interest rates may also cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities later than anticipated, forcing the Fund to keep its money invested at lower rates. Falling interest rates, generally however, cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities earlier than expected, forcing the Fund to reinvest the money at a lower interest rate.

Mutual funds that in invest securities have no real maturity. Instead, they calculate their weighted average maturity. This number is an average of the effective or anticipated maturity of each debt security held by the mutual fund, with the maturity of each security weighted by the percentage of its assets of the mutual fund it represents.

CREDIT RISK - The credit rating or financial condition of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer defaults or becomes unable to honor its financial obligations, the security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of an investment-grade

security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal.

Although the Fund's U.S. government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. Obligations issued by some U.S. government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, while others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the government sponsored agency's own resources. As a result, investments in securities issued by government sponsored agencies that are not backed by the U.S. Treasury are subject to higher credit risk than those that are.

High yield, or "junk," bonds are highly speculative securities that are usually issued by smaller less credit worthy and/or highly leveraged (indebted) companies. Compared with investment-grade bonds, high yield bonds carry a greater degree of risk and are less likely to make payments of interest and principal. Market developments and the financial and business conditions of the corporation issuing these securities influences their price and liquidity more than changes in interest rates, when compared to investment-grade debt securities. Insufficient liquidity in the junk bond market

Risk Lose Money
[Text]

rr_RiskLoseMoney

Risk Not Insured
Depository Institution

<u>Text</u> rr_RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution

Bar Chart and
Performance Table
[Heading]
Performance Narrative
[Text Block]

rr_BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading

 $rr_PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock$

may make it more difficult to dispose of junk bonds and may cause the Fund to experience sudden and substantial price declines. A lack of reliable, objective data or market quotations may make it more difficult to value junk bonds accurately.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved. As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

AGENCY.

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

Performance Information Illustrates Variability of Returns [Text]

rr PerformanceInformationIllustratesVariabilityOfReturns

The Fund commenced operations after succeeding to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008 and has been adjusted to reflect expenses for Institutional Class Shares of the Fund. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is May 31, 2002 ("Performance Start Date").

Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST. The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since

inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

Performance

Availability Phone

[Text]

rr PerformanceAvailabilityPhone

Performance

Availability Website

Address [Text]

rr PerformanceAvailabilityWebSiteAddress

Performance Past Does Not Indicate Future

[Text]

rr PerformancePastDoesNotIndicateFuture

Bar Chart Closing [Text Block]

rr BarChartClosingTextBlock

Highest Quarterly Return, Label

Highest Quarterly Return, Date

Highest Quarterly

Return

Lowest Quarterly Return, Label

Lowest Quarterly Return, Date

Lowest Quarterly Return

Performance Table

Heading

Index No Deduction for Fees, Expenses, Taxes [Text] Performance Table

Uses Highest Federal Rate

rr HighestQuarterlyReturnLabel

rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturnDate

rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturn

rr_LowestQuarterlyReturnLabel

rr BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturnDate

rr BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturn

rr PerformanceTableHeading

rr IndexNoDeductionForFeesExpensesTaxes

rr PerformanceTableUsesHighestFederalRate

1-877-71-FROST

www.frostbank.com

Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future.

WORST BEST QUARTER QUARTER 7.15% (3.39)% (06/ (09/30/2009) 30/ 2004)

The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Institutional Class Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 8.48%.

BEST QUARTER

Sep. 30, 2009

7.15%

WORST QUARTER

Jun. 30, 2004

(3.39%)

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES OR

TAXES

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual

federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes.

Performance Table
One Class of after Tax

Shown [Text]

 $rr\ Performance Table One Class Of After Tax Shown$

Performance Table
Explanation after Tax
Higher

rr PerformanceTableExplanationAfterTaxHigher

Performance Table Narrative

rr PerformanceTableNarrativeTextBlock

INSTITUTIONAL
CLASS SHARE |
FROST TOTAL
RETURN BOND
FUND |
INSTITUTIONAL
CLASS SHARES
[RiskReturnAbstract] rr RiskReturnAbstract

Management Fees rr ManagementFeesOverAssets

Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts. This table compares the Fund's Institutional Class Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index. After-tax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a

mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date

periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through taxdeferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Other Expenses	rr_OtherExpensesOverAssets	0.16%		
Total Annual Fund	rr_ExpensesOverAssets	0.66%	[3]	
Operating Expenses Expense Example,				
with Redemption, 1	rr_ExpenseExampleYear01	67		
<u>Year</u>				
Expense Example,	m. Europea-Europeala-Vaari02	211		
with Redemption, 3 Years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear03	211		
Expense Example,				
with Redemption, 5	rr_ExpenseExampleYear05	368		
<u>Years</u>				
Expense Example, with Redemption, 10	rr ExpenseExampleYear10	822		
Years	11_EApenseExample real ro	022		
Annual Return 2003	rr_AnnualReturn2003	2.70%		
Annual Return 2004	rr_AnnualReturn2004	2.86%		
Annual Return 2005	rr_AnnualReturn2005	2.48%		
Annual Return 2006	rr_AnnualReturn2006	3.65%		
Annual Return 2007	rr_AnnualReturn2007	5.61%		
Annual Return 2008	rr_AnnualReturn2008 rr_AnnualReturn2009	(1.73%) 19.52%		
Annual Return 2009 Annual Return 2010	rr AnnualReturn2009	8.74%		
Annual Return 2011	rr AnnualReturn2011	4.98%		
<u>Label</u>	-	FUND RETURN BEFORE		
	rr_AverageAnnualReturnLabel	TAXES		
1 Year	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01	4.98%		
5 Years	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05	7.20%		
Since Inception Inception Date	rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate	5.89% May 31, 2002		
INSTITUTIONAL	II_AverageAiiiuaiReturiiiiCeptioiiDate	May 31, 2002		
CLASS SHARE				
FROST TOTAL				
RETURN BOND				
FUND				
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES				
After Taxes On				
Distributions				
[RiskReturnAbstract] rr_RiskReturnAbstract				
<u>Label</u>	rr_AverageAnnualReturnLabel	FUND RETURN AFTER TAX ON DISTRIBUTIONS	ES	
1 Year	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01	3.13%		
5 Years	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05	none		
Since Inception	rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception	none		
<u>Inception Date</u>	rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate	May 31, 2002		
INSTITUTIONAL				
CLASS SHARE FROST TOTAL				
RETURN BOND				
FUND				
INSTITUTIONAL				
CLASS SHARES				
After Taxes On				

Distributions And

Sales

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr RiskReturnAbstract

Label

FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND

SALE OF FUND SHARES

BARCLAYS U.S. AGGREGATE

FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR

BOND INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION

TAXES)

FUND

May 31, 2002

3.31%

none

none

May 31, 2002

1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 Since Inception rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception

Inception Date rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | FROST TOTAL RETURN BOND

FUND |

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES | BARCLAYS U.S. AGGREGATE BOND INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr_RiskReturnAbstract

Label

rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel

1 Year 7.84% rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 5 Years 6.50% rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 5.72% Since Inception rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception

Inception Date rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | FROST MUNICIPAL **BOND FUND**

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr RiskReturnAbstract Risk/Return [Heading] rr RiskReturnHeading

Objective [Heading] rr ObjectiveHeading

Objective, Primary [Text Block]

rr ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock

Expense [Heading] **Expense Narrative**

[Text Block]

rr ExpenseHeading

rr_ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock

with a secondary emphasis on maximizing total return through capital appreciation. FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

FROST MUNICIPAL BOND

Bond Fund (the "Fund")

seeks to provide a consistent level of current income exempt

from federal income tax

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE The Frost Municipal

table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Institutional Class Shares of the Fund.

Copyright © 2013 www.secdatabase.com. All Rights Reserved Please Consider the Environment Before Printing This Document **Operating Expenses** Caption [Text]

rr OperatingExpensesCaption

Portfolio Turnover [Heading] Portfolio Turnover [Text Block]

rr PortfolioTurnoverHeading

rr PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock

Portfolio Turnover,

Rate

Expense Example [Heading]

Expense Example Narrative [Text Block] rr PortfolioTurnoverRate

rr ExpenseExampleHeading

rr ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

Strategy [Heading]

rr_StrategyHeading

Strategy Narrative

[Text Block] rr StrategyNarrativeTextBlock ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 8% of the average value of its portfolio.

8.00%

EXAMPLE

This Example 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 on these assumptions your costs would be: PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT

STRATEGIES

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus

any borrowings for investment purposes, in municipal securities that generate income exempt from federal income tax, but not necessarily the federal alternative minimum tax ("AMT"). These securities include securities of municipal issuers located in Texas as well as in other states, territories and possessions of the United States. This investment policy may not be changed without shareholder approval. The Fund may invest more than 25% of its total assets in bonds of issuers in Texas.

The Adviser considers the relative yield, maturity availability of various types of municipal bonds and the general economic outlook in determining whether to over- or under-weight a specific type of municipal bond in the Fund's portfolio. Duration adjustments are made relative to the Barclays Municipal Bond Index. The Adviser, in constructing and maintaining the Fund's portfolio, employs the following four primary strategies to varying degrees depending on its views of economic growth prospects, interest rate predictions and relative value assessments: interest rate positioning based on duration and yield curve positioning, with a typical range of three years; asset category allocations; credit sector allocations relating to security ratings by the national ratings agencies; and individual security selection.

Strategy Portfolio Concentration [Text]

rr_StrategyPortfolioConcentration

Risk [Heading]
Risk Narrative [Text Block]

rr RiskHeading

rr_RiskNarrativeTextBlock

Securities will be considered for sale in the event of or in anticipation of a credit downgrade; to effect a change in duration or sector weighting of the Fund; to realize an aberration in а security's valuation; or when the Adviser otherwise deems appropriate. Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in municipal securities that generate income exempt from federal income tax, but not necessarily the federal alternative minimum tax ("AMT").

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

MUNICIPAL ISSUERS RISK -- There may be economic or political changes that impact the ability of municipal issuers to repay principal and to make interest payments on municipal securities. Changes in the financial condition or credit rating of municipal issuers also may adversely affect the value of the Fund's municipal securities. Constitutional or legislative limits on borrowing by municipal issuers may result in reduced supplies of municipal securities. Moreover, certain Moreover, certain municipal securities are backed only by a

municipal issuer's ability to levy and collect taxes.

STATE-SPECIFIC RISK -- The Fund is subject to the risk that the economy of the states in which it invests, and the revenues underlying state municipal bonds, may decline. Investing primarily in a single state means that the Fund is more exposed to negative political or economic factors in that state than a fund that invests more widely.

INTEREST RATE RISK - As with most funds that invest in debt securities, changes in interest rates are one of the most important factors that could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall.

The concept of duration is useful in assessing the sensitivity of a fixed income fund to interest rate movements, which are usually the main source of risk for most fixedincome funds. Duration measures price volatility estimating the change in price of a debt security for a 1% change in its yield. For example, a duration of five years means the price of a debt security will change about 5% for every 1% change in its yield. Thus, the higher duration, the more volatile the security.

Debt securities have a stated maturity date when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the bond.

Some debt securities, known as callable bonds, may repay the principal earlier than the stated maturity date. Debt securities are most likely to be called when interest rates are falling because the issuer can refinance at a lower rate.

Rising interest rates may also cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities later than anticipated, forcing the Fund to keep its money invested at lower rates. Falling interest rates, however, generally cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities earlier than expected, forcing the Fund to reinvest the money at a lower interest rate.

Mutual funds that in invest debt securities have no real maturity. Instead, they calculate their weighted average maturity. This number is an average of the effective anticipated maturity of each debt security held by the mutual fund, with the maturity of each security weighted by the percentage of its assets of the mutual fund it represents.

CREDIT RISK - The credit rating or financial condition of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer defaults or becomes unable to honor its financial obligations, the security may lose

some or all of its value. The issuer of an investment-grade security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal.

Although the Fund's government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. Obligations issued by some U.S. government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, while others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the government sponsored agency's own resources. As a result, investments in securities issued by government sponsored agencies that are not backed by the U.S. Treasury are subject to higher credit risk than those that are.

High yield, or "junk," bonds are highly speculative securities that are usually issued by smaller less credit worthy and/or highly leveraged (indebted) companies. Compared with investment-grade bonds, high yield bonds carry a greater degree of risk and are less likely to make payments interest and principal. Market developments and the financial and business conditions of the corporation issuing securities these influences their price and liquidity more than changes in interest rates, when compared to investment-grade debt

Risk Lose Money [Text]

rr RiskLoseMoney

Risk Not Insured **Depository Institution** [Text]

[Text Block]

rr_RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution

Bar Chart and Performance Table rr BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading [Heading] Performance Narrative

rr PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock

securities. Insufficient liquidity in the junk bond market may make it more difficult to dispose of junk bonds and may cause the Fund to experience sudden and substantial price declines. A lack of reliable, objective data or market quotations may make it more difficult to value junk bonds accurately.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved. As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

AGENCY.

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad

Performance
Information Illustrates
Variability of Returns
[Text]

rr PerformanceInformationIllustratesVariabilityOfReturns

measure of market
performance.

The Fund commenced operations after succeeding to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008 and has been adjusted to reflect expenses for Institutional Class Shares of the Fund. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is May 31, 2002 ("Performance Start Date").

Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST. The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with

those of a broad measure of market performance.

1-877-71-FROST

Performance

Availability Phone

rr PerformanceAvailabilityPhone

[Text]

Performance

Availability Website

rr PerformanceAvailabilityWebSiteAddress

Address [Text] Performance Past Does

Not Indicate Future

[Text]

rr PerformancePastDoesNotIndicateFuture

Bar Chart Closing [Text Block]

rr BarChartClosingTextBlock

Highest Quarterly Return, Label **Highest Quarterly** Return, Date

rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturnDate

Highest Quarterly Return

rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturn

rr HighestQuarterlyReturnLabel

Lowest Quarterly Return, Label **Lowest Quarterly**

rr LowestQuarterlyReturnLabel

Return, Date Lowest Quarterly

Return

rr BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturnDate

 $rr_BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturn$

Performance Table **Heading**

rr PerformanceTableHeading

Index No Deduction for Fees, Expenses, Taxes [Text]

rr IndexNoDeductionForFeesExpensesTaxes

Performance Table Uses Highest Federal Rate

rr PerformanceTableUsesHighestFederalRate

Performance Table

One Class of after Tax rr PerformanceTableOneClassOfAfterTaxShown

Shown [Text]

www.frostbank.com

Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future.

WORST BEST QUARTER QUARTER 4.29% (3.00)% (12/(09/30/2009) 31/ 2010)

The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Institutional Class Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 3.99%.

BEST QUARTER

Sep. 30, 2009

4.29%

WORST QUARTER

Dec. 31, 2010

(3.00%)

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES OR

TAXES

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. . Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax

situation and may

Copyright © 2013 www.secdatabase.com. All Rights Reserved. Please Consider the Environment Before Printing This Document Performance Table
Explanation after Tax
Higher

 $rr_Performance Table Explanation After Tax Higher$

Performance Table Narrative

rr PerformanceTableNarrativeTextBlock

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | FROST MUNICIPAL BOND FUND | INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr_RiskReturnAbstract

 Management Fees
 rr_ManagementFeesOverAssets
 0.50%

 Other Expenses
 rr_OtherExpensesOverAssets
 0.20%

Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses rr_AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesOverAssets 0.03%

Total Annual Fund
Operating Expenses

rr_ExpensesOverAssets

0.73%

differ from those shown.

After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

This table compares the Fund's Institutional Class Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Barclays Municipal Bond Index. After-tax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are

calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through taxdeferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

[2]

Expense Example,	F	75
with Redemption, 1 Year	rr_ExpenseExampleYear01	75
Expense Example,		
with Redemption, 3	rr ExpenseExampleYear03	233
Years	11_ExpenseExample reards	233
Expense Example,		
with Redemption, 5	rr ExpenseExampleYear05	406
Years		
Expense Example,		
with Redemption, 10	rr_ExpenseExampleYear10	906
<u>Years</u>		
Annual Return 2003	rr_AnnualReturn2003	3.32%
Annual Return 2004	rr_AnnualReturn2004	1.68%
Annual Return 2005	rr_AnnualReturn2005	0.81%
Annual Return 2006	rr_AnnualReturn2006	2.74%
Annual Return 2007	rr_AnnualReturn2007	3.58%
Annual Return 2008	rr_AnnualReturn2008	3.58%
Annual Return 2009	rr_AnnualReturn2009	7.38%
Annual Return 2010	rr AnnualReturn2010	1.42%
Annual Return 2011	rr AnnualReturn2011	7.69%
Label	rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel	FUND RETURN BEFORE
	= -	TAXES
1 Year	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01	7.69%
5 Years	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05	4.70%
Since Inception	rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception	3.84%
<u>Inception Date</u>	rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate	May 31, 2002
INSTITUTIONAL		
CLASS SHARE		
FROST MUNICIPAL		
BOND FUND		
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES		
After Taxes On		
Distributions		
21501100010115	t]rr RiskReturnAbstract	
Label		FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES
Laber	rr_AverageAnnualReturnLabel	ON DISTRIBUTIONS
1 Year	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01	7.62%
5 Years	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05	none
Since Inception	rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception	none
Inception Date	rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate	May 31, 2002
INSTITUTIONAL		
CLASS SHARE		
FROST MUNICIPAL	,	
BOND FUND		
INSTITUTIONAL		
CLASS SHARES After Taxes On		
Distributions And		
Sales		
[RiskReturnAbstract] rr RiskReturnAbstract		
Label		FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES
<u> </u>	rr_AverageAnnualReturnLabel	ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND
1.37	A A ID (37 A)	SALE OF FUND SHARES

6.23%

 $rr_Average Annual Return Year 01$

1 Year

5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 Since Inception rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception **Inception Date**

rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | FROST MUNICIPAL BOND FUND | INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES | **BARCLAYS** MUNICIPAL BOND INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO **DEDUCTION FOR**

FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr RiskReturnAbstract

Label rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel

1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 10.70% 5 Years rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05 5.22% 5.23% Since Inception rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception

rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate **Inception Date** May 31, 2002

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | FROST KEMPNER TREASURY AND INCOME FUND

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr RiskReturnAbstract Risk/Return [Heading] rr_RiskReturnHeading

Objective [Heading] rr ObjectiveHeading

Objective, Primary [Text Block]

rr ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock

Expense [Heading] **Expense Narrative**

[Text Block]

rr ExpenseHeading

rr ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock

Operating Expenses Caption [Text]

rr OperatingExpensesCaption

Portfolio Turnover [Heading] Portfolio Turnover [Text Block]

rr PortfolioTurnoverHeading

rr_PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock

FROST KEMPNER TREASURY AND INCOME FUND

BARCLAYS MUNICIPAL BOND

INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS

NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Kempner Treasury and Income Fund (the "Fund") seeks to provide current income consistent with the preservation of

capital.

none

none

May 31, 2002

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES The table below

describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Institutional Class Shares of the Fund. ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE

OF YOUR INVESTMENT) PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns Portfolio Turnover,

rr PortfolioTurnoverRate

Rate

Expenses Not
Correlated to Ratio
Due to Acquired Fund

Fees [Text]

 $rr_Expenses Not Correlated To Ratio Due To Acquired Fund Fees$

Expense Example

rr ExpenseExampleHeading

[Heading]
Expense Example
Narrative [Text Block]

rr_ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

Strategy [Heading]

rr StrategyHeading

Strategy Narrative [Text Block]

rr_StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 0% of the average value of its portfolio.

0.00%

The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

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 on these assumptions your costs would be: PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus

Strategy Portfolio
Concentration [Text]

rr_StrategyPortfolioConcentration

borrowings any for investment purposes, in full faith and credit Treasury obligations. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. selecting for the investments Fund, the Fund's subadviser, Kempner Management, Capital Inc. ("KCM"), tries to increase income without adding undue risk by analyzing yields. The Fund's investments include Treasury bonds, Treasury notes, Treasury Inflated Protection Securities and short-term U.S. government money market funds. In evaluating a security for the Fund's portfolio, KCM considers, among other factors, the security's interest rate, yield and maturity. KCM actively manages the maturity of the Fund and its portfolio to maximize the Fund's yield based on current market interest rates and KCM's outlook on the market.

The Fund may invest in full faith and credit money market instruments. percentage of the Fund invested in such holdings varies depending on various factors, including market conditions. Consistent with preservation of capital, a larger of the percentage Fund's net assets may be invested in cash or instruments in order to provide capital and reduce the magnitude of loss in a period of falling market prices. Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in

Risk [Heading] rr_RiskHeading
Risk Narrative [Text
Block]

rr_RiskNarrativeTextBlock

full faith and credit U.S. Treasury obligations.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

INTEREST RATE RISK - As with most funds that in invest debt securities, changes in interest rates are one of the most important factors that could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of securities debt (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall. Rising interest rates may also cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities later than anticipated, forcing the Fund to keep its money invested at lower rates. Falling interest rates, however, generally cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities earlier than expected, forcing the Fund to reinvest the money at a lower interest rate.

The concept of duration is useful in assessing the sensitivity of a fixed income fund to interest rate movements, which are the main source of risk for most fixed-income funds. Duration measures price volatility estimating the change in price of a debt security for a 1% change in its yield.

For example, duration of five years means the price of a debt security will change about 5% for every 1% change in its yield. Thus, the higher duration, the more volatile the security.

Debt securities have a stated maturity date when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the bond. Some debt securities, known as callable bonds, may repay the principal earlier than the stated maturity date. Debt securities are most likely to be called when interest rates are falling because the issuer can refinance at a lower rate. Mutual funds that invest in debt securities have no real maturity. Instead, they calculate weighted average maturity. This number is an average of the effective anticipated maturity of each debt security held by the mutual fund, with the maturity of each security weighted by the percentage of its assets of the mutual fund it represents.

CREDIT RISK - The credit rating or financial condition of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer defaults or becomes unable to honor its financial obligations, the security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of an investment-grade security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an

Risk Lose Money
[Text]

rr RiskLoseMoney

issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal.

Although the Fund's U.S. government securities are considered to be among the investments, safest. they are not quaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. Obligations issued by some U.S. government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, while others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the government sponsored agency's own resources. As a result, investments securities issued by government sponsored agencies that are not backed by the U.S. Treasury are subject to higher credit risk than those that are.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money.

Risk Not Insured
Depository Institution
[Text]

rr RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution

rr_BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading

Bar Chart and
Performance Table
[Heading]
Performance Narrative
[Text Block]

 $rr_Performance Narrative TextBlock$

A FUND SHARE IS NOT A
BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS
NOT INSURED OR
GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC,
OR ANY GOVERNMENT
AGENCY.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The Fund commenced operations after succeeding to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank and subadvised by KCM (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008 and has been adjusted to reflect expenses for Institutional Class Shares of the Fund. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is November 30, 2006 ("Performance Start Date").

Performance Information Illustrates Variability of Returns [Text]

 $rr_PerformanceInformationIllustratesVariabilityOfReturns$

Performance

<u>Availability Phone</u> rr_PerformanceAvailabilityPhone

[Text]

Performance Availability Website

<u>Availability Website</u> rr_PerformanceAvailabilityWebSiteAddress

Address [Text]

<u>Performance Past Does</u> <u>Not Indicate Future</u>

[Text]

 $rr\ Performance Past Does Not Indicate Future$

Bar Chart Closing
[Text Block]

rr BarChartClosingTextBlock

Highest Quarterly Return, Label Highest Quarterly Return, Date Highest Quarterly Return

rr_HighestQuarterlyReturnLabel

rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturnDate

rr_BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturn

Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST. The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for $1\ \mathrm{and}$ 5 years and since inception compare with those of abroad measure of market performance.

1-877-71-FROST

www.frostbank.com

Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future.

BEST QUARTER WORST
QUARTER
4.51% (1.29)%
(12/
(06/30/2010) 31/
2010)

The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Institutional Class Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 3.04%.

BEST QUARTER

Jun. 30, 2010

4.51%

Lowest Quarterly rr LowestQuarterlyReturnLabel Return, Label **Lowest Quarterly** rr BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturnDate Return, Date **Lowest Quarterly** rr BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturn Return Performance Table rr PerformanceTableHeading Heading Index No Deduction for Fees, Expenses, rr IndexNoDeductionForFeesExpensesTaxes Taxes [Text] Performance Table **Uses Highest Federal**

Performance Table
One Class of after Tax
Shown [Text] rr Performance Table One Class Of After Tax Shown

Performance Table Explanation after Tax Higher

Rate

 $rr_Performance Table Explanation After Tax Higher$

rr PerformanceTableUsesHighestFederalRate

<u>Performance Table</u> <u>Narrative</u>

rr PerformanceTableNarrativeTextBlock

WORST QUARTER

Dec. 31, 2010

(1.29%)

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011 REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES OR TAXES

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown.

After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

This table compares the Fund's Institutional Class Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Barclays Treasury Bond Index. After-tax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may

shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through taxdeferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts. 0.35% 0.32% 0.04% [2] 0.71% 73 227 395 883 7.73% 2.54% 6.91% 5.70% 10.69% FUND RETURN BEFORE TAXES 10.69% 6.68% 6.21% Nov. 30, 2006

differ from

those

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | FROST KEMPNER TREASURY AND INCOME FUND | INSTITUTIONAL **CLASS SHARES** [RiskReturnAbstract] rr RiskReturnAbstract **Management Fees** rr ManagementFeesOverAssets Other Expenses rr_OtherExpensesOverAssets **Acquired Fund Fees** $rr_AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesOverAssets$ and Expenses **Total Annual Fund** rr ExpensesOverAssets **Operating Expenses** Expense Example, with Redemption, 1 rr ExpenseExampleYear01 Year Expense Example, with Redemption, 3 rr_ExpenseExampleYear03 Years Expense Example, with Redemption, 5 rr ExpenseExampleYear05 **Years** Expense Example, with Redemption, 10 rr ExpenseExampleYear10 Years Annual Return 2007 rr AnnualReturn2007 Annual Return 2008 rr AnnualReturn2008 Annual Return 2009 rr AnnualReturn2009 Annual Return 2010 rr AnnualReturn2010 Annual Return 2011 rr AnnualReturn2011 Label rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel 1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 Since Inception rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception $rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate$ **Inception Date INSTITUTIONAL** CLASS SHARE | FROST KEMPNER TREASURY AND INCOME FUND |

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES | After Taxes On Distributions

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr_RiskReturnAbstract

FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES Label rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel ON DISTRIBUTIONS 1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 10.53% 5 Years rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05 none **Since Inception** rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception none **Inception Date** rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate Nov. 30, 2006 INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | FROST KEMPNER TREASURY AND INCOME FUND | INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES | After Taxes On Distributions And Sales [RiskReturnAbstract] rr RiskReturnAbstract FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES Label rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF FUND SHARES 1 Year 8.15% rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 none **Since Inception** rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception none Nov. 30, 2006 **Inception Date** rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate **INSTITUTIONAL** CLASS SHARE | FROST KEMPNER TREASURY AND INCOME FUND | INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES | **BARCLAYS** TREASURY BOND **INDEX RETURN** (REFLECTS NO **DEDUCTION FOR** FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES) [RiskReturnAbstract] rr RiskReturnAbstract BARCLAYS TREASURY BOND Label INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES) 1 Year 9.81% rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 6.81% 5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 6.52% **Since Inception** rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception **Inception Date** rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate Nov. 30, 2006

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | FROST MID CAP **EQUITY FUND**

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr RiskReturnAbstract

Risk/Return [Heading] FROST MID CAP EQUITY rr RiskReturnHeading

FUND

rr ObjectiveHeading INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE Objective [Heading]

Objective, Primary The Frost Mid Cap rr ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock [Text Block] Equity Fund (the Expense [Heading]
Expense Narrative
[Text Block]

rr_ExpenseHeading

rr ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock

Operating Expenses
Caption [Text]

rr OperatingExpensesCaption

Portfolio Turnover [Heading] Portfolio Turnover [Text Block]

rr_PortfolioTurnoverHeading

rr PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock

Portfolio Turnover,
Rate
Expenses Not
Correlated to Ratio
Due to Acquired Fund
Fees [Text]

rr_PortfolioTurnoverRate

 $rr\ Expenses Not Correlated To Ratio Due To Acquired Fund Fees$

Expense Example [Heading]

rr ExpenseExampleHeading

Expense Example

Narrative [Text Block] rr_ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

"Fund") seeks to maximize long-term capital appreciation.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES
The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Institutional Class
Shares of the Fund.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 108% of the average value of its portfolio.

108.00%

The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses of less than 0.01%.

EXAMPLE

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of

Strategy [Heading]

rr StrategyHeading

Strategy Narrative
[Text Block]

rr StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of mid-capitalization companies. This investment strategy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. The Fund considers midcapitalization companies to be those companies with total market capitalizations between \$2 billion and \$15 billion at the time of initial purchase.

The equity securities in which the Fund may invest include common stocks, preferred stocks, convertible securities, rights and warrants. Preferred stocks are units of ownership in a company that normally have preference over common stock in the payment of dividends and the liquidation of company. Convertible securities are securities that may be exchanged for, converted into, or

exercised to acquire a predetermined number of shares of the company's common stock at the holder's option during a specified time period. A right is a privilege granted to existing shareholders of a company to subscribe to shares of a new issue of common stock before it is issued. Warrants are securities that are usually issued together with a debt security or preferred stock that give the holder the right to buy a proportionate amount of common stock at a specified price.

The Fund intends to invest in companies that the Fund's subadviser, Luther King Capital Management Corporation ("LKCM"), believes are likely to above-average have growth in revenue, above-average earnings and/or the potential for above-average capital appreciation. selecting In investments for the Fund, LKCM performs analyses of financial and fundamental criteria to identify high-quality companies, focusing on the following characteristics:

- o Consistently
 high profitability;
- o Strong balance
 sheets;
- o Competitive
 advantages;
- o High and/or
 improving financial
 returns;
 - o Free cash flow;
- o Reinvestment opportunities; and
 - o Prominent
- market share positions.

The Fund does not sell stocks simply because they are no longer within LKCM's capitalization range

used for the initial purchase.

Strategy Portfolio
Concentration [Text]

rr StrategyPortfolioConcentration

Risk [Heading]

rr RiskHeading

Risk Narrative [Text

Block]

rr_RiskNarrativeTextBlock

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of mid-capitalization companies.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his orher investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

EOUITY RISK -- Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities by such issued companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

MID-CAPITALIZATION

COMPANY RISK -- The

mid-capitalization companies in which the Fund invests may be more vulnerable adverse business economic events than larger, established companies. In particular, these mid-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, midcapitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over-the-counter listed on an exchange.

CONVERTIBLE SECURITIES RISK -- The value of a convertible security is influenced by changes in interest rates (with investment value declining as interest rates increase and increase as interest rates decline) and the credit standing of the issuer. The price of a convertible security will also normally vary in some proportion to changes in the price of the underlying common stock because of the conversion or exercise feature.

PREFERRED STOCK RISK - Preferred stocks are
sensitive to interest
rate changes, and are
also subject to equity
risk, which is the risk
that stock prices will
fall over short or
extended periods of
time. The rights of
preferred stocks on the
distribution of a
company's assets in the
event of a liquidation

Risk Lose Money
[Text]

rr RiskLoseMoney

Risk Not Insured

Depository Institution rr_RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution

[Text]

are generally subordinate to the rights associated with a company's debt securities.

RIGHTS AND WARRANTS RISK -- The purchase of rights or warrants involves the risk that the Fund could lose the purchase value of a right or warrant if the right to subscribe to additional shares is not executed prior to the right's or warrant's expiration. Also, the purchase of rights and/or warrants involves the risk that the effective price paid for the right and/ or warrant added to the subscription price of the related security may exceed the value of the subscribed security's market price such as when there is no movement in the level of the underlying security.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money.

A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC,

OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the

performance table below

illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund

Bar Chart and
Performance Table
[Heading]
Performance Narrative

[Text Block]

 $rr_BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading$

rr_PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock

Performance Information Illustrates Variability of Returns [Text]

rr PerformanceInformationIllustratesVariabilityOfReturns

Performance

Availability Phone rr Performance Availability Phone

[Text]

Performance

Availability Website rr PerformanceAvailabilityWebSiteAddress

Address [Text]

<u>Performance Past Does</u> Not Indicate Future

<u>Text</u>] rr PerformancePastDoesNotIndicateFuture

by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 vear and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and year since inception compare with those of a broad market measure of performance.

calling 1-877-71-FROST.

-

1-877-71-FROST

www.frostbank.com

Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate

Bar Chart Closing [Text Block]

how the Fund will perform in the future. WORST BEST QUARTER QUARTER 18.83% (21.10)% (09/(09/30/2009) 30/ 2011)

rr BarChartClosingTextBlock

performance The information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Institutional Class Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 10.05%.

Highest Quarterly rr HighestQuarterlyReturnLabel Return, Label **Highest Quarterly** rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturnDate Return, Date **Highest Quarterly**

Sep. 30, 2009

BEST QUARTER

rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturn Return Lowest Quarterly rr LowestQuarterlyReturnLabel

WORST QUARTER

Return, Label **Lowest Quarterly** rr BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturnDate Return, Date

Sep. 30, 2011

rr BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturn Return Performance Table

Lowest Quarterly

Heading

(21010.00%)

18.83%

rr PerformanceTableHeading

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL FOR PERIODS RETURNS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

Index No Deduction for Fees, Expenses, Taxes [Text] Performance Table Uses Highest Federal Rate

 $rr_IndexNoDeductionForFeesExpensesTaxes$

REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES OR TAXES

rr PerformanceTableUsesHighestFederalRate

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income t.ax rates and do reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual

Performance Table One Class of after Tax Shown [Text]

rr Performance Table One Class Of After Tax Shown

after-tax returns will depend on investor's situation and mav differ from those shown.

After-tax returns shown

Performance Table **Explanation after Tax Higher**

are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement

accounts.

rr PerformanceTableExplanationAfterTaxHigher

Performance Table Narrative

1 Year

This table compares the Fund's Institutional Class Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Russell Midcap Index and the Russell 2500 Index.

After-tax returns are

 $rr_Performance Table Narrative Text Block$

calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through taxdeferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

(1.52%)

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | FROST MID CAP EQUITY FUND INSTITUTIONAL **CLASS SHARES** [RiskReturnAbstract] rr RiskReturnAbstract **Management Fees** rr ManagementFeesOverAssets 0.90% Other Expenses rr OtherExpensesOverAssets 0.36% **Total Annual Fund** [3] 1.26% rr_ExpensesOverAssets **Operating Expenses** Expense Example, with Redemption, 1 128 rr ExpenseExampleYear01 Year Expense Example, with Redemption, 3 rr ExpenseExampleYear03 400 **Years** Expense Example, with Redemption, 5 rr ExpenseExampleYear05 692 Years Expense Example, 1,523 with Redemption, 10 rr ExpenseExampleYear10 **Years** Annual Return 2009 rr_AnnualReturn2009 33.65% Annual Return 2010 rr AnnualReturn2010 35.76% Annual Return 2011 rr_AnnualReturn2011 (1.52%)FUND RETURN BEFORE Label rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel TAXES

rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01

3.54% Since Inception rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception **Inception Date** rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate Apr. 25, 2008 **INSTITUTIONAL** CLASS SHARE | FROST MID CAP EQUITY FUND | INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES | After Taxes On Distributions [RiskReturnAbstract] rr_RiskReturnAbstract FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES Label rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel ON DISTRIBUTIONS 1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (1.81%)**Since Inception** rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception 3.45% Apr. 25, 2008 **Inception Date** rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate **INSTITUTIONAL** CLASS SHARE | FROST MID CAP EQUITY FUND | INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES | After Taxes On Distributions And Sales [RiskReturnAbstract] rr_RiskReturnAbstract FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES **Label** rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF FUND SHARES 1 Year (0.62%)rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01 3.02% Since Inception rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception **Inception Date** rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate Apr. 25, 2008 **INSTITUTIONAL** CLASS SHARE | FROST MID CAP EQUITY FUND | INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES RUSSELL MIDCAP INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO **DEDUCTION FOR** FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES) [RiskReturnAbstract] rr_RiskReturnAbstract RUSSELL MIDCAP INDEX Label RETURN (REFLECTS NO [6] DEDUCTION FOR FEES, rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel EXPENSES, OR TAXES) 1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (1.55%)[7] **Since Inception** 1.52% rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception **Inception Date** rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate Apr. 25, 2008

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | FROST MID CAP EQUITY FUND | INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES | RUSSELL 2500 INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr_RiskReturnAbstract

Label

rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel

RUSSELL 2500 INDEX
RETURN (REFLECTS NO
DEDUCTION FOR FEES,
EXPENSES, OR TAXES)
[6]

[7]

<u>1 Year</u> rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01

Since Inception rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception

Inception Date rr Average Annual Return Inception Date Apr. 25, 2008

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | FROST NATURAL RESOURCES FUND

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr_RiskReturnAbstract

Risk/Return [Heading] rr_RiskReturnHeading

Objective [Heading] rr_ObjectiveHeading

Objective, Primary

Expense [Heading] rr ExpenseHeading

Expense Narrative [Text Block]

rr ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock

Operating Expenses
Caption [Text]

rr OperatingExpensesCaption

Portfolio Turnover

[Heading]

rr PortfolioTurnoverHeading

Portfolio Turnover
[Text Block]

rr PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock

FROST NATURAL RESOURCES

FIIND

(2.51%)

2.60%

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Natural Resources Fund (the "Fund") seeks long-term capital growth with a secondary goal of current income.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

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

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

which are not reflected in total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the period from the commencement of the Fund's operations (September 27, 2011) through the end of its most recent fiscal the Fund's year, portfolio turnover rate was 49% of the average value of its portfolio.

account. These costs,

Portfolio Turnover,

Rate

Expenses Not Correlated to Ratio Due to Acquired Fund

Fees [Text]

 $rr_Expenses Not Correlated To Ratio Due To Acquired Fund Fees$

Expense Example [Heading]

Expense Example
Narrative [Text Block]

rr ExpenseExampleHeading

rr PortfolioTurnoverRate

rr ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

Strategy [Heading]

rr StrategyHeading

Strategy Narrative [Text Block]

rr StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

49.00%

The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

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 on these assumptions your costs would be: PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

In seeking to achieve its objectives, the Fund,

normal circumstances, invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in securities of companies in natural industries. resources Companies in natural resources industries include: (i) companies that Frost Investment Advisors, LLC (the "Adviser"), the Fund's adviser, considers to be engaged, either directly or indirectly, in the exploration, discovery, development, production, marketing or distribution of natural resources; the development proprietary technologies for the production or efficient utilization of natural resources; or the provision of related supplies or services; and (ii) to the extent not included in the foregoing, those industries that comprise the S&P North American Natural Resources Index. Within natural resources industries, the Adviser anticipates that the Fund will generally invest a significant portion of its assets in the energy sector. Examples of natural resources include:

ENERGY -- such as companies engaged in the exploration and production of energy sources, as well as companies involved with energy equipment and services, drillers, refiners, storage transportation, utilities, coal.

ALTERNATIVE ENERGY - such as solar,
nuclear, wind and fuel
cell companies.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS - such as chemical,
o building material,
cement, aggregate,
associated machinery

and transport companies.

FOREST PRODUCTS -o such as timber and
paper companies.

BASE METALS -- such as companies engaged in the exploration, mining, processing, fabrication, marketing or distribution of copper, iron ore, nickel, steel, aluminum, rare earth minerals and molybdenum.

SPECIALTY METALS -such as companies
engaged in the
exploration, mining,
o processing,
fabrication, marketing
or distribution of
titanium-based alloys
and zirconium.

PRECIOUS METALS -such as companies
engaged in the
exploration, mining,
o processing,
fabrication, marketing
or distribution of
gold, silver, diamonds
and platinum.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS
-- such as companies
engaged in producing,
processing and
distributing seeds,
fertilizers and water.

The Fund generally invests in equity securities of domestic and foreign, including emerging market, natural resources companies. The equity securities in which the Fund may invest include common stocks, preferred stocks, American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs"), convertible securities, warrants and rights, and master limited

partnerships ("MLPs"). In addition, the Fund may also invest in exchange-traded funds, exchange-traded notes and other exchange-traded products to gain exposure to certain segments of the natural resources market. The Fund may invest in securities of issuers with any market capitalization.

Adviser combines

The

fundamental analysis and quantitative screening to select securities for the Fund's portfolio. In particular, the Adviser focuses on companies with desirable growth and value attributes. attributes will include but not be exclusive to the following: attractive debt adjusted production growth per share; prospects for above average growth in earnings or cash flow per share; an ability to generate high returns on invested capital throughout an investment cycle; asset quality greater than peers; efficient capital allocation; management strength; favorable relative price/earnings, price/book and price/cash flow ratios; and trading at a discount to intrinsic value. In addition, the Adviser considers the availability of specific natural resources and the relative value of those resources given changing supply/demand dynamics in the market. The Adviser may sell a security when the security reaches a specified value or the Adviser's original investment rationale is no longer considered valid.

In seeking to achieve its objectives, the Fund, under normal circumstances, invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in securities of

Strategy Portfolio
Concentration [Text]

rr_StrategyPortfolioConcentration

Risk [Heading] rr RiskHeading

Risk Narrative [Text Block]

rr_RiskNarrativeTextBlock

companies in natural resources industries.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risk factors affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

EQUITY RISK -- The Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

CONCENTRATION RISK -Due to the Fund's
concentration in
securities of companies
in the natural
resources industries,
events that affect the
natural resources
industries will have a
greater effect on the
Fund than they would on
a fund that is more
widely diversified
among a number of

unrelated industries. Such factors include warehousing delivery constraints, changes in supply and demand dynamics, a potential lack of fungibility, weather, monetary and currency exchange processes, domestic and foreign political and economic events and policies, disease, technological developments, and changes in interest rates. In addition, certain natural resources sub-sectors are subject to greater governmental regulation than are other industries; therefore, changes in tax and other government regulations may be more likely to adversely affect the Fund.

INVESTMENTS INVESTMENT COMPANIES AND OTHER POOLED VEHICLES -- To the extent the Fund invests in other investment companies, such as exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), closed-end funds and other mutual funds, the Fund will be subject substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of the securities held by such other investment companies. Such risks are described below. As a shareholder of another
company, the
on another investment the Fund that investment company to achieve its investment objective. If the investment company fails to achieve its objective, the value of the Fund's investment could decline, which could adversely affect the Fund's performance. By investing in another

investment company, Fund shareholders indirectly bear the Fund's proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the other investment company, in addition to the fees and expenses that Fund shareholders directly bear in connection with the Fund's own operations. The Fund does not intend to invest in other investment companies unless the Adviser believes that the potential benefits of the investment justify the payment of any additional fees or expenses. Federal securities laws impose limitations on the Fund's ability to invest in other investment companies.

Because closed-end funds and ETFs are listed on national stock exchanges and are traded like stocks listed on an exchange, their shares potentially may trade at a discount or premium. Investments in closed-end funds and ETFs are also subject to brokerage and other trading costs, which could result in greater expenses to the Fund. In addition, because the value of closed-end funds and ETF shares depends on the demand in the market, the Adviser may not be able to liquidate the Fund's holdings at the most optimal time, which could adversely affect Fund performance.

INVESTMENTS IN ETNS -An exchange-traded note
("ETN") is a debt
security of an issuer
that is listed and
traded on U.S. stock

exchanges or otherwise traded in the over-thecounter market. Similar to other debt securities, ETNs tend to have a maturity date and are backed only by the credit of the issuer. ETNs are designed to provide investors access to the returns of various market benchmarks, such as a securities index, currency or investment strategy, less fees and expenses. The value of an ETN may be influenced by time to maturity, level of supply and demand for the ETN, volatility and lack of liquidity in the underlying market, changes in the applicable interest rates, and changes in the issuer's credit rating and economic, legal, political or geographic events that affect the referenced market. It is expected that the issuer's credit rating will be investment grade at the time of investment, however, the credit rating may be revised or withdrawn at any time and there is no assurance that a credit rating will remain in effect for any given time period. If a rating agency lowers the issuer's credit rating, the value of the ETN will decline and a lower credit rating reflects a greater risk that the issuer will default on its obligation. When the Fund invests in ETNs, it will bear its proportionate share of any fees and expenses associated with investment in such securities. Such fees reduce the amount of return on investment at maturity or upon redemption. There may be restrictions on the

Fund's right to redeem its investment in an ${\tt ETN}$, which are meant to be held until maturity. There are no periodic interest payments for ETNs, and principal is not protected. As is the case with ETFs, an investor could lose some of or the entire amount invested in The Fund's ETNs. decision to sell its ETN holdings may be limited by the availability of secondary market.

FOREIGN COMPANY RISK -- Investing in foreign companies, whether through investments made in foreign markets or made through the purchase of American Depository Receipts ("ADRs"), which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent an ownership in a foreign security, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. In addition, investments in foreign companies are generally denominated in a foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value of the Fund's investments. These currency movements may occur separately from, and in response to, events that do otherwise affect value of the security in the issuer's home country. While ADRs

provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

EMERGING MARKET SECURITIES RISK --Investments in emerging markets securities are considered speculative and subject to heightened risks addition to the general risks of investing in non-U.S. securities. Unlike more established markets, emerging markets may have governments that are less stable, markets that are less liquid and economies that are less developed. In addition, emerging markets securities may be subject to smaller market capitalization of securities markets, which may suffer periods of relative illiquidity; significant price volatility; restrictions on foreign investment; and possible restrictions on repatriation of investment income and capital. Furthermore, foreign investors may be required to register the proceeds of sales, and future economic or political crises could lead to price controls, mergers, forced expropriation or confiscatory taxation, seizure, nationalization creation of government monopolies.

FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK
-- Because non-U.S.

securities are usually denominated currencies other than the dollar, the value of the Fund's portfolio may be influenced by currency exchange rates and exchange control regulations. currencies of emerging market countries may experience significant declines against the U.S. dollar, and devaluation may occur subsequent investments in these currencies by the Fund. Inflation and rapid fluctuations inflation rates have had, and may continue to have, negative effects on the economies and securities markets of certain emerging market countries.

SMALL-AND MID-CAPITALIZATION COMPANY RISK -- Small- and midcapitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. particular, these small- and mid-sized companies may pose risks, additional including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, small- and mid-cap stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These may be securities traded over-the-counter or listed on an exchange.

MLP RISK -- MLPs are limited partnerships in which the ownership units are publicly traded. MLP units are registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") and are freely traded on a securities exchange or in the over-the-counter market. MLPs often own several properties or businesses (or own interests) that are related to oil and gas industries or other natural resources, but they also may finance other projects. To the extent that an MLP's interests are all in a particular industry, the MLP will be negatively impacted by economic events adversely impacting that industry. The risks of investing in a MLP are generally those involved in investing in a partnership as opposed to corporation. а For example, state law governing partnerships is often less restrictive than state law governing corporations. Accordingly, there may be fewer protections afforded to investors in a MLP than investors in a corporation; for example, investors in MLPs may have limited voting rights or be liable under certain circumstances for amounts greater than the amount of their investment. addition, MLPs may be subject to state taxation in certain jurisdictions which will have the effect of reducing the amount of income paid by the MLP to its investors.

Risk Lose Money
[Text]

rr_RiskLoseMoney

Risk Not Insured
Depository Institution

<u>Text</u> rr_RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution

Bar Chart and

Performance Table rr BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading

[Heading]

Performance Narrative

[Text Block]

rr PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock

COMMODITY RISK Exposure to the commodities markets, through a company or an ETF, may subject the Fund to greater investments . traditional securities. Commodities are subject to substantial price fluctuations over short periods of time and may affected by be unpredictable economic, political and environmental events.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money.

A Fund share is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any government agency.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The Fund commenced operations on September 27, 2011 and therefore does not have performance history for a full calendar year. Once the Fund has completed a full calendar year of operations, a bar chart

and table will be included that will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the variability of the Fund's return based on net assets and comparing the Fund's performance to a broad measure of market performance.

[2]

CLASS SHARE FROST NATURAL RESOURCES FUND | **INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES** [RiskReturnAbstract] rr RiskReturnAbstract 0.80% Management Fees rr ManagementFeesOverAssets Other Expenses rr OtherExpensesOverAssets 0.62% Acquired Fund Fees rr AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesOverAssets 0.05% and Expenses **Total Annual Fund** rr_ExpensesOverAssets 1.47% **Operating Expenses** Expense Example, with Redemption, 1 rr_ExpenseExampleYear01 150 Year Expense Example, with Redemption, 3 rr ExpenseExampleYear03 465 **Years** Expense Example, 803 with Redemption, 5 rr ExpenseExampleYear05

with Redemption, 10
Years
INSTITUTIONAL
CLASS SHARE |
FROST LOW
DURATION

MUNICIPAL BOND

Expense Example,

INSTITUTIONAL

FUND

Years

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr_RiskReturnAbstract Risk/Return [Heading] rr_RiskReturnHeading

Objective [Heading]
Objective, Primary
[Text Block]

rr_ObjectiveHeading

rr_ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock

MUNICIPAL BOND FUND
INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE
The Frost Low Duration
Municipal Bond Fund
(the "Fund") seeks to
provide a consistent
level of current income
exempt from federal
income tax with a
secondary emphasis on
maximizing total

LOW

DURATION

return.

1,757

FROST

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

Expense [Heading] rr_ExpenseHeading

Expense Narrative [Text Block]

 $rr_ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock$

Operating Expenses
Caption [Text]

rr OperatingExpensesCaption

Portfolio Turnover [Heading] Portfolio Turnover [Text Block]

rr PortfolioTurnoverHeading

rr PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock

Portfolio Turnover, Rate

rr PortfolioTurnoverRate

Expenses Not
Correlated to Ratio
Due to Acquired Fund
Fees [Text]

 $rr_ExpensesNotCorrelatedToRatioDueToAcquiredFundFees$

Expense Example [Heading]

rr_ExpenseExampleHeading

Expense Example
Narrative [Text Block]

rr ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Institutional Class Shares of the Fund.

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 14% of the average value of its portfolio.

14.00%

The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

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

Strategy [Heading]

rr StrategyHeading

Strategy Narrative
[Text Block]

rr_StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

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 on these assumptions your costs would be: PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings any investment purposes, at the time of initial purchase, in municipal securities that generate income exempt from federal income tax, but not necessarily the federal alternative minimum tax ("AMT"). These include securities securities of municipal issuers located in Texas as well as in other states. territories and possessions of the United States. This investment policy may not be changed without shareholder approval.

your shares at the end

Fund primarily invests in securities that are of investment grade (rated in one of the four highest rating categories). The Fund may invest more than 25% of its total assets in bonds of issuers in Texas. The Adviser actively manages the portfolio, as well as the maturity of the Fund, and purchases securities which will, on average, mature in less than five years. The Fund tends to have an average duration within plus or minus one year of the Barclays Three-Year Municipal Bond Index. The Fund seeks to maintain a low duration, but may

lengthen or shorten its duration within its target range to reflect changes in the overall composition of the short-term investmentgrade debt markets. Duration is a measure of a bond price's sensitivity to a given change in interest rates. Generally, the longer a bond's duration, the greater its price sensitivity to a change in interest rates. For example, the price of a bond with a duration of three years would be expected to fall approximately 3% if rates were to rise by one percentage point.

The Adviser, in constructing and maintaining the Fund's portfolio, employs the following four primary strategies to varying degrees depending on its views of economic growth prospects, interest rate predictions and relative value assessments: interest rate positioning based on duration and yield curve positioning; asset. category allocations; credit sector allocations relating to security ratings by the national ratings agencies; and individual security selection. Securities will be considered for sale in the event of or in anticipation of a credit downgrade; to effect a change in duration or sector weighting of the Fund; to realize an aberration in a security's valuation; or when the Adviser deems otherwise appropriate.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for

Strategy Portfolio
Concentration [Text]

rr StrategyPortfolioConcentration

Risk [Heading] rr_RiskHeading
Risk Narrative [Text
Block]

rr RiskNarrativeTextBlock

investment purposes, at the time of initial purchase, in municipal securities that generate income exempt from federal income tax, but not necessarily the federal alternative minimum tax ("AMT").

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

MUNICIPAL ISSUERS RISK -- There may be economic or political changes that impact the ability of municipal issuers to repay principal and to make interest payments on municipal securities. Changes in the financial condition or credit rating of municipal issuers also may adversely affect the value of the Fund's municipal securities. Constitutional or legislative limits on borrowing by municipal issuers may result in reduced supplies of municipal securities. Moreover, certain municipal securities are backed only by a municipal issuer's ability to levy and collect taxes.

STATE-SPECIFIC RISK The Fund is subject to the risk that the economy of the states in which it invests, and the revenues underlying state municipal bonds, may decline. Investing primarily in a single state means that the Fund is more exposed to negative political

or economic factors in that state than a fund that invests more widely.

INTEREST RATE RISK - As with most funds that invest in debt securities, changes in interest rates are one of the most important factors that could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall.

The concept of duration is useful in assessing the sensitivity of a fixed income fund to interest rate movements, which are usually the main source of risk for most fixedincome funds. Duration measures volatility estimating the change in price of a debt security for a 1% change in its yield. For example, a duration of three years means the price of a debt security will change about 3% for every 1% change in its yield. Thus, the higher duration, the more volatile the security.

Debt securities have a stated maturity date when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the bond. Some debt securities, known as callable bonds, may repay the principal earlier than the stated maturity date. Debt securities are most likely to be called when interest rates are falling because the issuer can refinance at a lower rate.

Rising interest rates may also cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and

asset-backed securities later than anticipated, forcing the Fund to keep its money invested at lower rates. Falling interest rates, however, generally cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities earlier than expected, forcing the Fund to reinvest the money at a lower interest rate.

Mutual funds that in invest securities have no real maturity. Instead, they calculate their weighted average maturity. This number is an average of the effective or anticipated maturity of each debt security held by the mutual fund, with the maturity of each security weighted by the percentage of its assets of the mutual fund i t represents.

CREDIT RISK - The credit rating or financial condition of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer defaults or becomes unable to honor its financial obligations, the security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of an investment-grade security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal.

Although the Fund's U.S. government

securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. Obligations issued by some U.S. government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, while others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the government sponsored agency's own resources. As a result, investments in securities issued by government sponsored agencies that are not backed by the U.S. Treasury are subject to higher credit risk than those that are.

High yield, or "junk," bonds are highly speculative securities that are usually issued by smaller less credit worthy and/or highly leveraged (indebted) companies. Compared with investment-grade bonds, high yield bonds carry a greater degree of risk and are less likely to make payments of interest and principal. Market developments and the financial and business conditions of the corporation issuing these securities influences their price and liquidity more than changes in interest rates, when compared to investment-grade debt securities. Insufficient liquidity in the junk bond market may make it more difficult to dispose of junk bonds and may cause the Fund to experience sudden and substantial price declines. A lack of reliable, objective data or market quotations may make it more difficult to value junk bonds accurately.

Risk Lose Money
[Text]

rr RiskLoseMoney

Risk Not Insured

Depository Institution

<u>Text</u>] rr_RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution

Bar Chart and
Performance Table rr_BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading
[Heading]
Performance Narrative
[Text Block]

rr PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved. As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The Fund commenced operations after succeeding to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008 and has been adjusted

Performance Information Illustrates Variability of Returns [Text]

rr PerformanceInformationIllustratesVariabilityOfReturns

Performance

Availability Phone rr Performance Availability Phone

[Text]

Performance

Availability Website rr_PerformanceAvailability WebSiteAddress

Address [Text]

Performance Past Does

Not Indicate Future

[Text]

rr PerformancePastDoesNotIndicateFuture

Bar Chart Closing
[Text Block]

rr BarChartClosingTextBlock

reflect expenses for Institutional Class Shares of the Fund. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower.

Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST. The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

1-877-71-FROST

www.frostbank.com

Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future.

BEST QUARTER QUARTER
2.19% (1.19)% (03/
(12/31/2008) 31/
2005)

The performance information shown above

Highest Quarterly rr HighestQuarterlyReturnLabel Return, Label **Highest Quarterly** rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturnDate Return, Date **Highest Quarterly** rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturn Return **Lowest Quarterly** rr LowestQuarterlyReturnLabel Return, Label Lowest Quarterly rr BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturnDate Return, Date **Lowest Quarterly** rr BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturn Return Performance Table rr PerformanceTableHeading **Heading Index No Deduction** for Fees, Expenses, rr IndexNoDeductionForFeesExpensesTaxes Taxes [Text]

 $rr_Performance Table Uses Highest Federal Rate$

Performance Table
One Class of after Tax
Shown [Text] rr_Performance Table One Class Of After Tax Shown

Performance Table Explanation after Tax Higher

Performance Table

Rate

Uses Highest Federal

 $rr_Performance Table Explanation After Tax Higher$

Performance Table
Narrative

rr PerformanceTableNarrativeTextBlock

is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Institutional Class Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 0.97%.

BEST QUARTER

Dec. 31, 2008

2.19%

WORST QUARTER

Mar. 31, 2005

(1.19%)

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES OR TAXES

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on

an investor's tasituation and may differ from those shown.

shown.

After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement

accounts.

This table compares the Fund's Institutional Class Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Barclays Three-Year Municipal Bond Index. After-tax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since

Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. after-tax Actual returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through taxdeferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

[2]

0.50%

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | FROST LOW DURATION MUNICIPAL BOND FUND | INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES

Management Fees

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr_RiskReturnAbstract

rr ManagementFeesOverAssets

ividing cilicit i ces	ii_ivanagementi eese veirissets	0.5070
Other Expenses	rr_OtherExpensesOverAssets	0.27%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	$rr_AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesOverAssets$	0.03%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	rr_ExpensesOverAssets	0.80%
Expense Example, with Redemption, 1 Year	rr_ExpenseExampleYear01	82
Expense Example, with Redemption, 3 Years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear03	255
Expense Example, with Redemption, 5 Years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear05	444
Expense Example, with Redemption, 10 Years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear10	990
Annual Return 2005	rr_AnnualReturn2005	(0.44%)
Annual Return 2006	rr_AnnualReturn2006	1.69%
Annual Return 2007	rr_AnnualReturn2007	3.35%
Annual Return 2008	rr_AnnualReturn2008	3.55%
Annual Return 2009	rr_AnnualReturn2009	3.99%
Annual Return 2010	rr_AnnualReturn2010	1.57%
Annual Return 2011	rr_AnnualReturn2011	2.12%

FUND RETURN BEFORE Label rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel TAXES

rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01 1 Year 2.12% 5 Years rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05 2.91% 2.14% **Since Inception** rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception

Inception Date rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate Aug. 31, 2004

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | FROST LOW **DURATION**

MUNICIPAL BOND

FUND |

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES | After Taxes On Distributions

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr RiskReturnAbstract

FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES Label rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel

ON DISTRIBUTIONS

FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES

1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 2.12% 5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 none **Since Inception** rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception none

Inception Date rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate Aug. 31, 2004

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | FROST LOW DURATION

MUNICIPAL BOND

FUND |

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES | After Taxes On Distributions And

Sales

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr RiskReturnAbstract

Label

rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

1 Year rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01 1.95% 5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 none **Since Inception** rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception none Aug. 31, 2004

Inception Date rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE |

FROST LOW **DURATION**

MUNICIPAL BOND

FUND |

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES BARCLAYS THREE-YEAR MUNICIPAL **BOND INDEX**

(REFLECTS NO **DEDUCTION FOR** FEES. EXPENSES

OR TAXES)

Copyright © 2013 www.secdatabase.com. All Rights Reserved Please Consider the Environment Before Printing This Document <u>Label</u>

rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel

BARCLAYS THREE-YEAR MUNICIPAL BOND INDEX (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES OR TAXES)

3.46%

4.31%

3.50%

Aug. 31, 2004

rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate

Inception Date
INSTITUTIONAL
CLASS SHARE |
FROST CINQUE
LARGE CAP BUY-

WRITE EQUITY

FUND

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr_RiskReturnAbstract

Risk/Return [Heading] rr_RiskReturnHeading

Objective [Heading] rr

rr_ObjectiveHeading

Objective, Primary
[Text Block]

rr_ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock

Expense [Heading]
Expense Narrative

rr_ExpenseHeading

[Text Block]

 $rr_ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock$

Operating Expenses
Caption [Text]

rr OperatingExpensesCaption

Portfolio Turnover [Heading]

Portfolio Turnover
[Text Block]

rr PortfolioTurnoverHeading

rr PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock

Expense Breakpoint

<u>Discounts [Text]</u> rr ExpenseBreakpointDiscounts

FROST CINQUE LARGE CAP BUY-WRITE EQUITY FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Cinque Large
Cap Buy-Write Equity
Fund (the "Fund") seeks
long-term capital
appreciation and

current income.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Institutional Class Shares of the Fund.

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold

Institutional Class Shares of the Fund.

Expense Example
[Heading]
Expense Example
Narrative [Text Block]

rr ExpenseExampleHeading

rr_ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

Strategy [Heading]

rr StrategyHeading

Strategy Narrative
[Text Block]

rr StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

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 on these assumptions your costs would be: PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of large-capitalization companies and exchange traded funds ("ETFs") designed to track the performance of large capitalization companies, and options on securities of large capitalization companies. investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. The Fund primarily will invest in common stocks, but will also invest in ETFs and sell call options on an asset it owns, also known as a "buy-write" strategy. The Fund to a lesser extent will

also buy call and put options on an asset, a market sector or an index. The Adviser

expects that approximately 5% of the Fund's assets will dedicated to its options strategy, although such allocation is subject to change based on market and other conditions. Cinque Partners LLC ("Cinque"), the Fund's sub-adviser, generally considers largecapitalization companies to be those companies with market capitalizations of \$5 billion or greater. The Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in small and midcapitalization companies.

In constructing the Fund's portfolio, Cinque uses a systematic, proprietary process that combines individual stock selection and sector and index exposures into a portfolio that is then coupled with an option hedging strategy. Cinque selects stocks for the Fund using its Combo Rank Stock model, which analyses measures of value, growth, balance sheet analysis and overall profitability of a company. The output of this model is then ranked within each sector of the S&P Composite 1500 Index universe. Cinque then selects a stock based on its ratings and establishes a target weight that is based on Cinque's thorough qualitative and quantitative assessment of that company's riskreward characteristics. Sector or index ETFs may also be selected to capture macroeconomic performance inputs through the economic cycle. Cinque periodically reviews the companies in its investment universe in order to re-evaluate

Strategy Portfolio Concentration [Text]

rr_StrategyPortfolioConcentration

Risk [Heading]
Risk Narrative [Text Block]

rr_RiskHeading

rr_RiskNarrativeTextBlock

whether or not the assumptions and tenets (price targets, balance sheet quality, operating trends, potential stock downside) of the original investment thesis still hold.

Cinque also intends to utilize an option strategy that includes buy-writes, protective puts and long-call options in an attempt to improve portfolio downside protection and increase portfolio income. Cinque analyzes over 400 different options combinations, using S&P 500 Index options, to arrive at the position that, in Cinque's view, provides the best chance of capturing the excess return associated with Fund's long portfolio, while reducing the downside risk associated with the market. Cinque also may sell call options to take advantage of what it perceives to be mispriced options premiums based on its view of market volatility.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of large-capitalization companies and exchange traded funds ("ETFs").

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders'

investments in the Fund are set forth below.

INVESTMENTS IN ETFS -To the extent that the Fund invests in ETFs, the Fund will be subject substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of the securities comprising the index on which the ETF is based and the value of the Fund's investment will fluctuate in response to the performance of the underlying index. ETFs typically incur fees that are separate from those of the Fund. Accordingly, the Fund's investments in ETFs will result in the layering of expenses such that shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the ETFs' operating expenses, in addition to paying Fund expenses. Because ETFs are listed on national stock exchanges and are traded like stocks listed on an exchange, their shares potentially may trade at a discount or premium. In addition, because the value of ETF shares depends on the demand in the market, the Adviser may not be able to liquidate the Fund's holdings at the most optimal time, which could adversely affect Fund performance.

EQUITY RISK - The Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results

or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

DERIVATIVES RISK -Derivatives are often more volatile than other investments and may magnify the Fund's gains or losses. There are various factors that affect the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective with derivatives. Successful use of a derivative depends upon the degree to which prices of the underlying assets correlate with price movements in the derivatives the Fund buys or sells. The Fund could be negatively affected if the change in market value of its securities fails to correlate perfectly with the values of the derivatives purchased or sold.

The lack of a liquid secondary market for a derivative may prevent the Fund from closing its derivative positions and could adversely impact its ability to achieve its investment objective or to realize profits or limit losses.

Because derivative instruments may be purchased by the Fund for a fraction of the market value of the investments underlying such instruments, a relatively small price movement in the underlying investment may result in an immediate and substantial gain or loss to the Fund.

Derivatives are often more volatile than other investments and the Fund may lose more in a derivative than it originally invested in it.

Additionally, derivative instruments, particularly market access products, are subject to counterparty risk, meaning that the party that issues the derivative may experience а credit significant event and may be unwilling or unable to make timely settlement payments or otherwise honor its obligations.

The Fund may purchase or sell options, which involve the payment or receipt of a premium by the investor and the corresponding right or obligation, as the case may be, to either purchase or sell the underlying security for a specific price at a certain time or during a certain period. Purchasing options involves the risk that the underlying instrument will not change price in the manner expected, so that the investor loses its premium. For instance, the Fund would ordinarily realize a gain if, during the option period, the value of underlying the securities decreased below the exercise price sufficiently to cover the premium and transaction costs. However, if the price of the underlying instrument does not fall enough to offset the cost of purchasing the option, a put buyer would lose the premium and related transaction costs. Selling options involves potentially greater risk because the investor is exposed to the extent of the

actual price movement in the underlying security rather than only the premium payment received (which could result in a potentially unlimited loss). Over-the-counter options also involve counterparty solvency risk.

SMALL-CAP AND MID-CAP RISK - The smaller and medium capitalization companies in which the Fund invests may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, small and medium capitalization companies may limited product lines, markets and financial resources and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, small and medium capitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. Small and medium capitalization stocks may be traded over-thecounter or listed on an exchange.

MANAGEMENT RISK - The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio manager in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

NEW FUND RISK - Because the Fund is new, investors in the Fund bear the risk that the Fund may not be Risk Lose Money
[Text]

rr RiskLoseMoney

Risk Not Insured
Depository Institution
[Text]

rr RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution

Bar Chart and

Performance Table rr BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading

[Heading]

Performance Narrative

[Text Block]

rr_PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | FROST CINQUE LARGE CAP BUY-WRITE EQUITY

successful in implementing its investment strategy, may not employ a successful investment strategy, or may fail to attract sufficient assets under management to realize economies of scale, any of which could result in the Fund being liquidated at any time without shareholder approval and at a time that may not be favorable for all shareholders. Such liquidation could have negative tax consequences for shareholders and will cause shareholders to incur expenses of liquidation.

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money.

A FUND SHARE IS NOT A
BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS
NOT INSURED OR
GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC,
OR ANY GOVERNMENT
AGENCY.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The Fund is new, and therefore has no performance history. Once the Fund has completed a full calendar year of operations, a bar chart and table will be included that will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the variability of the Fund's return based on net assets and comparing the Fund's performance to a broad measure of market performance.

FUND | INSTITUTIONAL **CLASS SHARES** [RiskReturnAbstract] rr RiskReturnAbstract **Management Fees** rr ManagementFeesOverAssets 0.90% [8] Other Expenses rr OtherExpensesOverAssets 0.67% Acquired Fund Fees [9] rr AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesOverAssets 0.15% and Expenses **Total Annual Fund** rr ExpensesOverAssets 1.72% **Operating Expenses** Expense Example, with Redemption, 1 175 rr ExpenseExampleYear01 Year Expense Example, with Redemption, 3 rr ExpenseExampleYear03 542 **Years INSTITUTIONAL** CLASS SHARE | FROST CREDIT **FUND** [RiskReturnAbstract] rr RiskReturnAbstract Risk/Return [Heading] rr RiskReturnHeading FROST CREDIT FUND rr ObjectiveHeading Objective [Heading] INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE The Frost Credit Fund Objective, Primary (the "Fund") seeks to [Text Block] maximize total return, rr ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock consisting of income and capital appreciation. Expense [Heading] rr ExpenseHeading FUND FEES AND EXPENSES The table below **Expense Narrative** describes the fees and [Text Block] expenses that you may rr ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock pay if you buy and hold Institutional Class Shares of the Fund. **Operating Expenses** ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT Caption [Text] rr OperatingExpensesCaption YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT) Portfolio Turnover rr PortfolioTurnoverHeading PORTFOLIO TURNOVER [Heading] Fund Portfolio Turnover pays transaction costs when [Text Block] it buys and sells securities (or "turns

rr_PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock

transaction costs 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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance.

Expense Breakpoint Discounts [Text]

rr ExpenseBreakpointDiscounts

Expense Example [Heading] **Expense Example**

Narrative [Text Block]

rr ExpenseExampleHeading

rr ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

Strategy [Heading]

rr_StrategyHeading

Strategy Narrative [Text Block]

rr StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Institutional Class Shares of the Fund.

EXAMPLE

This Example 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 on these assumptions your costs would be: PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT

STRATEGIES Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in fixed income securities of U.S. and foreign corporate issuers, which will include corporate bonds and mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities, and structured notes with economic characteristics similar to fixed income securities. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. The Fund will invest in callable bonds, as well as fixed income securities that pay a fixed or floating interest rate or interest that is payable in kind or

payable at maturity.

The Fund will invest in high yield fixed income securities, also referred to as "junk" bonds, which are generally rated below BBB- by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services or Fitch, Inc. or Baa3 by Moody's Investor Service at the time of purchase or are unrated but judged to be of comparable quality by Frost. Investment Advisors, LLC, the Fund's investment adviser (the "Adviser"). A 1 1 securities in which the Fund invests will be denominated in U.S. dollars.

The Fund seeks to

achieve its objective through a combination of active portfolio management, a focus on relative value opportunities, sector weightings asset individual selection. In selecting assets for the Fund, the Adviser uses a topdown approach to analyze industry fundamentals and select individual securities based on its view of their relative value and interest rate characteristics. The Adviser also will consider its view of the yield curve and the potential for individual securities to produce consistent income. The Adviser expects that more than half of the Fund's returns will be derived from credit risk, rather than interest rate risk. Generally, the greater the credit risk that a fixed income security presents, the higher the interest rate the issuer must pay in order to compensate investors for assuming such higher risk. normal

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of

its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in fixed income securities of U.S. and foreign corporate issuers, which will include corporate bonds and mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities.

Risk [Heading] rr_RiskHeading
Risk Narrative [Text
Block]

rr RiskNarrativeTextBlock

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT NSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

INTEREST RATE RISK - As with most funds that invest in debt securities, changes in interest rates are one of the most important factors that could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall.

The concept of duration is useful in assessing the sensitivity of a fixed income fund to interest rate movements, which are usually the main source of risk for most fixedincome funds. Duration measures price volatility estimating the change in price of a debt security for a 1% change in its yield. For example, a duration of three means the price of a debt security will change about 3% for every 1% change in its yield. Thus, the higher

duration, the more volatile the security.

Debt securities have a stated maturity date when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the bond. Some debt securities, known as callable bonds, may repay the principal earlier than the stated maturity date. Debt securities are most likely to be called when interest rates are falling because the issuer can refinance at a lower rate.

Rising interest rates may also cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities later than anticipated, forcing the Fund to keep its money invested at lower rates. Falling interest rates, however, generally cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities earlier than expected, forcing the Fund to reinvest the money at a lower interest rate.

Mutual funds that in debt invest. securities have no real maturity. Instead, they calculate their weighted maturity. This number is an average of the effective anticipated maturity of each debt security held by the mutual fund, with the maturity of each security weighted by the percentage of its assets of the mutual fund represents.

CREDIT RISK - The credit rating or financial condition of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will

fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer defaults or becomes unable to honor its financial obligations, the security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of an investment-grade security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal. For a Fund of this type, credit risk is an important contributing factor over time to the performance of the Fund.

High yield, or "junk," bonds are highly speculative securities that are usually issued by smaller less credit worthy and/or highly leveraged (indebted) companies. Compared with investment-grade
bonds, high yield bonds carry a greater degree of risk and are less likely to make payments of interest and principal. Market developments and the financial and business conditions of the corporation issuing these securities influences their price and liquidity more than changes in interest rates, when compared to investment-grade debt securities. Insufficient liquidity in the junk bond market may make it more difficult to dispose of junk bonds and may cause the Fund to experience sudden and substantial price declines. A lack of reliable, objective data or market quotations may make it more difficult to value junk bonds accurately.

ZERO COUPON, DEFERRED INTEREST AND PAY-IN-KIND BOND RISK - These bonds are issued at a discount from their face value because interest payments are typically postponed until maturity. Pay-inkind securities are securities that have interest payable by the delivery of additional securities. The market prices of these securities generally are more volatile than the market prices of interest-bearing securities and are likely to respond to a greater degree to changes in interest rates than interestbearing securities having similar having maturities and credit quality.

DERIVATIVES RISK -Derivatives are often more volatile than other investments and may magnify the Fund's gains or losses. There are various factors that affect the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective with derivatives. Successful use of a derivative depends upon the degree to which prices of the underlying assets correlate with price movements in the derivatives the Fund buys or sells. The Fund could be negatively affected if the change in market value of its securities fails to correlate perfectly with the values of the derivatives purchased or sold. For instance, the Fund would ordinarily realize a gain if, during the option period, the value of underlying the securities decreased below the exercise price sufficiently to cover the premium and

transaction costs. However, if the price of the underlying instrument does not fall enough to offset the cost of purchasing the option, a put buyer would lose the premium and related transaction costs.

The lack of a liquid secondary market for a derivative may prevent the Fund from closing its derivative positions and could adversely impact its ability to achieve its investment objective or to realize profits or limit losses.

derivative Because instruments may be purchased by the Fund for a fraction of the market value of the investments underlying such instruments, a relatively small price movement in the underlying investment may result in an and immediate substantial gain or loss to the Fund. Derivatives are often more volatile than other investments and the Fund may lose more in a derivative than it originally invested in it.

Additionally, derivative instruments, particularly market access products, are subject to counterparty risk, meaning that the party that issues the derivative may experience a credit significant event and may be unwilling or unable to make timely settlement payments or otherwise honor its obligations.

STRUCTURED NOTE RISK The Fund may invest in
fixed income linked
structured notes.
Structured notes are
typically privately
negotiated transactions
between two or more

The fees parties. associated with a structured note may lead to increased tracking error. The Fund also bears the risk that the issuer of the structured note will default. The Fund bears the risk of loss of its principal investment and periodic payments expected to be received for the duration of its investment. Ιn addition, a liquid market may not exist for the structured notes. The lack of a liquid market may make it difficult to sell the structured notes at an acceptable price or to accurately value them.

MARKET RISK - The risk that the value of securities owned by the Fund may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to factors affecting securities markets generally or particular industries.

ISSUER RISK - The risk that the value of a security may decline for a reason directly related to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's goods or services.

LEVERAGE RISK - The use of leverage can amplify the effects of market volatility on the Fund's share price and may also cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it would not be advantageous to do so in order to satisfy its obligations.

LIQUIDITY RISK - The risk that certain securities may be difficult or impossible to sell at the time and the price that the Fund would like. The

Fund may have to lower the price, sell other securities instead or forego an investment opportunity, any of which could have a negative effect on Fund management or performance.

ASSET-BACKED AND MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES RISK Payment of principal and interest on assetbacked securities is dependent largely on the cash flows generated by the assets backing the securities, and asset-backed securities may not have the benefit of any security interest in the related assets, which raises the possibility that recoveries on repossessed collateral may not be available to support payments on these securities. Asset-backed securities are also subject to the risk that underlying borrowers will be unable to meet their obligations. To lessen the effect of failures by obligors on underlying assets to make payments, the entity administering the pool of assets may agree to ensure the receipt of payments on the underlying pool occurs in a timely fashion ("liquidity protection"). In addition, asset-backed securities may obtain insurance, such as guarantees, policies or letters of credit obtained by the issuer or sponsor from third parties, for some or all of the assets in the pool ("credit support"). Delinquency or loss more than that anticipated or failure of the credit support could adversely affect the return on an investment in such a security.

Mortgage-backed securities are affected by, among other things, interest rate changes and the possibility of prepayment of the underlying mortgage loans. Mortgage-backed securities are also subject to the that underlying borrowers will be unable to meet their obligations. addition, a variety of economic, geographic, social and other factors, such as the sale of the underlying property, refinancing or foreclosure, can cause investors the loans repay underlying a mortgagebacked security sooner than expected. If the prepayment rates increase, the Fund may have to reinvest its principal at a rate of interest that is lower than the rate on existing mortgagebacked securities.

PREPAYMENT AND EXTENSION RISK _ Prepayment and extension risk is the risk that a loan, bond or other security might be called or otherwise converted, prepaid or redeemed before maturity. This risk is primarily associated with corporate-backed, mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities. Ιf security is converted, prepaid or redeemed maturity, before particularly during a time of declining interest rates or spreads, the Fund may not be able to invest the proceeds in securities providing as high a level of income, resulting in a reduced yield to the Fund. Conversely, as interest rates rise or spreads widen, the likelihood of prepayment

decreases. The Fund may be unable to capitalize on securities with higher interest rates or wider spreads because the Fund's investments are locked in at a lower rate for a longer period of time.

MANAGEMENT RISK - The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the adviser and the individual portfolio manager in connection with managing the Fund. There is no quarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

FOREIGN COMPANY RISK -Investing in foreign companies, whether through investments made in foreign markets made through purchasing ADRs, which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent an ownership in a foreign security, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. In addition, investments in foreign companies generally denominated in a foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value of the Fund's investments. These currency movements may occur separately from, and in response to,

Risk Lose Money [Text]

rr RiskLoseMoney

Risk Not Insured **Depository Institution**

[Text]

rr RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution

Bar Chart and

Performance Table rr BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading

[Heading]

Performance Narrative

[Text Block] rr PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock

events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. While ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated wit.h investing directly in foreign securities.

NEW FUND RISK - Because the Fund is new, investors in the Fund bear the risk that the Fund may not be successful implementing investment strategy, may not employ a successful investment strategy, or may fail to attract sufficient assets under management to realize economies of scale, any of which could result in the Fund being liquidated at any time without shareholder approval and at a time that may not be favorable for all shareholders. Such liquidation could have negative tax consequences for shareholders and will cause shareholders to incur expenses of liquidation.

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose monev.

A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The Fund is new, and therefore has no performance history. Once the Fund has

completed full а calendar year of operations, a bar chart and table will included that will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund showing t.he variability of the Fund's return based on net assets comparing the Fund's performance to a broad measure of market. performance.

[8]

[9]

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | FROST CREDIT FUND | **INSTITUTIONAL** CLASS SHARES

Years

RiskR	Return A	hstractl	rr	RiskReturnAbstra	ect
INDE	LCtui IIIA	Dou act	11	IXISKIXCUIIII/10SUC	ιυι

[RiskReturnAbstract] rr_RiskReturnAbstract						
Management Fees	rr_ManagementFeesOverAssets	0.60%				
Other Expenses	rr_OtherExpensesOverAssets	0.78%				
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	$rr_AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesOverAssets$	0.01%				
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	rr_ExpensesOverAssets	1.39%				
Expense Example, with Redemption, 1 Year	rr_ExpenseExampleYear01	142				
Expense Example, with Redemption, 3	rr_ExpenseExampleYear03	440				

- [1] Class A Shares purchased without an initial sales charge may be subject to a contingent deferred sales charge if redeemed within 12 months of purchase.
- [2] The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.
- [3] The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses of less than 0.01%.
- [4] Other Expenses are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.
- [5] Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.
- [6] The Fund has changed its primary benchmark from the Russell 2500 Index to the Russell Midcap Index because the Fund's adviser and sub-adviser believe that the Russell Midcap Index is more representative of the type of securities in which the Fund invests.
- [7] Return shown is from April 30, 2008.
- [8] "Other Expenses" are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.
- [9] "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses" are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

Label	Element	Value
Prospectus [Line Items]	rr_ProspectusLineItems	
Document Type Document Period End Date Registrant Name Central Index Key Amendment Flag Trading Symbol Document Creation Date Document Effective Date	dei_DocumentType	Other
	dei_DocumentPeriodEndDate	Jul. 31, 2012
	dei_EntityRegistrantName	Advisors Inner Circle Fund II
	dei_EntityCentralIndexKey dei_AmendmentFlag dei_TradingSymbol	0000890540 false AICII
	dei_DocumentCreationDate	Dec. 21, 2012
	dei_DocumentEffectiveDate	Dec. 21, 2012
Prospectus Date FROST KEMPNER MULTI-CAP DEEP VALUE EQUITY FUND CLASS A SHARE	rr_ProspectusDate	Dec. 03, 2012
Prospectus [Line Items]	rr_ProspectusLineItems	
Risk/Return [Heading]	rr_RiskReturnHeading	FROST KEMPNER MULTI-CAP DEEP VALUE EQUITY FUND
Objective [Heading]	rr_ObjectiveHeading	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE
Objective, Primary [Text Block]		The Frost Kempner Multi-Cap Deep Value Equity Fund (the "Fund") seeks to generate a total pre-tax
	rr_ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock	return, including capital growth and dividends, greater than the rate of inflation over a three-to-five year period.
Expense [Heading]	rr_ExpenseHeading	FUND FEES AND EXPENSES
Expense Narrative [Tex Block]	<u>t</u>	The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and
	rr_ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock	hold Class A Shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$500,000 in

least \$500,000 in

Shareholder Fees

<u>Caption [Text]</u> rr ShareholderFeesCaption

Operating Expenses
Caption [Text]

rr_OperatingExpensesCaption

Portfolio Turnover
[Heading] rr_F
Portfolio Turnover [Text
Block]

 $rr_PortfolioTurnoverHeading$

rr PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock

Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus, and in the Fund's Statement Additional Information. 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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 24% of the average value of its portfolio.

24.00%

Expense Breakpoint Discounts [Text]

rr ExpenseBreakpointDiscounts

Expense Breakpoint,
Minimum Investment
Required [Amount]
Expenses Not
Correlated to Ratio Due
to Acquired Fund Fees
[Text]

 $rr_Expense Breakpoint Minimum Investment Required Amount\\$

 $rr_ExpensesNotCorrelatedToRatioDueToAcquiredFundFees$

Expense Example
[Heading]
Expense Example
Narrative [Text Block]

rr ExpenseExampleHeading

rr ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$50,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus.

500,000

The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

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

Strategy [Heading]

rr_StrategyHeading

Strategy Narrative [Text Block]

rr StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

of your shares at the end of those periods. The also Example 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 on these assumptions your costs would be: PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings any for investment purposes, in equity securities. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. The Fund invests primarily in common stocks, but may also invest in other types of equity securities, such preferred stock, convertible securities, warrants, estate investment trusts ("REITs") or other similar publicly traded securities. The Fund may also purchase American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs").

then redeem all

In selecting securities for the Fund, the Fund's sub-

adviser, Kempner Capital Management, Inc., ("KCM") utilizes a deep value style of style of investing in which it chooses securities that it believes are currently undervalued the market but have earnings potential or other factors that make them attractive. The securities purchased are frequently out of favor with or have been ignored by the investment community market and thus provide the opportunity to purchase at prices significantly below their true value. KCM analyzes securities on an individual, bottom-up basis, to determine which securities can deliver capital appreciation and steady dividend earnings over the long-term. The Fund may invest in companies of all

KCM selects securities for the Fund's portfolio based on individual stocks rather than on industries industry groups. KCM screens a universe of approximately 7,500 stocks to find companies which meet most of its criteria for price-

capitalizations.

Strategy Portfolio Concentration [Text]

rr_StrategyPortfolioConcentration

Risk [Heading]
Risk Narrative [Text Block]

rr_RiskHeading

rr_RiskNarrativeTextBlock

earnings ratio (15X), projected 12-month earnings, price/ cash flow multiple, price/ book multiple and price less than or equal to 20% above the 52-week low. A dividend yield required. KCM it unrealistic for it to be able to purchase a stock at its bottom, and as a result, KCM purchases securities for the Fund's portfolio gradually, averaging down. ncM also considers it unrealistic for it to be able to sell a stock at its highest price level, and as a result, KCM seeks to lock in reasonable returns when they are offered and generally sells gradually as an issue rises. Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities. PRINCIPAL RISKS As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT

AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

EQUITY RISK --Since purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected bv industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

SMALL- AND MID-CAPITALIZATION COMPANY RISK --The small- and midcapitalization companies in which the Fund may invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established

companies. Ιn particular, these small- and midsized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited lines, product markets financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, smalland midcapitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over the counter or listed on an exchange.

FOREIGN COMPANY RISK -- Investing in foreign companies, whether through investments made in foreign markets or made through the purchase of ADRs, which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent an ownership in a foreign security, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. In addition, investments in foreign companies are generally

denominated in a foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively negatively) the value of the Fund's investments. These currency movements may occur separately from, and in response to, events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. MILLE ADRS
provide to alternative directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign

INVESTMENT STYLE RISK -- The Fund pursues a "value style" of investing. Value investing focuses on companies with stocks that appear undervalued in light of factors such as the company's earnings, book value, revenues or cash flow. If the Adviser's assessment of a company's value or prospects for

securities.

exceeding earnings expectations or market conditions is wrong, the Fund could suffer losses or produce poor performance relative to other funds. addition, "value can stocks" continue to be undervalued by the market for long periods of time.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

REIT RISK - REITS are pooled investment vehicles own, and usually operate, incomeproducing real estate. REITs are susceptible to the risks associated with direct ownership of real estate, such as: declines in property values; increases in property taxes, operating

Risk Lose Money [Text]

rr_RiskLoseMoney

Risk Not Insured
Depository Institution
[Text]

rr_RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution

Bar Chart and
Performance Table
[Heading]
Performance Narrative
[Text Block]

rr_BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading

rr PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock

expenses, rising interest rates or competition overbuilding; zoning changes; and losses from casualty or condemnation. REITs typically incur fees that are separate from those of the Fund. Accordingly, the Fund's investments in REITs will result in the layering of expenses, such that shareholders will indirectly bear proportionate share of the REITs' operating expenses, in addition to paying Fund expenses.

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money.

A FUND SHARE IS
NOT A BANK
DEPOSIT AND IT IS
NOT INSURED OR
GUARANTEED BY THE
FDIC, OR ANY
GOVERNMENT
AGENCY.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for

1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The performance information provided includes the returns of Institutional Class Shares for periods prior to June 30, 2008. Institutional Class Shares of the Fund are offered in a separate prospectus. Institutional Class Shares would have substantially similar performance as Class A Shares because the are shares invested in the same portfolio of securities and the annual returns would differ only to the extent that the expenses of Class A Shares are higher than the expenses of the Institutional Class Shares and, therefore, returns for the Class A Shares would be lower than those of the Institutional Class Shares. Institutional Class Shares performance presented been adjusted to reflect the Distribution (12b-1) fees and, for the performance table, the Maximum Sales Charge (Load), applicable to Class A Shares.

Institutional Class Shares first became available on April 25, 2008, when the Fund succeeded to the assets operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank and sub-advised by KCM (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is July ("Performance Start Date").

The bar chart figures do not include sales charges that may have been paid when investors bought and sold Class A Shares of the Fund. If sales charges

Performance Information Illustrates Variability of Returns [Text]

 $rr_Performance Information Illustrates Variability Of Returns$

Performance

<u>Availability Phone</u> rr PerformanceAvailabilityPhone

[Text]

Performance

<u>Availability Website</u> rr_PerformanceAvailabilityWebSiteAddress

Address [Text]

Performance Past Does

Not Indicate Future

[Text]

rr PerformancePastDoesNotIndicateFuture

were included, the returns would be ic course, the past be lower. Of performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST. The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

1-877-71-FROST

www.frostbank.com

Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown.

Bar Chart Closing [Text Block]

BEST WORST QUARTER QUARTER 18.59% (20.35)% (12/(09/30/ 31/ 2009) 2008)

rr_BarChartClosingTextBlock

The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Class A Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 9.41%.

Highest Quarterly rr HighestQuarterlyReturnLabel Return, Label

Jun. 30, 2009

BEST QUARTER

Highest Quarterly rr_BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturnDate Return, Date

15.48%

Highest Quarterly rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturn Return

WORST QUARTER

Lowest Quarterly rr LowestQuarterlyReturnLabel Return, Label

Dec. 31, 2008

Lowest Quarterly rr BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturnDate Return, Date

(20.79%)

Lowest Quarterly rr BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturn Return

> AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

The bar chart

rr PerformanceTableHeading Performance Table Does

Performance Table

Reflect Sales Loads

Index No Deduction for

Fees, Expenses, Taxes

Performance Table Uses

Highest Federal Rate

[Text]

Heading

figures do not include sales charges that may have been paid when investors bought and sold Class A Shares of

rr PerformanceTableDoesReflectSalesLoads

the Fund. If sales charges were included, the returns would

REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES

be lower.

highest

rr IndexNoDeductionForFeesExpensesTaxes

After-tax returns are calculated using historical

rr PerformanceTableUsesHighestFederalRate

individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not Performance Table
Explanation after Tax
Higher

 $rr_Performance Table Explanation After Tax Higher$

Performance Table
Narrative

 $rr\ Performance Table Narrative Text Block$

reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts. table compares + t Fund's Class A Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the S&P 500 Value Index and the Lipper Multi-Cap Value Funds Index. After-tax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will

depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans individual retirement accounts.

[2]

1.04%

FROST KEMPNER MULTI-CAP DEEP VALUE EQUITY FUND | CLASS A SHARE | C000061949Member

Prospectus [Line Items] rr_ProspectusLineItems

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on

Purchases (as a rr MaximumSalesChargeImposedOnPurchasesOverOfferingPrice 3.25%

percentage of offering

price)

Maximum Deferred

Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of net asset r_MaximumDeferredSalesChargeOverOfferingPrice none [1]

value)

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends

and other Distributions and other Distributions are MaximumSalesChargeOnReinvestedDividendsAndDistributionsOverOther none

(as a percentage of offering price)

Redemption Fee (as a

<u>percentage of amount rr_RedemptionFeeOverRedemption</u> none redeemed if applicable) none

Management Feesrr_ManagementFeesOverAssets0.59%Distribution (12b-1)rr_DistributionAndService12b1FeesOverAssets0.25%

Fees Other Expenses or Other Expenses Over Assets 0.19%

Acquired Fund Fees and rr AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesOverAssets 0.01%

Expenses
Total Annual Fund

Operating Expenses

Expense Example, with Redemption, 1 Year

Redemption, 1 Year

T. ExpenseExampleYear01

428

rr ExpensesOverAssets

Expense Example, with Redemption, 3 Years rr_ExpenseExampleYear03 645

Expense Example, with Redemption, 5 Years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear05	880
Expense Example, with	rr_ExpenseExampleYear10	1,555
Redemption, 10 Years Annual Return 2003 Annual Return 2004 Annual Return 2005 Annual Return 2006 Annual Return 2007 Annual Return 2008 Annual Return 2009 Annual Return 2010 Annual Return 2011 Label 1 Year 5 Years Since Inception Inception Date	rr_AnnualReturn2003 rr_AnnualReturn2004 rr_AnnualReturn2005 rr_AnnualReturn2006 rr_AnnualReturn2007 rr_AnnualReturn2008 rr_AnnualReturn2009 rr_AnnualReturn2010 rr_AnnualReturn2011 rr_AverageAnnualReturnLabel rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01 rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05 rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate	25.47% 13.91% 0.98% 15.24% (3.18%) (34.17%) 23.41% 14.08% (1.24%) FUND RETURN BEFORE TAXES (4.48%) (3.02%) 3.33% Jul. 31, 2002
FROST KEMPNER MULTI-CAP DEEP VALUE EQUITY FUND CLASS A SHARE C000061949Member After Taxes On Distributions Prospectus [Line Items] Label	rr_ProspectusLineItems rr_AverageAnnualReturnLabel	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON
1 Year 5 Years Since Inception Inception Date FROST KEMPNER MULTI-CAP DEEP VALUE EQUITY FUND CLASS A	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01 rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05 rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate	DISTRIBUTIONS (4.72%) none none Jul. 31, 2002
SHARE C000061949Member After Taxes On Distributions And Sales Prospectus [Line Items] Label	rr_ProspectusLineItems rr_AverageAnnualReturnLabel	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF FUND
1 Year 5 Years Since Inception	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01 rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05 rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception	SHARES (2.59%) none none

Jul. 31, 2002 **Inception Date** rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate FROST KEMPNER **MULTI-CAP DEEP** VALUE EQUITY FUND | CLASS A SHARE | C000061949Member | S&P 500 VALUE INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES) **Prospectus** [Line rr ProspectusLineItems **Items**] S&P 500 VALUE Label INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES) 1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (0.48%)5 Years rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05 (2.96%)5.36% **Since Inception** rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception **Inception Date** $rr_Average Annual Return Inception Date$ Jul. 31, 2002 FROST KEMPNER **MULTI-CAP DEEP** VALUE EQUITY FUND | CLASS A SHARE | C000061949Member LIPPER MULTI-CAP VALUE FUNDS INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO **DEDUCTION FOR** FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES) **Prospectus** [Line rr_ProspectusLineItems **Items**] LIPPER MULTI-CAP Label VALUE FUNDS INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES) 1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (3.00%)5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 (2.03%)**Since Inception** rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception 5.16% **Inception Date** rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate Jul. 31, 2002

[1] Class A Shares purchased without an initial sales charge may be subject to a contingent deferred sales charge if redeemed within 12 months of purchase.

Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.					

[2] The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude

Label	Element	Value
Prospectus [Line Items]	rr_ProspectusLineItems	
Document Type	dei_DocumentType	Other
Document Period End Date	dei_DocumentPeriodEndDate	Jul. 31, 2012
Registrant Name	dei_EntityRegistrantName	Advisors Inner Circle Fund II
Central Index Key	dei_EntityCentralIndexKey	0000890540
Amendment Flag	dei_AmendmentFlag	false
Trading Symbol	dei_TradingSymbol	AICII
Document Creation Date	dei_DocumentCreationDate	Dec. 21, 2012
Document Effective Date	dei_DocumentEffectiveDate	Dec. 21, 2012
Prospectus Date	rr_ProspectusDate	Dec. 03, 2012
FROST GROWTH EQUITY FUND CLASS A SHARE		
Prospectus [Line Items]	rr_ProspectusLineItems	
Risk/Return [Heading]	rr_RiskReturnHeading	FROST GROWTH EQUITY FUND
Objective [Heading]	rr_ObjectiveHeading	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE
Objective, Primary [Text Block]	rr_ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock	The Frost Growth Equity Fund (the "Fund") seeks to achieve long-term capital appreciation.
Expense [Heading]	rr_ExpenseHeading	FUND FEES AND EXPENSES
Expense Narrative [Text Block]	rr_ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock	The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Class A Shares of the Fund. You may

Shareholder

Fees Caption rr_ShareholderFeesCaption

[Text]

Operating
Expenses
Caption

[Text] rr_OperatingExpensesCaption

Portfolio

<u>Turnover</u> rr PortfolioTurnoverHeading

[Heading]
Portfolio

Turnover
[Text Block]

 $rr_PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock$

qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$500,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus, and in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information. 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). А 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 total annual fund operating expenses or in

the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 46% of the average value of its portfolio.

Portfolio

Turnover,

rr PortfolioTurnoverRate

Rate

Expense Breakpoint

Discounts

[Text]

rr ExpenseBreakpointDiscounts

Expense

Breakpoint,

Minimum Investment

Required

[Amount]

Expenses Not Correlated to

Ratio Due to

Acquired

Fund Fees

[Text]

 $rr\ Expense Breakpoint Minimum Investment Required Amount$

rr ExpensesNotCorrelatedToRatioDueToAcquiredFundFees

46.00%

You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$50,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus.

500,000

The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

Expense Example [Heading] **Expense** Example **Narrative**

[Text Block]

rr ExpenseExampleHeading

rr ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

Strategy [Heading]

rr StrategyHeading

Strategy Narrative [Text Block]

rr StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

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. 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 on these assumptions your costs would be: PRINCIPAL

INVESTMENT

STRATEGIES Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings any for investment purposes, in equity securities. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. The

Fund intends to invest

in

companies that Frost Investment Advisors, LLC (the "Adviser") believes will have growing revenues and earnings. The will Fund generally invest in equity securities of domestic companies, but may also invest in equity securities of foreign companies and American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"). The Adviser performs in-depth analyses of company fundamentals and industry dynamics identify companies displaying strong earnings and revenue growth relative to the overall market or relative to their peer group, improving returns on equity and a sustainable competitive advantage.

The Adviser focuses on a number of factors to assess the growth potential of individual companies, such as:

Historical and
expected
o organic
revenue growth
rates;

Historical and expected

earnings
growth rates;

Signs of accelerating of growth potential;

Positive o earnings revisions;

Earnings momentum;

Improving
 margin and
o return on
 equity trends;
 and

o Positive price momentum.

When an attractive growth opportunity is identified, Adviser seeks to independently develop intrinsic valuation for the stock. The Adviser believes that the value of a company is determined by discounting the company's future flows or cash earnings. Valuation factors considered in identifying securities for the Fund's portfolio include:

o Price/earnings ratio;

o Price/sales ratio;

Price/earnings
o to growth
ratio;

Enterprise
value/earnings
before
interest,
taxes,
depreciation
and
amortization;

o Enterprise
value/sales;

o Price/cash
flow;

o Balance sheet strength; and

Returns on equity and o returns on invested capital.

The Adviser also seeks understand firm's competitive position and the industry dynamics in which the firm operates. The Adviser assesses industry growth potential, market share opportunities, cyclicality and pricing power. Further analysis focuses on corporate governance management's ability to create

value for shareholders.

Adviser augments its independent fundamental research process with quantitative screens and The models. models are derived from proprietary research or securities industry research studies and score companies based upon a number of fundamental factors. The Adviser uses quantitative to analysis provide an additional layer of objectivity, discipline and consistency to its equity research process. This quantitative analysis complements the fundamental analyses that the Adviser conducts companies during its stock selection process.

The Fund seeks to buy and hold securities for the long term and seeks to keep portfolio turnover to minimum. However, the Adviser may sell a security if its price exceeds the Adviser's assessment of its fair value or in response to negative company event, a change

Strategy
Portfolio
Concentration
[Text]

rr_StrategyPortfolioConcentration

Risk
[Heading]
Risk
Narrative
[Text Block]

 $rr_RiskNarrativeTextBlock$

management, poor relative price performance, achieved fair valuation, or a deterioration in company's business prospects, performance or financial strength. Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

with all mutual funds, а shareholder is subject to risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT Α BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS INSURED GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

EQUITY RISK Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets

have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies suffer may а decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

SMALL- AND MID-CAPITALIZATION COMPANY RISK --The small- and midcapitalization companies in which the Fund may invest may be more vulnerable adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. Ιn particular, these small- and midsized companies pose may additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and

may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, smalland midcapitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over the counter or listed on an exchange.

FOREIGN COMPANY RISK -- Investing in foreign companies, whether through investments made in foreign markets or made through the purchase of ADRs, which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent an ownership in a foreign security, poses additional risks since political and events economic unique to country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. In addition, investments in foreign companies generally are denominated in a foreign currency. As а result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or

negatively) the value of the Fund's investments. These currency movements may occur separately and from, in response events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. While ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

GROWTH STYLE RISK-- The price of equity securities rises and falls response to many factors, including the historical and prospective earnings of the issuer of the stock, the value of its assets, general economic conditions, interest rates, investor perceptions, and market liquidity. The Fund may invest in securities of companies that the Adviser

believes have superior prospects for robust and sustainable of growth revenues and earnings. These may be companies with new, limited cyclical or lines, product markets or financial resources, and the management of such companies may be dependent upon one or a few key people. The stocks of such companies can therefore subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements than stocks of larger, more established companies or the stock market in general.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in with connection managing the Fund. There is no quarantee that the investment objective of the

Risk Lose Money [Text]

rr RiskLoseMoney

Risk Not Insured Depository Institution

rr RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution

[Text]

Bar Chart and

Performance Table

rr BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading

Performance
Narrative
[Text Block]

[Heading]

rr PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock

Fund will be achieved. As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The performance information provided includes the returns of Institutional Class Shares for periods prior to June 30, 2008. Institutional Class Shares of the Fund are offered in a separate prospectus. Institutional

Class Shares would have substantially similar performance Class A Shares because the shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities and the annual returns would differ only to the extent that the expenses of Class A Shares are higher than the expenses of the Institutional Class Shares and, therefore, returns for the Class A Shares would be lower than those of the Institutional Class Shares. Institutional Class Shares performance presented has been adjusted to reflect the Distribution (12b-1) fees and, for the performance table, the Maximum Sales Charge (Load), applicable to Class A Shares.

Institutional Class Shares first became available on April 25, 2008, when the Fund succeeded to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed Frost by Bank (the "Predecessor Fund"). performance information provided includes

the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is May 31, 2002 ("Performance Start Date").

The bar chart figures do not include sales charges that may have been paid when investors bought and sold Class A Shares of the Fund. Ιf sales charges were included, the returns would be lower. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance

Performance Information Illustrates Variability of Returns [Text]

 $rr_PerformanceInformationIllustrates Variability Of Returns$

Performance

Availability rr PerformanceAvailabilityPhone

Phone [Text]

Performance Availability

Availaulity

<u>Website</u> rr_PerformanceAvailabilityWebSiteAddress

Address [Text]

Performance

Past Does Not Indicate

Future [Text]

rr PerformancePastDoesNotIndicateFuture

Bar Chart Closing [Text Block]

rr BarChartClosingTextBlock

information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST. The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and

performance.

1-877-71-FROST

since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market

www.frostbank.com

Of course, the

Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. BEST WORST QUARTER QUARTER 15.48% (20.79)% (12/(06/30/ 31/ 2009) 2008)

The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year.

The Fund's performance for Class A Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 13.99%.

Highest

rr HighestQuarterlyReturnLabel **Ouarterly** BEST QUARTER

Return, Label

Highest

rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturnDate Jun. 30, 2009 Quarterly

Return, Date

Highest

15.48% Quarterly rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturn

Return

Lowest

Quarterly rr LowestQuarterlyReturnLabel WORST QUARTER

Return, Label

Lowest

Quarterly rr BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturnDate Dec. 31, 2008

Return, Date

Lowest

(20.79%)Quarterly rr BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturn

Return

Performance **Table**

rr PerformanceTableHeading Heading

Performance Table Does **Reflect Sales**

Loads

 $rr\ Performance Table Does Reflect Sales Loads$

Index No

Deduction for DEDUCTION FOR rr IndexNoDeductionForFeesExpensesTaxes Fees,

Expenses,

Taxes [Text]

Performance Table Uses

Highest Federal Rate

rr PerformanceTableUsesHighestFederalRate

REFLECTS NO FEES, EXPENSES,

AVERAGE ANNUAL

PERIODS ENDED

TOTAL RETURNS FOR

DECEMBER 31, 2011 The bar chart figures do

not include sales charges

that may have been paid

and sold Class A Shares

when investors bought

of the Fund. If sales charges were included, the returns would be

OR TAXES

lower.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal

income tax rates and do not reflect impact of state and local taxes.

Performance
Table
Explanation
after Tax
Higher

 $rr_Performance Table Explanation After Tax Higher$

Performance
Table
Narrative

rr Performance Table Narrative Text Block

Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k)plans or individual retirement accounts. table This compares the Fund's Class A Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Russell 1000 Growth Index. After-tax returns cannot calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend an on

investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k)plans individual retirement accounts.

FROST GROWTH EQUITY FUND | **CLASS A** SHARE | **CLASS A SHARES**

Prospectus

rr ProspectusLineItems [Line Items]

Maximum

Sales Charge

(Load)

Imposed on $rr\ Maximum Sales Charge Imposed On Purchases Over Offering Price$ 3.25% Purchases (as

a percentage

of offering

price)

Maximum

Deferred

Sales Charge

rr MaximumDeferredSalesChargeOverOfferingPrice (Load) (as a

[1] none

percentage of

net asset

value)

Maximum

Sales Charge

(Load)

Imposed on

Reinvested

<u>Dividends and rr MaximumSalesChargeOnReinvestedDividendsAndDistributionsOverOther none</u>

other

Distributions

(as a

percentage of

offering price)

Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed if applicable) Redemption rr_RedemptionFeeOverRedemption	none	
Management Fees rr_ManagementFeesOverAssets	0.80%	
Distribution (12b-1) Fees rr_DistributionAndService12b1FeesOverAssets	0.25%	
Other Expenses OverAssets Expenses	0.16%	
Acquired Fund Fees rr_AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesOverAssets and Expenses Total Annual	0.01%	
Fund Operating Expenses rr_ExpensesOverAssets	1.22%	[2]
Expense Example, with Redemption, 1 Year	445	
Expense Example, with Redemption, 3 Years	700	
Expense Example, with Redemption, 5 Years	974	
Expense Example, with Redemption, 10 Years	1,754	
Annual Return 2003 rr_AnnualReturn2003	24.25%	
Annual Return 2004 rr_AnnualReturn2004	7.75%	
Annual Return 2005 rr_AnnualReturn2005	3.90%	
Annual Return 2006 rr_AnnualReturn2006	9.63%	
Annual Return 2007 rr_AnnualReturn2007	11.93%	
Annual Return 2008 rr_AnnualReturn2008	(37.55%)	
Annual Return 2009 rr_AnnualReturn2009	29.87%	

Annual rr AnnualReturn2010 15.15% Return 2010 Annual rr AnnualReturn2011 (0.52%)Return 2011 FUND RETURN Label rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel BEFORE TAXES 1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (3.79%)5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 0.12% Since rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception 2.26% **Inception Inception** rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate May 31, 2002 Date **FROST GROWTH EQUITY** FUND | **CLASS A** SHARE | **CLASS A** SHARES | After Taxes On Distributions **Prospectus** rr ProspectusLineItems [Line Items] FUND RETURN AFTER Label TAXES ON rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel DISTRIBUTIONS 1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (3.79%)5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 none Since rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception none **Inception Inception** rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate May 31, 2002 Date **FROST GROWTH EQUITY** FUND | **CLASS A** SHARE | **CLASS A** SHARES | After Taxes On Distributions And Sales **Prospectus** rr ProspectusLineItems [Line Items] FUND RETURN AFTER Label rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel

TAXES ON

DISTRIBUTIONS AND

SALE OF FUND

SHARES

none

1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (2.46%)5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 none

Since

rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception **Inception**

Inception rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate May 31, 2002 Date

FROST GROWTH EQUITY FUND | **CLASS A** SHARE | CLASS A SHARES | **RUSSELL** 1000

GROWTH INDEX (REFLECTS

NO

DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES,

OR TAXES)

Prospectus [Line Items]

Label

rr ProspectusLineItems

(REFLECTS NO rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES,

OR TAXES)

RUSSELL 1000

GROWTH INDEX

1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 2.64% 2.50% 5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05

Since 4.18% rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception **Inception**

Inception rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate

May 31, 2002 Date

[1] Class A Shares purchased without an initial sales charge may be subject to a contingent deferred sales charge if redeemed within 12 months of purchase.

[2] The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

Label	El	ement	Value
Prospectus [Line Items]	rr_ProspectusLineItems		
Document Type	dei_DocumentType		Other
Document Period End Date	dei_DocumentPeriodEndDate		Jul. 31, 2012
Registrant Name	dei_EntityRegistrantName		Advisors Inner Circle Fund II
Central Index Key Amendment Flag Trading Symbol	dei_EntityCentralIndexKey dei_AmendmentFlag dei_TradingSymbol		0000890540 false AICII
Document Creation Date	dei_DocumentCreationDate		Dec. 21, 2012
Document Effective Date	dei_DocumentEffectiveDate		Dec. 21, 2012
Prospectus Date FROST CINQUE LARGE CAP BUY- WRITE EQUITY FUND CLASS A SHARE	rr_ProspectusDate		Dec. 03, 2012
Prospectus [Line Items]	rr_ProspectusLineItems		
Risk/Return [Heading]	rr_RiskReturnHeading		FROST CINQUE LARGE CAP BUY- WRITE EQUITY FUND
Objective [Heading]	rr_ObjectiveHeading		INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE
Objective, Primary [Text Block]			The Frost Cinque Large Cap Buy- Write Equity
	rr_ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock		Fund (the "Fund") seeks long-term capital appreciation and current income.
Expense [Heading]	rr_ExpenseHeading		FUND FEES AND EXPENSES
Expense Narrative [Text Block]			The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Class A Shares
	rr_ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock		of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$500,000 in

Shareholder Fees
Caption [Text]

rr ShareholderFeesCaption

Operating Expenses
Caption [Text]

rr_OperatingExpensesCaption

Portfolio Turnover [Heading] Portfolio Turnover [Text Block]

rr PortfolioTurnoverHeading

rr_PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock

Expense Breakpoint
Discounts [Text]

rr_ExpenseBreakpointDiscounts

Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available financial professional and in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus. 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). 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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. The table below describes the fees and expenses that

you may pay if

you buy and hold Class A Shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$500,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts available from your financial professional and in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus.

Expense Breakpoint,

Minimum

Investment Required rr_ExpenseBreakpointMinimumInvestmentRequiredAmount

[Amount]

Expense Example

[Heading]

rr ExpenseExampleHeading

Expense Example Narrative [Text]

Block]

rr ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

500,000

EXAMPLE

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

Strategy [Heading]

rr StrategyHeading

Strategy Narrative [Text Block]

rr StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be: PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, equity securities of largecapitalization companies and exchange traded funds ("ETFs") designed to the track performance of large capitalization companies, and options on securities of large capitalization companies. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. The Fund primarily will invest in common stocks, but will also invest in ETFs and sell call options on an asset it owns, also known as a "buy-write" strategy. The Fund to a lesser extent will also buy call and put options on an asset, a market sector or an index. The Adviser expects

that

approximately 5% of the Fund's assets will dedicated to its options strategy, although such allocation is subject to change based on market and other conditions. Cinque Partners LLC ("Cinque"), the Fund's subadviser, generally considers largecapitalization companies to be those companies with market capitalizations of \$5 billion or greater. The Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in small and midcapitalization companies.

In constructing the Fund's portfolio, Cinque uses a systematic, proprietary process that combines individual stock selection and sector and index exposures into a portfolio that is then coupled with an option hedging strategy. Cinque selects stocks for the Fund using its Combo Rank Stock model, which analyses measures of value, growth, balance sheet analysis and overall profitability of a company. The output of this model is then

ranked within each sector of the S&P Composite 1500 Index universe. Cinque then selects a stock based on its ratings and establishes target weight that is based on Cinque's thorough qualitative and quantitative assessment of that company's risk-reward characteristics. Sector or index ETFs may also be selected to capture macroeconomic performance inputs through the economic cycle. Cinque periodically reviews companies in its investment universe order to evaluate whether or not the assumptions and tenets (price targets, balance sheet quality, operating trends, potential stock downside) of the original investment thesis still hold.

Cinque also intends to utilize option strategy that includes buy-writes, protective puts and long-call options in an attempt improve portfolio downside

Strategy Portfolio
Concentration [Text]

 $rr_StrategyPortfolioConcentration$

options combinations, using S&P 500 Index options, to arrive at the position that, in Cinque's view, provides the best chance of capturing the excess return associated with the Fund's long portfolio, while reducing the downside risk associated with the market. Cinque also may sell call options to take advantage of what perceives to be mispriced options premiums based on its view of market volatility. Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities largecapitalization companies and exchange traded funds ("ETFs") designed to track the performance of large capitalization companies, and options on securities of large capitalization companies. PRINCIPAL RISKS

protection

income. Cinque analyzes over 400 different

increase portfolio

and

<u>Risk [Heading]</u> rr_RiskHeading

Risk Narrative [Text Block]

rr_RiskNarrativeTextBlock

with all As mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND ΙT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

INVESTMENTS IN ETFS - To the extent that the Fund invests in ETFs, the Fund will be subject to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of the securities comprising index on which the ETF is based and the value of Fund's t.he investment will fluctuate in response to the performance of the underlying index. ETFs typically incur fees that are separate from those of the Fund. Accordingly, the Fund's investments ETFs will result in the layering of expenses such that shareholders will indirectly bear proportionate

share of the ETFs' operating expenses, in addition to Fund paying expenses. Because ETFs are listed on national stock exchanges and are traded like stocks listed on an exchange, their shares potentially may trade at a discount or premium. addition, because the value of ETF shares depends on the demand in the market, the Adviser may not be able to liquidate Fund's holdings at the most optimal time, which could adversely affect Fund performance.

EQUITY RISK -The Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected industry and/or economic trends and

developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

DERIVATIVES RISK - Derivatives are often more volatile than other investments and may magnify the Fund's gains or losses. There are various factors that affect the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective with derivatives. Successful use of a derivative depends upon the degree to which prices of the underlying assets correlate with price movements in the derivatives the Fund buys or sells. The Fund could negatively affected if the change in market value of its securities fails to correlate perfectly with the values of the derivatives it purchased or sold.

The lack of a liquid secondary market for a derivative may prevent the Fund from closing its

derivative
positions and
could adversely
impact its
ability to
achieve its
investment
objective or to
realize profits
or limit losses.

Because derivative instruments may be purchased by the Fund for a fraction of the market value of the investments underlying such instruments, a relatively small price movement in underlying investment may result in an immediate and substantial gain or loss to the Fund. Derivatives are often more volatile than other investments and the Fund may lose more in a derivative than it originally invested in it.

Additionally, derivative instruments, particularly market access products, are subject counterparty risk, meaning that the party that issues the derivative may experience significant credit event and may be unwilling or unable to make timely settlement payments or otherwise honor its obligations.

Fund may The purchase or sell options, which involve the payment receipt of a premium by the investor and the corresponding right obligation, as the case may be, to either purchase or sell the underlying security for a specific price at a certain time or during a certain period. Purchasing options involves the risk that the underlying instrument will not change price in the manner expected, SO that the investor loses its premium. For instance, the Fund would ordinarily realize a gain if, during the option period, the value of the underlying securities decreased below the exercise price sufficiently to the cover premium and transaction costs. However, if the price of the underlying instrument does not fall enough to offset the cost of purchasing the option, a put buyer would lose the premium and related transaction costs. Selling options involves

potentially greater risk because the investor is exposed to the extent of the actual price movement in the underlying security rather than only the premium payment received (which could result in a potentially unlimited loss). Over-the-counter options involve counterparty solvency risk.

SMALL-CAP MID-CAP RISK -The smaller and medium capitalization companies in which the Fund invests may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, small and medium capitalization companies may have limited product lines, markets financial resources and may depend upon relatively small management group. Therefore, small and medium capitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. Small and medium capitalization stocks may be traded over-thecounter or

listed on an exchange.

MANAGEMENT RISK - The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio manager in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

NEW FUND RISK -Because the Fund is new, investors in the Fund bear the risk that the Fund may not be successful in implementing its investment strategy, may not employ a successful investment strategy, or may fail to attract sufficient assets under management to realize economies scale, any of which could result in the Fund being liquidated at any time without shareholder approval and at a time that may

Risk Lose Money
[Text]

rr RiskLoseMoney

Risk Not Insured
Depository
Institution [Text]

rr RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution

Bar Chart and
Performance Tab
[Heading]
Performance
Narrative [Text
Block]

Performance Table rr BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading

rr PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock

not be favorable for shareholders. Such liquidation could have negative tax consequences for shareholders and will cause shareholders to incur expenses of liquidation. As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR **GUARANTEED BY** THE FDIC, OR ANY **GOVERNMENT**

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

AGENCY.

The Fund is new, and therefore has no performance history. Once the Fund has completed a full calendar year of operations, a bar chart and table will be included that will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the variability of the Fund's return based on net assets and comparing the Fund's performance to a broad measure of market performance.

r		
rr_ProspectusLineItems		
$rr_Maximum Sales Charge Imposed On Purchases Over Offering Price$	3.25%	
$rr_Maximum Deferred Sales Charge Over Offering Price$	none	[1]
$rr_Maximum Sales Charge On Reinvested Dividends And Distributions Over Other Charge $	er none	
$rr_RedemptionFeeOverRedemption$	none	
rr_ManagementFeesOverAssets	0.90%	
$rr_Distribution And Service 12b1 Fees Over Assets$	0.25%	
rr_OtherExpensesOverAssets	0.67%	[2]
$rr_AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesOverAssets$	0.15%	[3]
rr_ExpensesOverAssets	1.97%	
rr_ExpenseExampleYear01	518	
rr_ExpenseExampleYear03	923	
	rr_MaximumSalesChargeImposedOnPurchasesOverOfferingPrice rr_MaximumDeferredSalesChargeOverOfferingPrice rr_MaximumSalesChargeOnReinvestedDividendsAndDistributionsOverOthe rr_MaximumSalesChargeOnReinvestedDividendsAndDistributionsOverOthe rr_ManagementFeesOverAssets rr_DistributionAndService12b1FeesOverAssets rr_OtherExpensesOverAssets rr_AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesOverAssets rr_ExpensesOverAssets rr_ExpenseExampleYear01	rr_ProspectusLineItems rr_MaximumSalesChargeImposedOnPurchasesOverOfferingPrice 3.25% rr_MaximumDeferredSalesChargeOverOfferingPrice none rr_MaximumSalesChargeOnReinvestedDividendsAndDistributionsOverOther none rr_RedemptionFeeOverRedemption none rr_ManagementFeesOverAssets 0.90% rr_DistributionAndService12b1FeesOverAssets 0.25% rr_OtherExpensesOverAssets 0.67% rr_AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesOverAssets 0.15% rr_ExpensesOverAssets 1.97% rr_ExpenseExampleYear01 518

- [1] Class A Shares purchased without an initial sales charge may be subject to a contingent deferred sales charge if redeemed within 12 months of purchase.
- [2] "Other Expenses" are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.
- [3] "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses" are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

Label	Element	Value
Document And Entity Information Elements	$AICII_Document And Entity Information Elements Abstraction and the property of the property $	et
Document Type	dei_DocumentType	Other
Document Period End Date	dei_DocumentPeriodEndDate	Jul. 31, 2012
Registrant Name	dei_EntityRegistrantName	Advisors Inner Circle Fund II
Central Index Key	dei_EntityCentralIndexKey	0000890540
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FROST DIVERSIFIED STRATEGIES FUND | CLASS A SHARE

FROST DIVERSIFIED STRATEGIES FUND INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Diversified Strategies Fund (the "Fund") seeks capital growth with reduced correlation to the stock and bond markets.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charges discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$500,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of the prospectus, and in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information.

SHAREHOLDER FEES (FEES PAID DIRECTLY FROM YOUR INVESTMENT)

Shareholder Fees

CLASS A SHARE FROST DIVERSIFIED STRATEGIES FUND CLASS A SHARES

none

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)

3.25%

Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of net asset value) [1] none

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and other

Distributions (as a percentage of offering price)

Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed if applicable) 2.00%

[1] Class A Shares purchased without an initial sales charge may be subject to a contingent deferred sales charge if redeemed within 12 months of purchase.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

CLASS A SHARE

Annual Fund Operating Expenses	FROST DIVERSIFIED STRATEGIES FUND CLASS A SHARES
Management Fees	0.80%
<u>Distribution (12b-1) Fees</u>	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.79%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.16%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	[1] 2.00%

[1] The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

Expense Example (USD \$)

1 3 5 10 YEAR YEARS YEARS YEARS

CLASS A SHARE FROST DIVERSIFIED STRATEGIES FUND CLASS A SHARES

521 932 1,368

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 150% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

In seeking to achieve the Fund's objective, Frost Investment Advisors LLC (the "Adviser"), the Fund's investment adviser, employs two distinct investment approaches: a traditional allocation providing exposure to the stock and bond markets, and an allocation providing exposure to alternative asset strategies. The Fund will gain exposure to both allocations primarily through investment in exchange-traded products ("ETPs"), which include exchange-traded funds and exchange-traded notes. The Adviser expects to maintain an approximate 60% to 40% split between traditional and alternative asset strategies, respectively.

The traditional allocation involves exposure, primarily through ETPs, to stocks of domestic and foreign companies (including American Depository Receipts ("ADRs")) of any size and fixed income obligations issued by U.S. and foreign governments and corporations ("traditional asset classes"). The proportion of Fund assets invested in each traditional asset class, either indirectly in ETPs or directly in stocks or bonds, is continually monitored and adjusted by the Adviser as it deems appropriate, with no limit on the percentage of assets that may be allocated among ETPs, stocks or bonds, except such limits as one consistent with the Fund's taxation as a regulated investment company, as described below. When selecting ETPs for investment, the Adviser considers the ETPs' investment goals and strategies, the investment adviser and portfolio manager, and past performance (absolute, relative and risk-adjusted). The Adviser then enhances or reduces exposure to traditional asset class sub-categories (such as sector (e.g., small- or mid-cap or corporate or asset-backed), region (e.g., Europe or Asia) or country (e.g., China or Japan)) by over- or under-weighting ETPs in each sub-category based on the Adviser's outlook of the market for those sub-categories. The Adviser may sell an investment if it determines that the subcategory or the traditional asset class in general is no longer desirable or if the Adviser believes that another ETP offers a better opportunity to achieve the Fund's objective. The Adviser may use option collars to reduce the effects of market volatility.

The alternative allocation involves exposure to investment strategies that the Adviser believes will produce attractive returns regardless of the performance of traditional asset classes. These strategies offer an expanded universe of available investments, such as currencies, commodities and derivatives, employ a broader range of trading strategies and often emphasize absolute returns rather than returns relative to an index benchmark. As a result, these strategies may offer returns that have a low correlation to the performance of traditional asset classes and may serve to hedge risk associated with investments in traditional asset classes. The Fund seeks exposure to these strategies by

investing in shares of ETPs, mutual funds and closed-end funds that track, on a replication basis, broad hedge fund indices and/or individual inverse or low correlation hedge fund strategies. Specific strategies will be selected by the Adviser based on its estimate of most appropriate investments for current economic or market conditions. The underlying assets of such investments include stocks, bonds, derivatives or cash instruments, as well as investment companies or other pooled vehicles that invest in such instruments. The Fund may also invest in ETPs designed to provide investment results that match a positive or negative multiple of the performance of an underlying index ("Enhanced TPs"). In addition, the Fund may invest in ETFs that are not registered or regulated under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"). These instruments typically hold commodities, such as gold or oil, currency or other property that is itself not a security.

In addition, in seeking returns that are expected to have reduced correlation to the stock and bond markets, the Fund may also invest in real estate investment trusts ("REITs"), master limited partnerships ("MLPs"), business development companies ("BDCs") and index-related commodity securities. In selecting these specific strategy investments, the Adviser evaluates manager experience, trading liquidity, assets in the investment vehicle, and tracking error when compared to the relevant benchmark. The Adviser employs a top-down analysis of broad economic and financial indicators and trends to establish position weightings within the Fund's portfolio. The Adviser may sell a security if (i) its price reaches the Adviser's assessment of its fair value; (ii) the Adviser deems it no longer aligns with the Fund's objective; (iii) the Adviser believes another security provides a superior investment alternative.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risk factors affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

ALLOCATION RISK -- The Fund will allocate its investments between various asset classes, including derivatives. These investments are based upon judgments made by the Adviser, which may not accurately predict changes in the market. As a result, the Fund could miss attractive investment opportunities by underweighting markets that subsequently experience significant returns and could lose value by overweighting markets that subsequently experience significant declines.

INVESTMENTS IN INVESTMENT COMPANIES AND OTHER POOLED VEHICLES -- To the extent the Fund invests in other investment companies, such as exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), closed-end funds and other mutual funds, the Fund will be subject to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of the securities held by such other investment companies. Such risks are described below. As a shareholder of another investment company, the Fund relies on that investment company to achieve its investment objective. If the investment company fails to achieve its objective, the value of the Fund's investment could decline, which could adversely affect the Fund's performance. By investing in another investment company, Fund shareholders indirectly bear the Fund's proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the other investment company, in addition to the fees and expenses that Fund shareholders directly bear in connection with the Fund's own operations. The Fund may invest in ETFs that are not registered or regulated under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"). These instruments typically hold commodities, such as gold or oil, currency or other property that is itself not a security. The Fund does not intend to invest in other investment companies unless the Adviser believes that the potential benefits of the investment justify the payment of any additional fees or expenses. Federal securities laws impose limitations on the Fund's ability to invest in other investment companies.

Because closed-end funds and ETFs are listed on national stock exchanges and are traded like stocks listed on an exchange, their shares potentially may trade at a discount or premium. Investments in closed-end funds and ETFs are also subject to brokerage and other trading costs, which could result in greater expenses to the Fund. In addition, because the value of closed-end funds and ETF shares depends on the demand in the market, the Adviser may not be able to liquidate the Fund's holdings at the most optimal time, which could adversely affect Fund performance.

INVESTMENTS IN ETNS -- An exchange-traded note ("ETN") is a debt security of an issuer that is listed and traded on U.S. stock exchanges or otherwise traded in the over-the-counter market. Similar to other debt securities, ETNs tend to have a maturity date and are backed only by the credit of the issuer. ETNs are designed to provide investors access to the returns of various market benchmarks, such as a securities index, currency or investment strategy, less fees and expenses. The value of an ETN may be influenced by time to maturity, level of supply and demand for the ETN, volatility and lack of liquidity in the underlying market, changes in the applicable interest rates, and changes in the issuer's credit rating and economic, legal, political or geographic events that affect the referenced market. It is expected that the issuer's credit rating will be investment grade at the time of investment, however, the credit rating may be revised or withdrawn at any time and there is no assurance that a credit rating will remain in effect for any given time period. If a rating agency lowers the issuer's credit rating, the value of the ETN will decline and a lower credit rating reflects a greater risk that the issuer will default on its obligation. When the Fund invests in ETNs, it will bear its proportionate share of any fees and expenses associated with investment in such securities. Such fees reduce the amount of return on investment at maturity or upon redemption. There may be restrictions on the Fund's right to redeem its investment in an ETN, which are meant to be held until maturity. There are no periodic interest payments for ETNs, and principal is not protected. As is the case with ETFs, an investor could lose some of or the entire amount invested in ETNs. The Fund's decision to sell its ETN holdings may be limited by the availability of a secondary market.

EQUITY RISK -- The Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

INTEREST RATE RISK -- The value of a debt security is affected by changes in interest rates. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall.

The concept of duration is useful in assessing the sensitivity of a fixed income fund to interest rate movements, which are usually the main source of risk for most fixed-income funds. Duration measures price volatility by estimating the change in price of a debt security for a 1% change in its yield. For example, a duration of five years means the price of a debt security will change about 5% for every 1% change in its yield. Thus, the higher duration, the more volatile the security.

Debt securities have a stated maturity date when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the bond. Some debt securities, known as callable bonds, may repay the principal earlier than the stated maturity date. Debt securities are most likely to be called when interest rates are falling because the issuer can refinance at a lower rate.

CREDIT RISK - The credit rating or financial condition of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer defaults or becomes unable to honor its financial obligations, the security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of an investment-grade security is more likely

to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal.

DERIVATIVES RISK -- Derivatives are often more volatile than other investments and may magnify the Fund's gains or losses. There are various factors that affect the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective with derivatives. Successful use of a derivative depends upon the degree to which prices of the underlying assets correlate with price movements in the derivatives the Fund buys or sells. The Fund could be negatively affected if the change in market value of its securities fails to correlate perfectly with the values of the derivatives it purchased or sold.

The lack of a liquid secondary market for a derivative may prevent the Fund from closing its derivative positions and could adversely impact its ability to achieve its investment objective or to realize profits or limit losses.

Because derivative instruments may be purchased by the Fund for a fraction of the market value of the investments underlying such instruments, a relatively small price movement in the underlying investment may result in an immediate and substantial gain or loss to the Fund. Derivatives are often more volatile than other investments and the Fund may lose more in a derivative than it originally invested in it.

Additionally, derivative instruments, particularly market access products, are subject to counterparty risk, meaning that the party that issues the derivative may experience a significant credit event and may be unwilling or unable to make timely settlement payments or otherwise honor its obligations.

The Fund may purchase or sell options, which involve the payment or receipt of a premium by the investor and the corresponding right or obligation, as the case may be, to either purchase or sell the underlying security for a specific price at a certain time or during a certain period. In particular, the Fund may engage in option collars. An option collar involves the purchase of a put option on a security owned by the Fund while writing a call option on the same security. The put option leg of the collar enables the Fund to sell the instrument underlying the option at a fixed price (i.e., the strike price), thereby hedging against a decline in the market value of the underlying security. The call option leg of the collar obligates the Fund to deliver the underlying security at a higher strike price than the strike price of the put option leg. Although the Fund receives a premium for writing the call option contract, the Fund's upside potential is limited if the security's market price exceeds the call option's strike price. Therefore, an option collar provides protection from extreme downward price movement, but limits the asset's upward price movement at the call option strike price.

Purchasing options involves the risk that the underlying instrument will not change price in the manner expected, so that the investor loses its premium. Selling options involves potentially greater risk because the investor is exposed to the extent of the actual price movement in the underlying security rather than only the premium payment received (which could result in a potentially unlimited loss). Over-the-counter options also involve counterparty solvency risk.

LEVERAGING RISK -- The Fund may invest in ETPs designed to provide investment results that match a positive or negative multiple of the performance of an underlying index ("Enhanced ETPs"). To the extent the Fund invests in such Enhanced ETPs that achieve leveraged exposure to their underlying indexes through the use of derivative instruments, the Fund will indirectly be subject to leveraging risk. The more an Enhanced ETP invests in derivative instruments that give rise to leverage, the more this leverage will magnify any losses on those investments. Leverage will cause the value of an Enhanced ETP's shares to be more volatile than if the Enhanced ETP did not use leverage. This is because leverage tends to exaggerate the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of an Enhanced ETP's portfolio securities or other investments. An Enhanced ETP will engage in

transactions and purchase instruments that give rise to forms of leverage. Such transactions and instruments may include, among others, the use of reverse repurchase agreements and other borrowings, the investment of collateral from loans of portfolio securities, the use of when issued, delayed-delivery or forward commitment transactions or short sales. The use of leverage may also cause an Enhanced ETP to liquidate portfolio positions when it would not be advantageous to do so in order to satisfy its obligations or to meet segregation requirements. Certain types of leveraging transactions could theoretically be subject to unlimited losses in cases where an Enhanced ETP, for any reason, is unable to close out the transaction. In addition, to the extent an Enhanced ETP borrows money, interest costs on such borrowed money may not be recovered by any appreciation of the securities purchased with the borrowed funds and could exceed the Enhanced ETP's investment income, resulting in greater losses. The value of an Enhanced ETP's shares will tend to increase or decrease more than the value of any increase or decrease in its underlying index due to the fact that the Enhanced ETP's investment strategies involve consistently applied leverage.

SMALL- AND MID-CAPITALIZATION COMPANY RISK -- Small- and mid-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, these small- and mid-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, small- and mid-cap stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over-the-counter or listed on an exchange.

REIT RISK -- REITs are pooled investment vehicles that own, and usually operate, incomeproducing real estate. REITs are susceptible to the risks associated with direct ownership
of real estate, such as: declines in property values; increases in property taxes, operating
expenses, rising interest rates or competition overbuilding; zoning changes; and losses from
casualty or condemnation. REITs typically incur fees that are separate from those of the
Fund. Accordingly, the Fund's investments in REITs will result in the layering of expenses,
such that shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the REITs' operating
expenses, in addition to paying Fund expenses.

MLP RISK -- MLPs are limited partnerships in which the ownership units are publicly traded. MLP units are registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") and are freely traded on a securities exchange or in the over-the-counter market. MLPs often own several properties or businesses (or own interests) that are related to oil and gas industries or other natural resources, but they also may finance other projects. To the extent that an MLP's interests are all in a particular industry, the MLP will be negatively impacted by economic events adversely impacting that industry. The risks of investing in a MLP are generally those involved in investing in a partnership as opposed to a corporation. For example, state law governing partnerships is often less restrictive than state law governing corporations. Accordingly, there may be fewer protections afforded to investors in a MLP than investors in a corporation; for example, investors in MLPs may have limited voting rights or be liable under certain circumstances for amounts greater than the amount of their investment. In addition, MLPs may be subject to state taxation in certain jurisdictions which will have the effect of reducing the amount of income paid by the MLP to its investors.

FOREIGN COMPANY RISK -- Investing in foreign companies, whether through investments made in foreign markets or made through the purchase of American Depository Receipts ("ADRs"), which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent an ownership in a foreign security, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. In addition, investments in foreign companies are generally denominated in a foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value of the Fund's investments. These currency movements may occur separately from, and in response to, events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. While ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying

foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

EMERGING MARKET SECURITIES RISK -- Investments in emerging markets securities are considered speculative and subject to heightened risks in addition to the general risks of investing in non-U.S. securities. Unlike more established markets, emerging markets may have governments that are less stable, markets that are less liquid and economies that are less developed. In addition, emerging markets securities may be subject to smaller market capitalization of securities markets, which may suffer periods of relative illiquidity; significant price volatility; restrictions on foreign investment; and possible restrictions on repatriation of investment income and capital. Furthermore, foreign investors may be required to register the proceeds of sales, and future economic or political crises could lead to price controls, forced mergers, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, seizure, nationalization or creation of government monopolies.

FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK -- Because non-U.S. securities are usually denominated in currencies other than the dollar, the value of the Fund's portfolio may be influenced by currency exchange rates and exchange control regulations. The currencies of emerging market countries may experience significant declines against the U.S. dollar, and devaluation may occur subsequent to investments in these currencies by the Fund. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had, and may continue to have, negative effects on the economies and securities markets of certain emerging market countries.

INVERSE CORRELATION RISK -- To the extent the Fund invests in Enhanced ETPs that seek to provide investment results that match a negative multiple of the performance of an underlying index, the Fund will indirectly be subject to the risk that the performance of such Enhanced ETP will fall as the performance of that Enhanced ETP's benchmark rises -- a result that is the opposite from traditional mutual funds.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The Fund commenced operations on January 7, 2011 and therefore does not have performance history for a full calendar year. Once the Fund has completed a full calendar year of operations, a bar chart and table will be included that will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the variability of the Fund's return based on net assets and comparing the Fund's performance to a broad measure of market performance.

FROST DIVIDEND VALUE EQUITY FUND | CLASS A SHARE

FROST DIVIDEND VALUE EQUITY FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Dividend Value Equity Fund (the "Fund") seeks long-term capital appreciation and current income.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Class A Shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$500,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus, and in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information.

SHAREHOLDER FEES (FEES PAID DIRECTLY FROM YOUR INVESTMENT)

Shareholder Fees

CLASS A SHARE
FROST DIVIDEND VALUE
EQUITY FUND
CLASS A SHARES

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)

3.25%

Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of net asset value) [1] none

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and other

Distributions (as a percentage of offering price)

Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed if applicable)

none

none

[1] Class A Shares purchased without an initial sales charge may be subject to a contingent deferred sales charge if redeemed within 12 months of purchase.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

Annual Fund Operating Expenses	CLASS A SHARE FROST DIVIDEND VALUE EQUITY FUND CLASS A SHARES
Management Fees	0.80%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.16%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.01%
<u>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses</u> [1	1.22%

[1] The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

Expense Example (USD \$)

1 3 5 10 YEAR YEARS YEARS YEARS

CLASS A SHARE FROST DIVIDEND VALUE EQUITY FUND CLASS A SHARES

445

700

974

1,754

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 90% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of companies that pay, or are expected to pay, dividends. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. The Fund will generally invest in equity securities of domestic companies, but may also invest in equity securities of foreign companies and American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"). The Adviser expects that the Fund's investments in foreign companies will normally represent less than 30% of the Fund's assets.

The Adviser seeks to identify and invest in companies that have attractive valuations and a dividend that has the potential to grow as fast as inflation and whose yield is greater than the market or its sector or industry average. The Adviser considers dividends to be a significant component of total long-term equity returns and focuses on the sustainability and growth of dividends with attractive yields. To access the sustainability of a firm's dividend, the Adviser analyzes a firm's dividend history, its competitive position and the industry dynamics in which the firm operates.

The Adviser employs both quantitative and qualitative analyses to select companies that have capital appreciation and dividend growth potential, with a focus on the following stock characteristics:

- o Attractive valuation based on intrinsic, absolute and relative value;
- o Dividend yields greater than the market or their sector or industry;
- o History of growing dividends with the likelihood of sustainable growth of dividends;
- Attractive business models that generate the necessary cash flow to cover and sustain the dividend and its growth; and
- o Sound balance sheets.

The Adviser seeks to manage the Fund in a tax-efficient manner although portfolio turnover rates can vary, depending upon market conditions. The Adviser has disciplines in place that serve as sell signals, such as if the price of the security exceeds the Adviser's assessment of its fair value or in response to dividend yield declining below the Adviser's yield objective, a negative company event, a change in management, poor relative price performance, or a deterioration in a company's business prospects, performance or financial strength.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

EQUITY RISK -- Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

SMALL- AND MID-CAPITALIZATION COMPANY RISK -- The small- and mid-capitalization companies in which the Fund may invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, these small- and mid-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, small- and mid-capitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over the counter or listed on an exchange.

FOREIGN COMPANY RISK -- Investing in foreign companies, whether through investments made in foreign markets or made through the purchase of ADRs, which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent an ownership in a foreign security, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. In addition, investments in foreign companies are generally denominated in a foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value of the Fund's investments. These currency movements may occur separately from, and in response to, events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. While ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

INVESTMENT STYLE RISK -- The Fund pursues a "value style" of investing. Value investing focuses on companies with stocks that appear undervalued in light of factors such as the company's earnings, book value, revenues or cash flow. If the Adviser's assessment of a company's value or prospects for exceeding earnings expectations or market conditions is wrong, the Fund could suffer losses or produce poor performance relative to other funds. In addition, "value stocks" can continue to be undervalued by the market for long periods of time.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

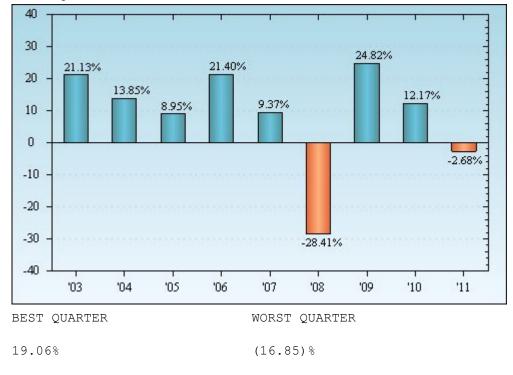
PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The performance information provided includes the returns of Institutional Class Shares for periods prior to June 30, 2008. Institutional Class Shares of the Fund are offered in a separate prospectus. Institutional Class Shares would have substantially similar performance as Class A Shares because the shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities and the annual returns would differ only to the extent that the expenses of Class A Shares are higher than the expenses of the Institutional Class Shares and, therefore, returns for the Class A Shares would be lower than those of the Institutional Class Shares. Institutional Class Shares performance presented has been adjusted to reflect the Distribution (12b-1)

fees and, for the performance table, the Maximum Sales Charge (Load), applicable to Class A Shares.

Institutional Class Shares first became available on April 25, 2008, when the Fund succeeded to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is May 31, 2002 ("Performance Start Date").

The bar chart figures do not include sales charges that may have been paid when investors bought and sold Class A Shares of the Fund. If sales charges were included, the returns would be lower. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST.



The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Class A Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 6.60%.

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31,2011

(12/31/2008)

(06/30/2009)

This table compares the Fund's Class A Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Russell 1000 Value Index. After-tax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Average Annual Total Returns CLASS A SHARE FROST DIVIDEND VALUE EQUITY FUND	Label	1 Year 5 Years Since Inceptio	Inception n Date
CLASS A SHARES	FUND RETURN BEFORE TAXES	(5.85%) 0.64% 4.57%	May 31, 2002
CLASS A SHARES After Taxes On Distributions	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS	(6.11%) none none	May 31, 2002
CLASS A SHARES After Taxes On Distributions And Sales	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF FUND SHARES	(3.44%) none none	May 31, 2002
CLASS A SHARES RUSSELL 1000 VALUE INDEX (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	RUSSELL 1000 VALUE INDEX (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	0.39% (2.64%)3.96%	May 31, 2002

FROST INTERNATIONAL EQUITY FUND | CLASS A SHARE

FROST INTERNATIONAL EQUITY FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost International Equity Fund (the "Fund") seeks to achieve long-term capital appreciation and current income.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Class A Shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$500,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus, and in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information.

SHAREHOLDER FEES (FEES PAID DIRECTLY FROM YOUR INVESTMENT)

Shareholder Fees

CLASS A SHARE FROST INTERNATIONAL **EQUITY FUND CLASS A SHARES**

none

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of 3.25% offering price)

Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of net asset value) [1] none

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and other

Distributions (as a percentage of offering price)

Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed if applicable) 2 00%

[1] Class A Shares purchased without an initial sales charge may be subject to a contingent deferred sales charge if redeemed within 12 months of purchase.

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ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

Annual Fund Operating	FROST INTERNATIONAL EQUITY FUND
Expenses	CLASS A SHARES
Management Fees	0.93%

0.25% Distribution (12b-1) Fees Other Expenses 0.21%

Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses 1.39%

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

Expense Example (USD \$)

3 5 10 YEAR YEARS YEARS YEARS

CLASS A SHARE FROST INTERNATIONAL EQUITY FUND CLASS A SHARES

462 751 1.061 1.939

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 20% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of non-U.S. issuers. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. The Fund invests primarily in common stocks, but may also invest in other types of equity securities, such as preferred stock, convertible securities, warrants or other similar publicly traded securities. The Fund may also purchase American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs").

The Fund's investments are ordinarily diversified among regions, countries and currencies, as determined by its sub-adviser, Thornburg Investment Management Inc. ("Thornburg"). Thornburg intends to invest on an opportunistic basis when it believes there is intrinsic value. The Fund's principal focus will be on traditional or "basic" value stocks. However, the portfolio may include stocks that, in Thornburg's opinion, provide value in a broader or different context. The relative proportions of these different types of securities will vary over time. The Fund ordinarily invests in stocks that may be undervalued or reflect unfavorable market perceptions of company or industry fundamentals. The Fund may invest in companies of any size.

Debt securities will be considered for investment when Thornburg believes them to be more attractive than equity alternatives. The Fund may purchase debt securities of any maturity and quality. The Fund evaluates currency risk on a stock-by-stock basis. The Fund will hedge currency exposure utilizing forward contracts if deemed appropriate by the portfolio management team. Currency hedging, if utilized, is to protect the investment thesis for a given stock from being significantly undermined by dollar/foreign currency fluctuations when we perceive currency risk to be high.

Thornburg primarily uses individual company and industry analysis to make investment decisions. Value, for purposes of Thornburg's selection criteria, relates to both current and projected measures. Among the specific factors considered by Thornburg in identifying undervalued securities for inclusion in the Fund's portfolio are:

- o price/earnings ratio
- o price/book value
- o price/cash flow ratio
- o debt/capital ratio
- o dividend yield
- o security and consistency of revenue stream
- o undervalued assets

- o relative earnings growth potential
- o industry growth potential
- o industry leadership
- o dividend growth potential
- o franchise value
- o potential for favorable developments

The Fund typically makes equity investments in the following three types of companies:

- BASIC VALUE companies which, in Thornburg's opinion, are financially sound companies o with well established businesses whose stock is selling at low valuations relative to the companies' net assets or potential earning power.
- CONSISTENT EARNER companies when they are selling at valuations below historic norms. o Stocks in this category sometimes sell at premium valuations and sometimes at discount valuations. Generally, they show steady earnings and dividend growth.
- EMERGING FRANCHISES are value-priced companies that in Thornburg's opinion are in the process of establishing a leading position in a product, service or market and which o Thornburg expects will grow, or continue to grow, at an above average rate. Under normal conditions, the proportion of the Fund invested in companies of this type will be less than the proportions of the Fund invested in basic value or consistent earner companies.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

EQUITY RISK -- Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

FOREIGN COMPANY RISK -- Investing in foreign companies, whether through investments made in foreign markets or made through the purchase of ADRs, which are traded on U.S. exchanges and

represent an ownership in a foreign security, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. In addition, investments in foreign companies are generally denominated in a foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value of the Fund's investments. These currency movements may occur separately from, and in response to, events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. While ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

When the Fund invests in foreign fixed income securities, it will be subject to risks not typically associated with domestic securities. Foreign investments, especially investments in emerging markets, can be riskier and more volatile than investments in the United States. Adverse political and economic developments or changes in the value of foreign currency can make it more difficult for the Fund to sell its securities and could reduce the value of your shares. Differences in tax and accounting standards and difficulties in obtaining information about foreign companies can negatively affect investment decisions. Unlike more established markets, emerging markets may have governments that are less stable, markets that are less liquid and economies that are less developed.

EMERGING MARKET SECURITIES RISK -- Investments in emerging markets securities are considered speculative and subject to heightened risks in addition to the general risks of investing in non-U.S. securities. Unlike more established markets, emerging markets may have governments that are less stable, markets that are less liquid and economies that are less developed. In addition, emerging markets securities may be subject to smaller market capitalization of securities markets, which may suffer periods of relative illiquidity; significant price volatility; restrictions on foreign investment; and possible restrictions on repatriation of investment income and capital. Furthermore, foreign investors may be required to register the proceeds of sales, and future economic or political crises could lead to price controls, forced mergers, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, seizure, nationalization or creation of government monopolies.

FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK -- Because non-U.S. securities are usually denominated in currencies other than the dollar, the value of the Fund's portfolio may be influenced by currency exchange rates and exchange control regulations. The currencies of emerging market countries may experience significant declines against the U.S. dollar, and devaluation may occur subsequent to investments in these currencies by the Fund. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had, and may continue to have, negative effects on the economies and securities markets of certain emerging market countries.

HEDGING RISK. The Fund may use forward currency contracts for hedging purposes. Hedging through the use of these instruments does not eliminate fluctuations in the underlying prices of the securities that the Fund owns or intends to purchase or sell. While entering into these instruments tends to reduce the risk of loss due to a decline in the value of the hedged asset, such instruments also limit any potential gain that may result from the increase in value of the asset. To the extent that the Fund engages in hedging strategies, there can be no assurance that such strategy will be effective or that there will be a hedge in place at any given time.

INTEREST RATE RISK - As with most funds that invest in debt securities, changes in interest rates are one of the most important factors that could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall.

Debt securities have a stated maturity date when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the bond. Some debt securities, known as callable bonds, may repay the principal earlier than the stated maturity date. Debt securities are most likely to be called when interest

rates are falling because the issuer can refinance at a lower rate. Mutual funds that invest in debt securities have no real maturity. Instead, they calculate their weighted average maturity. This number is an average of the effective or anticipated maturity of each debt security held by the mutual fund, with the maturity of each security weighted by the percentage of its assets of the mutual fund it represents.

CREDIT RISK - The credit rating or financial condition of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer defaults or becomes unable to honor its financial obligations, the security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of an investment-grade security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal.

Although the Fund's U.S. government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. Obligations issued by some U.S. government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, while others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the government sponsored agency's own resources. As a result, investments in securities issued by government sponsored agencies that are not backed by the U.S. Treasury are subject to higher credit risk than those that are.

High yield, or "junk," bonds are highly speculative securities that are usually issued by smaller less credit worthy and/or highly leveraged (indebted) companies. Compared with investment-grade bonds, high yield bonds carry a greater degree of risk and are less likely to make payments of interest and principal. Market developments and the financial and business conditions of the corporation issuing these securities influences their price and liquidity more than changes in interest rates, when compared to investment-grade debt securities. Insufficient liquidity in the junk bond market may make it more difficult to dispose of junk bonds and may cause the Fund to experience sudden and substantial price declines. A lack of reliable, objective data or market quotations may make it more difficult to value junk bonds accurately.

INVESTMENT STYLE RISK -- The Fund pursues a "value style" of investing. Value investing focuses on companies with stocks that appear undervalued in light of factors such as the company's earnings, book value, revenues or cash flow. If Thornburg's assessment of a company's value or prospects for exceeding earnings expectations or market conditions is wrong, the Fund could suffer losses or produce poor performance relative to other funds. In addition, "value stocks" can continue to be undervalued by the market for long periods of time.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

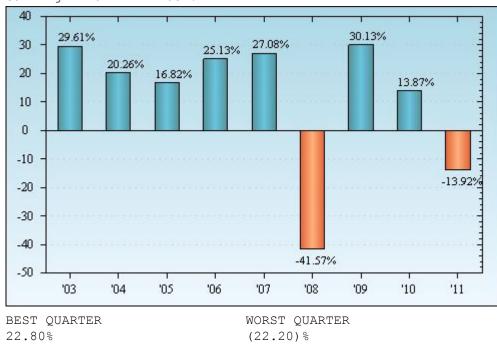
The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The performance information provided includes the returns of Institutional Class Shares for periods prior to June 30, 2008. Institutional Class Shares of the Fund are offered in a separate prospectus. Institutional Class Shares would have substantially similar performance

as Class A Shares because the shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities and the annual returns would differ only to the extent that the expenses of Class A Shares are higher than the expenses of the Institutional Class Shares and, therefore, returns for the Class A Shares would be lower than those of the Institutional Class Shares. Institutional Class Shares performance presented has been adjusted to reflect the Distribution (12b-1) fees and, for the performance table, the Maximum Sales Charge (Load), applicable to Class A Shares.

Institutional Class Shares first became available on April 25, 2008, when the Fund succeeded to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank and subadvised by Thornburg and INVESCO Global Asset Management N.A. (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is May 31, 2002 ("Performance Start Date").

The bar chart figures do not include sales charges that may have been paid when investors bought and sold Class A Shares of the Fund. If sales charges were included, the returns would be lower. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by 1-877-71-FROST. calling



(06/30/2009)

(09/30/2011)

The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Class A Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 9.82%. AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

This table compares the Fund's Class A Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Morgan Stanley Capital International All Country World ex-US Index ("MSCI ACWI ex-US Index") and the Morgan Stanley Capital International Europe, Australasia, Far East Index ("MSCI EAFE Index"). After-tax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Returns after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund shares may be higher than before-tax returns when a net capital loss occurs upon the redemption of Fund shares.

Average Annual Total Returns CLASS A SHARE FROST INTERNATIONAL EQUITY FUND	Label	1 Year 5 Years Since Inception	Inception n Date
CLASS A SHARES	FUND RETURN BEFORE TAXES	(16.73%)(1.73%)5.71%	May 31, 2002
CLASS A SHARES After Taxes On Distributions	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS	(16.57%) none none	May 31, 2002
CLASS A SHARES After Taxes On Distributions And Sales	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF FUND SHARES	(10.60%) none none	May 31, 2002
CLASS A SHARES MSCI ACWI EX- US INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	MSCI ACWI EX-US INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	(13.71%)(2.92%)6.24%	May 31, 2002
CLASS A SHARES MSCI EAFE INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	MSCI EAFE INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	(12.14%)(4.72%)4.61%	May 31, 2002

Label		Element	Value
Prospectus [Line Items]	rr_ProspectusLineItems		
Document Type	dei DocumentType		Other
Document Period End Date	dei_DocumentPeriodEndDate		Jul. 31, 2012
Registrant Name	dei_EntityRegistrantName		Advisors Inner Circle Fund II
Central Index Key	dei_EntityCentralIndexKey		0000890540
Amendment Flag Trading Symbol	dei_AmendmentFlag dei TradingSymbol		false AICII
Document Creation	_ 0,		
<u>Date</u>	dei_DocumentCreationDate		Dec. 21, 2012
Document Effective Date	dei_DocumentEffectiveDate		Dec. 21, 2012
Prospectus Date FROST SMALL CAP EQUITY FUND CLASS A	rr_ProspectusDate		Dec. 03, 2012
SHARE			
Prospectus [Line Items]	rr_ProspectusLineItems		
Risk/Return [Heading]	rr_RiskReturnHeading		FROST SMALL CAP EQUITY FUND
Objective [Heading]	rr_ObjectiveHeading		INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE
Objective, Primary			The Frost Small Cap Equity Fund
[Text Block]	rr_ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock		(the "Fund") seeks to maximize
P DY 1' 1			total return. FUND FEES AND
Expense [Heading]	rr_ExpenseHeading		EXPENSES
Expense Narrative [Text Block]			The table below describes the
[TONE BROOK]			fees and expenses that you may pay
			if you buy and
			hold Class A Shares of the
			Fund. You may qualify for sales
			charge discounts
	rr ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock		if you and your family invest, or
			agree to invest in the future, at
			least \$500,000 in Class A Shares of
			the Frost Funds.
			More information about these and
			other discounts
			is available from your financial

professional,

in

Shareholder Fees

<u>Caption [Text]</u> rr ShareholderFeesCaption

Operating Expenses
Caption [Text]

rr_OperatingExpensesCaption

Portfolio Turnover [Heading] Portfolio Turnover [Text Block]

rr PortfolioTurnoverHeading

rr_PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock

Portfolio Turnover,
Rate
Expense Breakpoint

 $rr_PortfolioTurnoverRate$

Expense Breakpoint
Discounts [Text]

rr_ExpenseBreakpointDiscounts

the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus, and in the Fund's Statement Additional Information. 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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 113% of the average value of its portfolio.

113.00%

You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the

future, at least \$50,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus

Expense Breakpoint,

Minimum

Investment Required rr_ExpenseBreakpointMinimumInvestmentRequiredAmount

[Amount]

Expenses Not

Correlated to Ratio

Due to Acquired

Fund Fees [Text]

rr ExpensesNotCorrelatedToRatioDueToAcquiredFundFees

Expense Example [Heading] **Expense Example** Narrative [Text] Block]

rr ExpenseExampleHeading

rr ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

500,000

The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

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 also Example assumes that your investment has a 5% return each

Strategy [Heading]

rr StrategyHeading

Strategy Narrative
[Text Block]

rr StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

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

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities smallcapitalization companies. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice

shareholders.

The Fund intends invest in companies that Cambiar Investors, LLC ("Cambiar"), the Fund's adviser, believes are undervalued, profitable, and capable of generating significant cash flow. In managing the Fund, Cambiar will select value-oriented small-cap stocks for the Fund's portfolio. Valueoriented managers generally select stocks they believe are attractively valued in light

of fundamental characteristics such as earnings, capital structure and/or return on invested capital.

In selecting investments for the Fund, Cambiar utilizes bottom-up, research-focused investment philosophy that seeks to identify quality companies that are currently undervalued to their historical trading range, yet demonstrate catalysts not yet recognized by the market that could result significant appreciation over a 1-2 year time horizon. While Cambiar may use various metrics in selecting securities for the Fund, a company must possess the following characteristics: attractive valuation, an identifiable performance catalyst(s) and material upside
potential. In selecting investments for the Fund, Cambiar generally considers smallcapitalization companies to be those companies with total market capitalizations less than \$3 billion at the time of initial purchase. In implementing its sell discipline,

Strategy Portfolio Concentration [Text]

rr StrategyPortfolioConcentration

Risk [Heading] rr_RiskHeading
Risk Narrative [Text
Block]

rr RiskNarrativeTextBlock

Cambiar sells stocks once a stock reaches its price target, when there is a decline in fundamentals, or the anticipated catalyst at purchase fails to materialize. Stocks may also be sold in favor of a more attractive investment opportunity. Cambiar will also trim a holding if it becomes outsized position within the Fund's portfolio.

The Fund may engage in active frequent and trading of portfolio securities to achieve its investment objective. Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities PRINCIPAL RISKS with all mutual funds,

shareholder subject to risk that his or investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The

risks

principal

affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERINGS ("IPO") RISK -- The Fund may invest a portion of its in assets securities of companies offering shares in IPOs. IPOs may have a magnified performance impact on a fund with a small asset base. The impact of IPOs on the Fund's performance likely will decrease as the Fund's asset size increases, which could reduce the Fund's total returns. IPOs may not consistently available to the Fund for investing.
- IPO shares frequently are volatile in price, the Fund may hold IPO shares for a very short period of time. This may increase the turnover of the Fund's portfolio and may lead to increased expenses for the Fund, such as commissions and transaction costs. By selling IPO shares, the Fund may realize taxable gains it will subsequently distribute to shareholders. In addition, the market for IPO shares can be

speculative and/ or inactive for extended periods of time. The limited number of shares available for trading in some IPOs may make it more difficult for the Fund to buy or sell significant amounts of shares without an unfavorable impact on prevailing prices. Holders of IPO shares can be affected by substantial dilution in the value of their shares, by sales of additional shares and by concentration of in control existing management and principal shareholders.

EQUITY RISK --Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may poor report results or be negatively by affected industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued

by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

SMALL-CAPITALIZATION COMPANY RISK --The smallcapitalization companies in which the Fund may invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, these small- sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, smallcapitalization stocks may be volatile more than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over the counter or listed on an exchange.

ACTIVE TRADING
RISK -- The Fund
may engage in
active and
frequent trading
of portfolio
securities to
achieve its
investment

objective. Active trading may cause the Fund to incur increased costs, which can lower the actual return of the Fund. Active trading may also increase short-term gains and losses, which affect taxes that must be paid.

LIQUIDITY RISK -Particular investments may be difficult to purchase or sell. The Fund may make investments that become less liquid in response market developments or adverse investor perceptions, which may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may be unable to sell the illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers with connection managing the Fund. There is no quarantee that

Risk Lose Money [Text]

rr RiskLoseMoney

Risk Not Insured
Depository
Institution [Text]

rr_RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution

Bar Chart and
Performance Table
[Heading]
Performance
Narrative [Text
Block]

rr BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading

rr PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock

t.he investment objective of the Fund will be achieved. As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how Fund's the average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception with compare those of a broad measure of market performance.

The performance information provided includes the returns of Institutional Class Shares for periods prior to April 25, 2008. Institutional Class Shares of the Fund are offered in a separate prospectus.

Institutional Class Shares would have substantially similar performance as Class A Shares because the shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities and the annual returns would differ only to the extent that the expenses of Class A Shares are higher than the expenses of the Institutional Class Shares and, therefore, returns for the Class A Shares would be lower than those of the Institutional Class Shares. Institutional Class Shares performance presented has been adjusted to reflect the Distribution (12b-1) fees and, for the performance table, the Maximum Sales Charge (Load), Sales applicable to

Institutional Class Shares first became available on April 25, 2008, when the Fund succeeded to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor

Class A Shares.

Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is May 31, 2002 ("Performance Start Date").

The bar chart figures do not include sales charges that may have been paid when investors bought and sold Class A Shares of the Fund. If sales charges included, were the returns would be lower. Prior to February 1, 2010, the Fund employed a different investment strategy. Prior to June 29, 2010, the Fund was primarily managed by a different sub-adviser and prior to September 4, 2012 a portion of the Fund was managed

Performance Information Illustrates Variability of Returns [Text]

 $rr\ \ Performance Information Illustrates Variability Of Returns$

Performance

Availability Phone rr Performance Availability Phone

[Text]

Performance

Availability Website rr Performance Availability WebSite Address

Address [Text]

1-877-71-FROST

by another sub-

Therefore, the past performance shown below may have differed had the Fund's

strategy been in effect and had the current sub-

Fund. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future.

been

the

adviser

primarily managing

Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST.

The bar chart and

the performance

illustrate the

volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the

performance from

year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

table below

risks and

Fund's

adviser.

the current investment

www.frostbank.com

Of course, the Performance Past Fund's past **Does Not Indicate** performance Future [Text] (before and after $rr\ Performance Past Does Not Indicate Future$ taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. WORST **Bar Chart Closing** QUARTER QUARTER [Text Block] 19.78% (25.80)% (12/31/ 31/ 2011) 2008) The performance rr BarChartClosingTextBlock information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Class A Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 6.55%. **Highest Quarterly** rr HighestQuarterlyReturnLabel BEST QUARTER Return, Label **Highest Quarterly** rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturnDate Dec. 31, 2011 Return, Date **Highest Quarterly** rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturn 19.78% Return **Lowest Quarterly** rr LowestQuarterlyReturnLabel WORST QUARTER Return, Label **Lowest Quarterly** rr BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturnDate Dec. 31, 2008 Return, Date **Lowest Quarterly** rr BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturn (25.80%)Return Performance Table AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR Heading rr PerformanceTableHeading PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011 Performance Table The bar chart figures do not **Does Reflect Sales** include sales Loads charges that may have been paid when investors rr Performance Table Does Reflect Sales Loads

Index No Deduction for Fees, Expenses, rr IndexNoDeductionForFeesExpensesTaxes Taxes [Text]

be lower. REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES OR TAXES

bought and sold Class A Shares of the Fund. If sales charges were included, the returns would Performance Table
Uses Highest Federal
Rate

 $rr\ \ Performance Table Uses Highest Federal Rate$

Performance Table
Explanation after
Tax Higher

 $rr\ \ Performance Table Explanation After Tax Higher$

Performance Table
Narrative

rr PerformanceTableNarrativeTextBlock

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns

shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

This table compares the Fund's Class A Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Russell 2000 Index. After-tax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k)plans or individual retirement accounts.

FROST SMALL CAP EQUITY FUND | CLASS A SHARE | C000061951Member

Cooooo1931Wichioc

Prospectus [Line Items]

rr ProspectusLineItems

Maximum Sales

Charge (Load)

Imposed on

Purchases (as a

 $rr_Maximum Sales Charge Imposed On Purchases Over Offering Price$

3.25%

percentage of offering price)

Maximum Deferred

Sales Charge (Load)

(as a percentage of rr_MaximumDeferredSalesChargeOverOfferingPrice

none

[1]

net asset value)

Maximum Sales

Charge (Load)

Imposed on

Reinvested

Dividends and other II

rr MaximumSalesChargeOnReinvestedDividendsAndDistributionsOverOther none

Distributions (as a

percentage of

offering price)

Redemption Fee (as a percentage of

rr_RedemptionFeeOverRedemption

none

amount redeemed if		
applicable)		0.000/
Management Fees Distribution (12b. 1)	rr_ManagementFeesOverAssets	0.93%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	rr_DistributionAndService12b1FeesOverAssets	0.25%
Other Expenses	rr_OtherExpensesOverAssets	0.19%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	rr_ExpensesOverAssets	1.37%
Year	rr_ExpenseExampleYear01	460
Years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear03	745
Expense Example, with Redemption, 5 Years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear05	1,051
Expense Example, with Redemption, 19 Years	Orr_ExpenseExampleYear10	1,918
	rr_AnnualReturn2003	32.68%
	rr_AnnualReturn2004	20.45%
	r_AnnualReturn2005	8.05%
	rr_AnnualReturn2006	9.09%
	rr_AnnualReturn2007	7.74%
	r_AnnualReturn2008	(39.76%)
	rr_AnnualReturn2009	22.38%
	rr_AnnualReturn2010	20.23%
	rr_AnnualReturn2011	(2.84%)
<u>Label</u>	rr_AverageAnnualReturnLabel	FUND RETURN BEFORE TAXES
1 Year	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01	(5.98%)
5 Years	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05	(2.12%)
Since Inception	rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception	3.59%
Inception Date	rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate	May 31, 2002
FROST SMALL		
CAP EQUITY		
FUND CLASS A		
SHARE		
C000061951Membe		
After Taxes On Distributions		
Prospectus [Line Items]	rr_ProspectusLineItems	
<u>Label</u>		FUND RETURN AFTER
_#0**	rr_AverageAnnualReturnLabel	TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS
1 Year	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01	(10.57%)
5 Years	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05	none
Since Inception	rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception	none
Inception Date	rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate	May 31, 2002

FROST SMALL **CAP EQUITY** FUND | CLASS A SHARE | C000061951Member | After Taxes On

Distributions And

Sales

Prospectus [Line

Items] Label

rr ProspectusLineItems

FUND RETURN AFTER

TAXES ON

DISTRIBUTIONS AND rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel

SALE OF FUND SHARES

1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (3.62%)5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 none Since Inception rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception none

Inception Date rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate May 31, 2002

FROST SMALL **CAP EQUITY** FUND | CLASS A

SHARE |

C000061951Member RUSSELL 2000 **INDEX RETURN** (REFLECTS NO **DEDUCTION FOR** FEES, EXPENSES OR TAXES)

Prospectus [Line

Items]

rr ProspectusLineItems

RUSSELL 2000 Label INDEX RETURN

(REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR

rr_AverageAnnualReturnLabel FEES, EXPENSES OR

TAXES)

1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (4.18%)5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 0.15% **Since Inception** rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception 5.84%

Inception Date rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate May 31, 2002

[1] Class A Shares purchased without an initial sales charge may be subject to a contingent deferred sales charge if redeemed within 12 months of purchase.

Label	Element	Value
Prospectus [Line Items]	rr_ProspectusLineItems	
Document Type	dei_DocumentType	Other
Document Period End Date	dei_DocumentPeriodEndDate	Jul. 31, 2012
Registrant Name	dei_EntityRegistrantName	Advisors Inner Circle Fund II
Central Index Key Amendment Flag Trading Symbol	dei_EntityCentralIndexKey dei_AmendmentFlag dei_TradingSymbol	0000890540 false AICII
Document Creation Date	dei_DocumentCreationDate	Dec. 21, 2012
Document Effective Date	dei_DocumentEffectiveDate	Dec. 21, 2012
Prospectus Date FROST TOTAL RETURN BOND FUND CLASS A SHARE	rr_ProspectusDate	Dec. 03, 2012
Prospectus [Line Items]	rr_ProspectusLineItems	
Risk/Return [Heading]	rr_RiskReturnHeading	FROST TOTAL RETURN BOND FUND
Objective [Heading]	rr_ObjectiveHeading	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE
Objective, Primary [Text Block]	rr_ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock	The Frost Total Return Bond Fund (the "Fund") seeks to maximize total return, consisting of income and capital appreciation, consistent with the preservation of principal.
Expense [Heading]	rr_ExpenseHeading	FUND FEES AND EXPENSES
Expense Narrative [Text Block]		The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Class A
	rr_ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock	Shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest

Shareholder Fees

<u>Caption [Text]</u> rr ShareholderFeesCaption

Operating Expenses
Caption [Text]

rr_OperatingExpensesCaption

Portfolio Turnover [Heading] Portfolio Turnover [Text Block]

rr PortfolioTurnoverHeading

rr PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock

in the future, at least \$1,000,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus, and in the Fund's Statement Additional Information. SHAREHOLDER FEES (FEES PAID DIRECTLY FROM YOUR INVESTMENT) ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES THAT (EXPENSES YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The Fund transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). 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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most

Portfolio Turnover,
Rate
Expense Breakpoint
Discounts [Text]
rr_PortfolioTurnoverRate

61 av it

portfolio turnover rate was 61% of the average value of its portfolio.

recent fiscal year, the Fund's

61.00%

You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$100,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus

1,000,000

The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses of less than 0.01%.

EXAMPLE

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in

rr_ExpenseBreakpointDiscounts

Expense Breakpoint,

Minimum
Investment Required
[Amount]
Expenses Not
Correlated to Ratio
Due to Acquired

rr ExpensesNotCorrelatedToRatioDueToAcquiredFundFees

Expense Example
[Heading]
Expense Example
Narrative [Text
Block]

Fund Fees [Text]

rr ExpenseExampleHeading

rr ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

Strategy [Heading]

rr_StrategyHeading

Strategy Narrative
[Text Block]

rr StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

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. also Example assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain same. the Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in fixed income securities. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice shareholders.

The Adviser actively manages the duration of the Fund and purchases securities such that the average weighted duration of the Fund's portfolio will typically range within plus or minus three years

of the Fund benchmark's duration. The Adviser, in constructing and maintaining the Fund's portfolio, employs the following four primary strategies varying degrees depending on its views of economic growth prospects, interest rate predictions and relative value assessments: rate interest positioning based on duration and yield curve positioning; asset category allocations; credit sector allocations relating security ratings by the national ratings agencies; and individual security selection. The "total return" sought by the Fund consists of income earned on the Fund's investments, plus capital appreciation, if any, which generally arises from decreases in interest rates or improving credit fundamentals for a particular sector or security.

The Fund typically invests in the following U.S. dollar-denominated fixed income securities: U.S. Treasury securities; governmental agency debt;

Strategy Portfolio Concentration [Text]

rr_StrategyPortfolioConcentration

Risk [Heading] rr_RiskHeading
Risk Narrative [Text
Block]

rr RiskNarrativeTextBlock

asset-backed securities; taxable municipal bonds; collateralized mortgage obligations ("CMO's") and residential and commercial mortgage-backed securities. The Fund's fixed income investments focus primarily investment grade securities (rated in one of the four highest rating categories by a rating agency), but may at times include securities rated below investment grade (high yield or "junk" bonds). In addition, the Fund's fixed income securities include may unrated securities, deemed by the Adviser to be of comparable quality investment grade. Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in fixed income securities. PRINCIPAL RISKS with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE

corporate

debt;

FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT

AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

INTEREST RATE RISK - As with most funds that invest in debt securities, in changes interest rates are one of the most important factors that could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall.

The concept of duration is useful in assessing the sensitivity of a fixed income fund to interest rate movements, which are usually the main source of risk for most fixed-income funds. Duration measures price volatility by estimating the change in price of a debt security for a 1% change in its yield. example, duration of five years means the price of a debt security will change about 5% for every 1% change in its yield. Thus, the

higher duration, the more volatile the security.

Debt securities have a stated maturity date when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the bond. Some debt securities, known as callable bonds, may repay the principal earlier than the stated maturity date. Debt securities are most likely to be when called interest rates are falling because the issuer refinance at a lower rate.

Rising interest rates may also cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities later than anticipated, forcing the Fund to keep its money invested at lower rates. Falling interest rates, however, generally cause investors to pay off mortgagebacked and assetbacked securities earlier than expected, forcing the Fund to reinvest the money at a lower interest rate.

Mutual funds that invest in debt securities have no real maturity. Instead, they calculate their weighted average maturity. This number is an average of the

effective or anticipated maturity of each debt security held by the mutual fund, with the maturity of each security weighted by the percentage of its assets of the mutual fund it represents.

CREDIT RISK - The credit rating or financial condition of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer defaults becomes unable to honor financial obligations, the security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of an investment-grade security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal
than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal.

Although the Fund's U.S. government

securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they not are guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. Obligations issued by some U.S. government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, while others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the government sponsored agency's own resources. As a result, investments in securities issued by government sponsored agencies that are not backed by the U.S. Treasury are subject to higher credit risk than those that are.

High yield, or "junk," bonds are highly speculative securities that are usually issued by smaller less credit worthy and/or highly leveraged (indebted) companies. Compared with investment-grade bonds, high yield bonds carry a greater degree of risk and are less likely to make payments of interest and principal. Market developments and the financial and business conditions of the

corporation issuing these securities influences their price and liquidity more than changes in interest rates, when compared to investment-grade debt securities. Insufficient liquidity in the junk bond market may make it more difficult dispose of junk bonds and may cause the Fund to experience sudden and substantial price declines. A lack of reliable, objective data or market quotations may make it more difficult to value junk bonds accurately.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, tax developments affect the may investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no quarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved. As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the

Risk Lose Money
[Text]

rr RiskLoseMoney

Risk Not Insured
Depository
Institution [Text]

 $rr_RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution$

Bar Chart and
Performance Table
[Heading]
Performance
Narrative [Text
Block]

Performance Table rr BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading

 $rr_PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock$

risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The performance information provided includes the returns of Institutional Class Shares for periods prior to June 30, 2008. Institutional Class Shares of the Fund are offered in a separate prospectus. Institutional Class Shares would have substantially similar performance as Class A Shares because the shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities and the annual

returns would differ only to the extent that the expenses of Class A Shares are higher than the expenses of the Institutional Class Shares and, therefore, returns for the Class A Shares would be lower than those of the Institutional Class Shares. Institutional Class Shares performance presented has been adjusted to reflect the Distribution (12b-1) fees and, for performance table, the Maximum Sales Charge (Load), applicable to Class A Shares.

Institutional Class Shares became first available on April 25, 2008, when the Fund succeeded to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the

Performance Information Illustrates Variability of Returns [Text]

 $rr_PerformanceInformationIllustratesVariabilityOfReturns$

Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, earliest date for which performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is May 31, 2002 ("Performance Start Date").

The bar chart figures do not include sales charges that may have been paid when investors bought and sold Class A Shares of the Fund. If sales charges were included, the returns would be lower. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST. The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and

by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

Performance

Availability Phone rr_PerformanceAvailabilityPhone

[Text]

Performance

Availability Website rr_PerformanceAvailabilityWebSiteAddress

Address [Text]
Performance Past
Does Not Indicate
Future [Text]

rr PerformancePastDoesNotIndicateFuture

Bar Chart Closing
[Text Block]

rr BarChartClosingTextBlock

Highest Quarterly
Return, Label
Highest Quarterly
Return, Date
Highest Quarterly
Return
Lowest Quarterly

Lowest Quarterly Return, Label

Lowest Quarterly
Return, Date

Lowest Quarterly

Return Parforma

Performance Table Heading

rr_HighestQuarterlyReturnLabel

 $rr_BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturnDate$

rr_BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturn

rr LowestQuarterlyReturnLabel

 $rr_BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturnDate$

 $rr_BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturn$

rr PerformanceTableHeading

1-877-71-FROST

Of course, the

www.frostbank.com

2004)

2009)

The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Class A Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 8.28%.

BEST QUARTER

Sep. 30, 2009

7.08%

WORST QUARTER

Jun. 30, 2004

(3.53%)

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011 Performance Table
Does Reflect Sales
Loads

 $rr_Performance Table Does Reflect Sales Loads$

Index No Deduction for Fees Expenses

 $\underline{\text{for Fees, Expenses,}} \quad \text{rr_IndexNoDeductionForFeesExpensesTaxes}$

Taxes [Text]

Performance Table
Uses Highest Federal

Rate

 $rr_Performance Table Uses Highest Federal Rate$

Performance Table
One Class of after
Tax Shown [Text]

 $rr\ \ Performance Table One Class Of After Tax Shown$

Performance Table
Explanation after
Tax Higher

rr PerformanceTableExplanationAfterTaxHigher

Performance Table Narrative

 $rr_PerformanceTableNarrativeTextBlock$

figures do not include sales charges that may have been paid when investors bought and sold Class A Shares of the Fund. If sales charges were included, the returns would be lower. REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES OR TAXES After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k)plans or individual retirement accounts. This table compares the Fund's Class A Shares' average annual total returns for the

periods ended December 31, 2011

to those of the Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index. After-tax returns cannot be calculated for periods before

The bar chart

the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not the reflect impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans individual retirement accounts.

FROST TOTAL RETURN BOND FUND | CLASS A SHARE | C000061957Member

Prospectus [Line

Items]

 $rr_ProspectusLineItems$

Maximum Sales Charge (Load)

Imposed on

Purchases (as a rr_MaximumSalesChargeImposedOnPurchasesOverOfferingPrice

2.25%

percentage of offering price) Maximum Deferred

Sales Charge (Load)

(as a percentage of net asset value)

 $rr_Maximum Deferred Sales Charge Over Offering Price$

none

[1]

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and other Distributions (as a percentage of offering price) Redemption Fee (as	$rr_Maximum Sales Charge On Reinvested Dividends And Distributions Over Other Charge $	r none	
a percentage of amount redeemed if applicable)	rr_RedemptionFeeOverRedemption	none	
Management Fees	rr_ManagementFeesOverAssets	0.50%	
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	rr_DistributionAndService12b1FeesOverAssets	0.25%	
Other Expenses	rr_OtherExpensesOverAssets	0.16%	
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	rr_ExpensesOverAssets	0.91%	[2]
Expense Example, with Redemption, 1 Year	rr_ExpenseExampleYear01	316	
Expense Example, with Redemption, 3 Years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear03	509	
<u>Years</u>	rr_ExpenseExampleYear05	718	
Expense Example, with Redemption, 10 Years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear10	1,319	
	rr AnnualReturn2003	2.54%	
	rr_AnnualReturn2004	2.59%	
Annual Return 2005	rr_AnnualReturn2005	2.21%	
Annual Return 2006	rr_AnnualReturn2006	3.35%	
Annual Return 2007	rr_AnnualReturn2007	5.30%	
Annual Return 2008	rr_AnnualReturn2008	(1.85%)	
Annual Return 2009	rr_AnnualReturn2009	19.12%	
Annual Return 2010	rr_AnnualReturn2010	8.57%	
Annual Return 2011	rr_AnnualReturn2011	4.72%	
<u>Label</u>	rr_AverageAnnualReturnLabel	FUND RETURN BEFORE TAXES	
1 Year	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01	2.37%	
5 Years	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05	6.48%	
Since Inception	rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception	5.39%	
Inception Date	rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate	May 31, 2002	
FROST TOTAL RETURN BOND FUND CLASS A SHARE			
C000061957Membe	er		

| After Taxes On Distributions **Prospectus** [Line rr ProspectusLineItems **Items**] FUND RETURN AFTER Label TAXES ON rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel DISTRIBUTIONS 1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 0.66% 5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 none **Since Inception** rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception none **Inception Date** $rr_Average Annual Return Inception Date$ May 31, 2002 FROST TOTAL **RETURN BOND** FUND | CLASS A SHARE | C000061957Member | After Taxes On Distributions And Sales **Prospectus** [Line rr ProspectusLineItems **Items**] FUND RETURN AFTER Label TAXES ON rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF FUND SHARES 1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 1.62% 5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 none Since Inception rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception none **Inception Date** rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate May 31, 2002 FROST TOTAL **RETURN BOND** FUND | CLASS A SHARE | C000061957Member BARCLAYS U.S. **AGGREGATE BOND INDEX RETURN** (REFLECTS NO **DEDUCTION FOR** FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES) **Prospectus** [Line rr ProspectusLineItems **Items**] BARCLAYS U.S. Label AGGREGATE BOND INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01

rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05

1 Year

5 Years

7.84%

6.50%

Since Inceptionrr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception5.72%Inception Daterr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDateMay 31, 2002

- [1] Class A Shares purchased without an initial sales charge may be subject to a contingent deferred sales charge if redeemed within 12 months of purchase.
- [2] The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses of less than 0.01%.

Label	Element	Value
Prospectus [Line Items]	rr_ProspectusLineItems	
Document Type	dei_DocumentType	Other
Document Period End Date	dei_DocumentPeriodEndDate	Jul. 31, 2012
Registrant Name	dei_EntityRegistrantName	Advisors Inner Circle Fund II
Central Index Key Amendment Flag Trading Symbol	dei_EntityCentralIndexKey dei_AmendmentFlag dei_TradingSymbol	0000890540 false AICII
Document Creation Date	dei_DocumentCreationDate	Dec. 21, 2012
Document Effective Date	dei_DocumentEffectiveDate	Dec. 21, 2012
Prospectus Date FROST DIVERSIFIED STRATEGIES FUND CLASS A SHARE	rr_ProspectusDate	Dec. 03, 2012
Prospectus [Line Items]	rr_ProspectusLineItems	
Risk/Return [Heading]	rr_RiskReturnHeading	FROST DIVERSIFIED STRATEGIES FUND
Objective [Heading]	rr_ObjectiveHeading	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE
Objective, Primary [Text Block]		The Frost Diversified Strategies Fund (the "Fund")
	rr_ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock	seeks capital growth with reduced correlation to the stock and bond markets.
Expense [Heading]	rr_ExpenseHeading	FUND FEES AND EXPENSES
Expense Narrative [Text Block]	m Francisco Normatica Total 1	This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and
	rr_ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock	hold shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charges discounts if

family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$500,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of the prospectus, and in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information.

you and your

Shareholder Fees
Caption [Text]

 $rr_ShareholderFeesCaption$

Operating Expenses
Caption [Text]

rr OperatingExpensesCaption

Portfolio Turnover [Heading]

rr PortfolioTurnoverHeading

Portfolio Turnover [Text Block]

rr PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock

SHAREHOLDER
FEES (FEES PAID
DIRECTLY FROM
YOUR
INVESTMENT)

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS Α 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

Portfolio Turnover,
Rate
rr_Portfolio TurnoverRate
Expense Breakpoint

Discounts [Text]

rr ExpenseBreakpointDiscounts

Expense Breakpoint, rr_ExpenseBreakpointMinimumInvestmentRequiredAmount

higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 150% of the average value of its portfolio.

150.00%

You may qualify sales for charges discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$50,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of the prospectus,

500,000

Investment Required
[Amount]
Expense Example
[Heading]

Expense Example

Narrative [Text]

Block]

rr_ExpenseExampleHeading

rr ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

Strategy [Heading]

rr_StrategyHeading

Strategy Narrative [Text Block]

rr StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

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. ine Example also 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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

In seeking to achieve the Fund's objective, Frost Investment Advisors LLC (the "Adviser"), the Fund's

investment adviser, employs two distinct investment approaches: traditional allocation providing exposure to the stock and bond markets, and an allocation providing exposure to alternative asset strategies. The Fund will gain exposure both allocations primarily through investment exchange-traded products ("ETPs"), which include exchange-traded funds and exchange-traded notes. The Adviser expects to maintain an approximate 60% to 40% split between traditional and alternative asset strategies, respectively.

The traditional allocation involves exposure, primarily through ETPs, to stocks of domestic and foreign companies (including American Depository Receipts ("ADRs")) of any size and fixed income

obligations issued by U.S. and foreign governments and corporations ("traditional asset classes"). The proportion of Fund assets invested in each traditional asset class, either indirectly ETPs or directly in stocks or bonds, continually monitored and adjusted by the Adviser as it deems appropriate, with no limit the percentage of assets that may be allocated among ETPs, stocks or bonds, except such limits as one consistent with the Fund's taxation as a regulated investment company, as described below. When selecting ETPs for investment, the Adviser considers the ETPs' investment goals and strategies, the investment adviser and portfolio manager, and past performance (absolute, relative and risk-adjusted). The Adviser then enhances

or reduces exposure to traditional asset class sub-categories (such as sector (e.g., smallor mid-cap or corporate or asset-backed), region (e.g., Europe or Asia) or country (e.g., China or Japan)) over- or underweighting ETPs in each subcategory based on Adviser's outlook of the market for those subcategories. The Adviser may sell an investment if it determines that the subcategory or the traditional asset class in general is no longer desirable or if the Adviser believes that another ETP offers a better opportunity to achieve the Fund's objective. The Adviser may use option collars to reduce the effects οf market volatility.

The alternative allocation involves exposure to investment strategies that the Adviser believes will produce attractive returns

regardless of the performance of traditional asset classes. These strategies offer an expanded of universe available investments, such as currencies, commodities and derivatives, employ broader range of trading strategies and often emphasize absolute returns rather than returns relative to an index benchmark. As a result, these strategies may offer returns that have a low correlation to the performance of traditional asset classes and may serve to hedge risk associated with investments in traditional asset classes. The Fund seeks exposure to these strategies by investing shares of ETPs, mutual funds and closed-end funds that track, on a replication basis, broad hedge fund indices and/or individual inverse or low correlation hedge fund strategies. Specific strategies will be selected by

the Adviser based on its estimate of most appropriate investments for current economic or market conditions. The underlying assets of such investments include stocks, bonds, derivatives or cash instruments, as well investment companies or other pooled vehicles that invest in such instruments. The Fund may also invest in ETPs designed provide to investment results that match positive or negative multiple of the performance of an underlying index ("Enhanced TPs"). In addition, the Fund may invest in ETFs that are not registered or regulated under the Investment Company Act of 1940, amended (the "1940 Act"). These instruments typically hold commodities, such as gold or oil, currency other property that is itself not a security.

In addition, in seeking returns that are expected to have reduced correlation to the stock and bond markets, the Fund may also invest in real estate investment trusts ("REITs"), master limited partnerships ("MLPs"), business development companies ("BDCs") and index-related commodity securities. In selecting these specific strategy investments, the Adviser evaluates manager experience, trading liquidity, assets in the investment vehicle, and tracking error when compared to the relevant benchmark. The Adviser employs top-down analysis of broad economic and financial indicators and trends to establish position weightings within the Fund's portfolio. The Adviser may sell a security if (i) its price reaches the Adviser's assessment of its fair value; (ii) the

Risk [Heading] rr_RiskHeading

Risk Narrative [Text Block]

rr_RiskNarrativeTextBlock

Adviser deems it no longer aligns with the Fund's objective; (iii) the Adviser believes another security provides а superior investment alternative.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his her investment could lose A FUND money. SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC OR GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risk factors affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

ALLOCATION RISK -- The Fund will allocate its investments between various asset classes, including derivatives. These investments are based upon judgments made by the Adviser, which may not

accurately predict changes in the market. As a result, the Fund could miss attractive investment opportunities bу underweighting markets that subsequently experience significant returns and could lose value by overweighting markets that subsequently experience significant declines.

INVESTMENTS IN INVESTMENT COMPANIES AND OTHER POOLED VEHICLES -- To the extent the Fund invests in other investment companies, such exchangetraded funds ("ETFs"), closed-end funds and other mutual funds, the Fund will be subject to substantially the same risks those associated with the direct ownership of the securities held by such other investment companies. Such risks are described below. As shareholder of another investment company, the Fund relies on that investment

company achieve to its investment objective. Ιf the investment company fails to achieve its objective, the value of the Fund's investment could decline, which could adversely affect the Fund's performance. By investing in another investment company, Fund shareholders indirectly bear the Fund's proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the other investment company, in addition to the fees and expenses that Fund shareholders directly bear in connection with the Fund's own operations. The Fund may invest in ETFs that are not registered or regulated under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"). These instruments typically hold commodities, such as gold or oil, currency or other property that is itself not a security. The Fund does not intend

invest in other investment companies unless the Adviser believes that the potential benefits of the investment justify the payment of any additional fees or expenses. Federal securities laws impose limitations on the Fund's ability invest in other investment companies.

Because closedend funds and ETFs are listed on national stock exchanges and are traded like stocks listed on an exchange, their shares potentially may trade at a discount or premium. Investments in closed-end funds and ETFs also are subject to brokerage and other trading costs, which could result in greater expenses to the Fund. Ιn addition, because the value closed-end funds and ETF shares depends on the demand in the market, the Adviser may not be able to liquidate the Fund's holdings the most

optimal time, which could adversely affect Fund performance.

INVESTMENTS IN ETNS --An exchange-traded note ("ETN") is a debt security of an issuer that is listed and traded on U.S. stock exchanges or otherwise traded in the over-thecounter market. Similar to other debt securities, ETNs tend to have a maturity date and are backed only by the credit of the issuer. ETNs are designed to provide investors access to the returns of various market benchmarks, such as securities index, currency or investment strategy, less fees and expenses. The value of an ETN may be influenced by time maturity, level of supply and demand for the ETN, volatility and lack of liquidity in the underlying market, changes in applicable interest rates, and changes in the issuer's credit rating

and economic, legal, political or geographic events that affect the referenced market. It is expected that the issuer's credit rating will be investment grade at the time of investment, however, the credit rating may be revised or withdrawn at any time and there is no assurance that a credit rating will remain in effect for any given time period. If a rating agency lowers the issuer's credit rating, the value of the ETN will decline and a lower credit rating reflects a greater risk that the issuer will default on its obligation. When the Fund invests in ETNs, it will bear proportionate share of any fees and expenses associated with investment in such securities. Such fees the reduce amount of return on investment at maturity upon redemption. There may

restrictions on the Fund's right to redeem its investment in an ETN, which are meant be held until maturity. There are no periodic interest payments for ETNs, and principal is not protected. As is the case with ETFs, an investor could lose some of or the entire amount invested in ETNs. The Fund's decision to sell its ETN holdings may be limited by the availability of secondary market.

EQUITY RISK -- The Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected bу industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities

issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

INTEREST RATE RISK -- The value of a debt security is affected by changes in interest rates. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall.

The concept of duration is useful assessing the sensitivity of a fixed income fund interest rate movements, which are usually the main source of risk for most fixed-income funds. Duration measures price volatility by estimating the change in price of a debt security for a 1% change in its yield. For example, а duration of five years means the price

of a debt security will change about 5% for every 1% change in its yield. Thus, the higher duration, the more volatile the security.

Debt securities have a stated maturity date when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the bond. Some debt securities, known as callable bonds, may repay the principal earlier than the stated maturity date. Debt securities are most likely to be called when interest rates falling because the issuer can refinance at a lower rate.

CREDIT RISK -The credit rating or financial condition of an issuer may affect value of a debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer defaults or becomes unable to honor its

financial obligations, the security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of an investmentgrade security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal.

DERIVATIVES RISK Derivatives are often more volatile than other investments and may magnify the Fund's gains or losses. There are various factors that affect the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective with derivatives. Successful use of a derivative depends upon the degree to which prices of the underlying assets correlate with price movements in the derivatives the Fund buys or sells. The Fund could negatively affected if the

change in market value of its securities fails to correlate perfectly with the values of the derivatives it purchased or sold.

The lack of a liquid secondary market for a derivative may prevent the Fund from closing its derivative positions and could adversely impact its ability to achieve its investment objective or to realize profits limit or losses.

Because derivative instruments may be purchased by the Fund for a fraction of the market value of the investments underlying such instruments, a relatively small price movement in the underlying investment may result in an immediate and substantial gain or loss to the Fund. Derivatives are often more volatile than other investments and the Fund may lose more in a derivative than it originally invested in it.

Additionally, derivative instruments, particularly market access products, are subject to counterparty risk, meaning that the party that issues the derivative may experience a significant credit event and may be unwilling or unable to make timely settlement payments orotherwise honor its obligations.

The Fund may purchase or sell options, which involve the payment or receipt of premium by the investor and the corresponding right or obligation, as the case may be, to either purchase or sell the underlying security for a specific price at a certain time or during a certain period. particular, the Fund may engage in option collars. An option collar involves the purchase of a put option on a security owned by the Fund while writing a call option on the same security. The

put option leg of the collar enables the Fund to sell the instrument underlying the option at a fixed price (i.e., the strike price), thereby hedging against decline in the market value of the underlying security. The call option leg of the collar obligates the Fund to deliver the underlying security at a higher strike price than the strike price of the put option leg. Although the Fund receives premium for writing the call option contract, the Fund's upside potential is limited if the security's market price exceeds the call option's strike price. Therefore, an option collar provides protection from extreme downward price movement, but limits asset's upward price movement at the call option strike price.

Purchasing options involves the risk that the underlying instrument will not change

price in the manner expected, so that the investor loses its premium. Selling options involves potentially greater risk because the investor is exposed to the extent of the actual price movement in the underlying security rather than only the premium payment received (which could result in potentially unlimited loss). Overthe-counter options also involve counterparty solvency risk.

LEVERAGING RISK -- The Fund may invest in ETPs designed to provide investment results that match positive or negative multiple of the performance of an underlying index ("Enhanced ETPs"). To the extent the Fund invests in such Enhanced ETPs that achieve leveraged exposure their underlying indexes through the use of derivative instruments, the Fund will indirectly be subject to

leveraging risk. The more an Enhanced ETP invests in derivative instruments that give rise leverage, the more this leverage will magnify any losses on those investments. Leverage will cause the value of an Enhanced ETP's shares to be more volatile than if the Enhanced ETP did not use leverage. This is because leverage tends to exaggerate the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of an Enhanced ETP's portfolio securities or other investments. An Enhanced ETP will engage in transactions and purchase instruments that give rise to forms of leverage. Such transactions and instruments may include, among others, the use of reverse repurchase agreements and other borrowings, the investment of collateral from loans of portfolio securities, the use of when issued, delayeddelivery or forward

commitment transactions or short sales. The use of leverage may also cause an Enhanced ETP to liquidate portfolio positions when it would not be advantageous to do so in order to satisfy its obligations or to meet segregation requirements. Certain types of leveraging transactions could theoretically be subject to unlimited losses in cases where an Enhanced ETP, for any reason, is unable to close out the transaction. In addition, to the extent an Enhanced ETP borrows money, interest costs on such borrowed money may not be recovered any appreciation of the securities purchased with the borrowed funds and could exceed the Enhanced ETP's investment income, resulting greater losses. The value of an Enhanced ETP's shares will tend to increase decrease more than the value of any increase or decrease in

its underlying index due to the fact that the Enhanced ETP's investment strategies involve consistently applied leverage.

SMALL- AND MID-CAPITALIZATION COMPANY RISK --Small- and midcapitalization companies may more vulnerable to adverse business economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, these smalland mid-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets financial resources, and may depend upon relatively small management group. Therefore, small- and midcap stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded overthe-counter or listed on an exchange.

REIT RISK --REITs are pooled investment vehicles that own, and usually operate, incomeproducing real estate. REITs are susceptible to the risks associated with direct ownership of real estate, such as: declines in property values; in increases property taxes, operating expenses, rising interest rates or competition overbuilding; zoning changes; and losses from casualty or condemnation. REITs typically incur fees that are separate from those of the Fund. Accordingly, the Fund's investments in REITS will result in the layering of expenses, such that shareholders will indirectly bear proportionate share of the REITs' operating expenses, in addition to paying Fund expenses.

which the ownership units are publicly traded. MLP units are registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") and are freely traded on a securities exchange or in the over-thecounter market. MLPs often own several properties or businesses (or own interests) that are related to oil and gas industries or other natural resources, but they also may finance other projects. То the extent that an MLP's interests are all in particular industry, the MLP will be negatively impacted by economic events adversely impacting that industry. The risks of investing in a MLP are generally those involved in investing in a partnership as opposed to a corporation. For example, state law governing partnerships is often less restrictive than state law governing corporations. Accordingly,

there may be fewer protections afforded to investors in a MLP than investors in a corporation; for example, investors in MLPs may have limited voting rights or be liable under certain circumstances for amounts greater than the amount of their investment. In addition, MLPs may be subject to state taxation in certain jurisdictions which will have the effect of reducing the amount of income paid by the MLP to its investors.

FOREIGN COMPANY RISK Investing in foreign companies, whether through investments made in foreign markets or made through the purchase of American Depository Receipts ("ADRs"), which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent an ownership in a foreign security, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or

will region affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. In addition, investments in foreign companies are generally denominated in foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value of the Fund's investments. These currency movements may occur separately from, and in response to, events that do not otherwise affect value of the security in the issuer's home country. While ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks

associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

EMERGING MARKET SECURITIES RISK -- Investments emerging in markets securities are considered speculative and subject to heightened risks in addition to the general risks of investing in non-U.S. securities. Unlike more established markets, emerging markets may have governments that are less stable, markets that are less liquid and economies that are less developed. addition, emerging markets securities may be subject to smaller market capitalization of securities markets, which may suffer periods of relative illiquidity; significant price volatility; restrictions on foreign investment; and possible restrictions on repatriation of investment income and capital. Furthermore,

foreign investors may be required to register the proceeds of sales, future economic or political crises could lead to price controls, forced mergers, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, seizure, nationalization or creation of government monopolies.

FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK -- Because non-U.S. securities are usually denominated in currencies other than the dollar, the value of the Fund's portfolio may be influenced by currency exchange rates and exchange control regulations. The currencies of emerging market countries may experience significant declines the against U.S. dollar, and devaluation may occur subsequent to investments in these currencies by the Fund. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had, and may continue to have, negative

effects on the economies and securities markets of certain emerging market countries.

INVERSE CORRELATION RISK -- To the extent the Fund invests in Enhanced ETPs that seek to provide investment results that match negative multiple of the performance of an underlying index, the Fund will indirectly be subject to the risk that the performance of such Enhanced ETP will fall as the performance of that Enhanced ETP's benchmark rises -- a result that is the opposite from traditional mutual funds.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual

Risk Lose Money
[Text]

rr_RiskLoseMoney

Risk Not Insured
Depository
Institution [Text]

rr RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution

Bar Chart and
Performance Tab
[Heading]
Performance
Narrative [Text
Block]

<u>Performance Table</u> rr_BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading

rr PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock

portfolio
managers in
connection with
managing the
Fund. There is
no guarantee
that the
investment
objective of
the Fund will
be achieved.

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A Fund share is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or quaranteed by the FDIC or any government agency.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The Fund commenced operations on January 7, 2011 and therefore does not have performance history for a full calendar year. Once the Fund has completed a full calendar year of operations, a bar chart and table will be included that will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the variability of the Fund's return based on net assets and

comparing the Fund's performance to a broad measure market performance. The Fund Performance One commenced Year or Less [Text] operations January 7, 2011 and therefore rr PerformanceOneYearOrLess does not have performance history for a full calendar year. **FROST DIVERSIFIED STRATEGIES** FUND | CLASS A SHARE | C000096016Member **Prospectus** [Line rr ProspectusLineItems **Items**] **Maximum Sales** Charge (Load) Imposed on rr MaximumSalesChargeImposedOnPurchasesOverOfferingPrice 3.25% Purchases (as a percentage of offering price) **Maximum Deferred** Sales Charge (Load) [1] rr MaximumDeferredSalesChargeOverOfferingPrice none (as a percentage of net asset value) Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested $rr\ Maximum Sales Charge On Reinvested Dividends And Distributions Over Other none$ Dividends and other Distributions (as a percentage of offering price) Redemption Fee (as a percentage of rr RedemptionFeeOverRedemption (2.00%)amount redeemed if applicable) Management Fees rr ManagementFeesOverAssets 0.80% Distribution (12b-1) rr DistributionAndService12b1FeesOverAssets 0.25% **Fees** 0.79% Other Expenses rr OtherExpensesOverAssets Acquired Fund Fees 0.16% rr AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesOverAssets

and Expenses

Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses rr_ExpensesOverAssets	2.00%	[2]
Expense Example, with Redemption, 1 rr_ExpenseExampleYear01 Year	521	
Expense Example, with Redemption, 3 rr_ExpenseExampleYear03 Years	932	
Expense Example, with Redemption, 5 rr_ExpenseExampleYear05 Years	1,368	
Expense Example, with Redemption, 10 rr_ExpenseExampleYear10 Years	2,577	

^[1] Class A Shares purchased without an initial sales charge may be subject to a contingent deferred sales charge if redeemed within 12 months of purchase.

^[2] The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

Label	Elemen	t	Value
Prospectus [Line	rr_ProspectusLineItems		
Items] Document Type	dei_DocumentType		Other
Document Period End Date	dei_DocumentPeriodEndDate		Jul. 31, 2012
Registrant Name	dei_EntityRegistrantName		Advisors Inner Circle Fund II
Central Index Key Amendment Flag Trading Symbol	dei_EntityCentralIndexKey dei_AmendmentFlag dei TradingSymbol		0000890540 false AICII
Document Creation	dei DocumentCreationDate		Dec. 21, 2012
Date Document Effective Date	dei_DocumentEffectiveDate		Dec. 21, 2012
Prospectus Date FROST NATURAL RESOURCES FUND CLASS A SHARE Prospectus [Line	rr_ProspectusDate rr ProspectusLineItems		Dec. 03, 2012
<u>Items]</u> Risk/Return			FROST NATURAL
[Heading]	rr_RiskReturnHeading		RESOURCES FUND
	rr_ObjectiveHeading		INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE
Objective, Primary [Text Block]	rr_ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock		The Frost Natural Resources Fund (the "Fund") seeks long-term capital growth with a secondary goal of current income.
Expense [Heading]	rr_ExpenseHeading		FUND FEES AND EXPENSES
Expense Narrative [Text Block]	rr_ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock		This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Class A Shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$500,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales"

Shareholder Fees
Caption [Text]

rr ShareholderFeesCaption

Operating Expenses
Caption [Text]

rr_OperatingExpensesCaption

Portfolio Turnover [Heading] Portfolio Turnover [Text Block]

rr PortfolioTurnoverHeading

rr PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock

Portfolio Turnover, Rate Expense Breakpoint

Discounts [Text]

rr_PortfolioTurnoverRate

rr_ExpenseBreakpointDiscounts

Charges" on page 105 of the prospectus, and in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information.

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

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the period from the commencement of the Fund's operations (September 27, 2011) through the end of its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 49% of the average value of its portfolio.

49.00%

You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$50,000 in Class A

Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of the prospectus.

Expense Breakpoint,

Minimum

Investment Required rr_ExpenseBreakpointMinimumInvestmentRequiredAmount

[Amount]

Expenses Not

Correlated to Ratio

Due to Acquired

Fund Fees [Text]

rr ExpensesNotCorrelatedToRatioDueToAcquiredFundFees

Expense Example [Heading] **Expense Example** Narrative [Text]

Block]

rr ExpenseExampleHeading

rr_ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

rr_StrategyHeading

Strategy [Heading]

500,000

The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Strategy Narrative [Text Block]

rr_StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

In seeking to achieve its objectives, the Fund, under normal circumstances, invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in securities of companies in natural resources industries. Companies in natural resources industries (i) include: companies that Frost Investment Advisors, LLC (the "Adviser"), the Fund's adviser, considers to be engaged, either directly or indirectly, in the exploration, discovery, development, production, marketing or distribution of natural resources; the development of proprietary technologies for the production or efficient utilization of natural resources; or the provision of related supplies or services; and (ii) to the extent not included in the foregoing, those industries that comprise the S&P North American Natural Resources Index. Within natural resources industries, the Adviser anticipates that the Fund will generally invest a significant portion of its assets in the energy sector. Examples of natural resources include:

ENERGY -- such as companies engaged in the exploration and production of o energy sources, as well as companies involved with energy equipment and services,

drillers,
refiners, storage
transportation,
utilities, coal.

ALTERNATIVE
ENERGY -- such as
o solar, nuclear,
wind and fuel cell
companies.

INDUSTRIAL
PRODUCTS -- such
as chemical,
building
material, cement,
aggregate,
associated
machinery and
transport
companies.

FOREST PRODUCTS -o such as timber and
paper companies.

BASE METALS -such as companies
engaged in the
exploration,
mining,
processing,
fabrication,
marketing or
distribution of
copper, iron ore,
nickel, steel,
aluminum, rare
earth minerals and
molybdenum.

SPECIALTY METALS - such as companies engaged in the exploration, mining,
o processing, fabrication, marketing or distribution of titanium-based alloys and zirconium.

PRECIOUS METALS -- such as companies

engaged in the exploration, mining, processing, fabrication, marketing or distribution of gold, silver, diamonds and platinum.

AGRICULTURAL
PRODUCTS -- such
as companies
engaged in
producing,
processing and
distributing
seeds,
fertilizers and
water.

The Fund generally invests in equity securities domestic and foreign, including emerging market, natural resources companies. The equity securities in which the Fund may invest include common stocks, preferred stocks, American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs"), convertible securities, warrants and rights, and master limited partnerships ("MLPs"). In addition, the Fund may also invest in exchange-traded funds, exchangetraded notes and other exchange-traded products to gain exposure to certain segments of the natural resources market. The Fund may invest in securities of issuers with any market capitalization.

The Adviser combines fundamental analysis and quantitative screening to select

Strategy Portfolio
Concentration [Text]

rr_StrategyPortfolioConcentration

Risk [Heading] rr_RiskHeading

securities for the Fund's portfolio. In particular, the Adviser focuses on companies with desirable growth and value attributes. These attributes will include but not be exclusive to the following: attractive debt adjusted production growth per share; prospects for above average growth in earnings or cash flow per share; an ability to generate high returns on invested capital throughout an investment cycle; asset quality greater than peers; efficient capital allocation; management strength; favorable relative price/earnings, price/book and price/ cash flow ratios; and trading at a discount to intrinsic value. In addition, the Adviser considers the availability of specific natural resources and the relative value of those resources given changing supply/ demand dynamics in the market. The Adviser may sell a security when the security reaches a specified value or the Adviser's original investment rationale is no longer considered

under normal circumstances, invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in securities of companies in natural resources industries. PRINCIPAL RISKS

valid.

Risk Narrative [Text Block]

rr RiskNarrativeTextBlock

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risk factors affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

EQUITY RISK -- The Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility,
which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

CONCENTRATION RISK -- Due to the Fund's concentration in securities of companies in the natural resources industries, events that affect the natural resources industries will have a greater effect on the Fund than they would on a fund that is more widely diversified among a

number of unrelated industries. Such factors include warehousing and delivery constraints, changes in supply and demand dynamics, a potential lack of fungibility, weather, monetary and currency exchange processes, domestic and foreign political and economic events and policies, disease, technological developments, and changes in interest rates. In addition, certain natural resources sub-sectors are subject to greater governmental regulation than are other industries; therefore, changes in tax and other government regulations may be more likely to adversely affect the Fund.

INVESTMENTS IN INVESTMENT COMPANIES AND OTHER POOLED VEHICLES -- To the extent the Fund invests in other investment companies, such as exchangetraded funds ("ETFs"), closed-end funds and other mutual funds, the Fund will be subject to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of the securities held by such other investment companies. Such risks are described below. As a shareholder of another investment company, the Fund relies on that investment company to achieve its investment objective. If the investment company fails to achieve objective, the value

of the Fund's investment could of the decline, which could adversely affect the Fund's performance. By investing in another investment company, Fund shareholders indirectly bear the Fund's proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the other investment company, in addition to the fees and expenses that Fund shareholders directly bear in connection with the Fund's own operations. The Fund does not intend to invest in other investment companies unless the Adviser believes that the potential benefits of the investment justify the payment of any additional fees or expenses. Federal securities laws impose limitations on the Fund's ability to invest in other investment companies.

Because closed-end funds and ETFs are listed on national stock exchanges and are traded like stocks listed on an exchange, their shares potentially may trade at a discount or premium. Investments in closed-end funds and ETFs are also subject to brokerage and other trading costs, which could result in greater expenses to the Fund. In addition, because the value of closed-end funds and ETF shares depends on the demand in the market, the Adviser may not be able to liquidate the Fund's holdings at the most optimal

time, which could adversely affect Fund performance.

INVESTMENTS IN ETNS -- An exchange-traded note ("ETN") is a debt security of an issuer that is listed and traded on U.S. stock exchanges or otherwise traded in the over-the-counter market. Similar to other debt securities, ETNs tend to have a maturity date and are backed only by the credit of the issuer. ETNs are designed to provide investors access to the returns of various market benchmarks, such as a securities index, currency or investment strategy, less fees and expenses. The value of an ETN may be influenced by time to maturity, level of supply and demand for the ETN, volatility and lack of liquidity in the underlying market, changes in the applicable interest rates, and changes in the issuer's credit rating and economic, legal, political or geographic events that affect the referenced market. It is expected that the issuer's credit rating will be investment grade at the time of investment, however, the credit rating may be revised or withdrawn at any time and there is no assurance that a credit rating will remain in effect for any given time period. If a rating agency lowers the issuer's credit rating, the value of the ETN will decline

and a lower credit rating reflects a greater risk that the issuer will default on its obligation. When the Fund invests in ETNs, it will bear its proportionate share of any fees and expenses associated with investment in such securities. Such fees reduce the amount of return on investment at maturity or upon redemption. There may be restrictions on the Fund's right to redeem its investment in an ETN, which are meant to be held until maturity. There are no periodic interest payments for ETNs, and principal is not protected. As is the case with ETFs, an investor could lose some of or the entire amount invested in ETNs. The Fund's decision to sell its ETN holdings may be limited by the availability of a secondary market.

FOREIGN COMPANY RISK -- Investing in foreign companies, whether through investments made in foreign markets or made through the purchase of American Depository Receipts ("ADRs"), which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent an represent ownership in an а foreign security, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. In addition,

investments foreign companies are generally denominated in a foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value of the Fund's investments. These currency movements may occur separately from, and in response to, events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. While ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

MARKET EMERGING SECURITIES RISK --Investments in emerging markets securities are considered speculative and subject to heightened risks in addition to the general risks of investing in non-U.S. securities. Unlike more established markets, emerging markets may have governments that are less stable, markets that are less liquid and economies that are less developed. In addition, emerging markets securities may be subject to smaller market capitalization of securities markets, which may suffer

periods of relative illiquidity; significant price volatility; restrictions on foreign investment; and possible restrictions on repatriation of investment income and capital. Furthermore, foreign investors may be required to register the proceeds of sales, and future economic or political crises could lead to price controls, forced mergers, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, seizure, nationalization or creation of government monopolies.

FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK -- Because non-U.S. securities are usually denominated in currencies other than the dollar, the value of the Fund's portfolio may be influenced by currency exchange rates and exchange control regulations. The currencies of emerging market may countries experience significant declines against the U.S. dollar, and devaluation may occur subsequent to investments in these currencies by the Fund. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had, and may continue to have, negative effects on the economies and securities markets of certain emerging market countries.

SMALL- AND MID-CAPITALIZATION COMPANY RISK --Small- and midcapitalization

companies may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, these small- and mid-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, small- and mid-cap stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over-thecounter or listed on an exchange.

MLP RISK -- MLPs are limited partnerships in which the ownership units are publicly traded. MLP units are registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") and are freely traded on a securities exchange or in the over-thecounter market. MLPs often own several properties or businesses (or own interests) that are related to oil and gas industries or other natural resources, but they also may finance other projects. To the extent that an MLP's interests are all in a particular industry, the MLP will be negatively impacted by economic events adversely impacting that industry. The risks of investing in a MLP are generally those involved in investing in a partnership as

opposed to corporation. For example, state law governing partnerships is often less restrictive than state law governing corporations. Accordingly, there fewer protections afforded to investors in a MLP than investors in a corporation; for example, investors in MLPs may have limited voting rights or be liable under certain circumstances for amounts greater than the amount of their investment. In addition, MLPs may be subject to state taxation in certain jurisdictions which will have the effect of reducing the amount of income paid by the MLP to its investors.

COMMODITY RISK --Exposure to the commodities markets, through a company or an ETF, may subject the Fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. Commodities are subject to substantial price fluctuations over short periods of time and may be affected by unpredictable economic, political and environmental events.

MANAGEMENT RISK —
The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available

Risk Lose Money
[Text]

rr_RiskLoseMoney

Risk Not Insured
Depository

<u>Institution [Text]</u> rr_RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution

Bar Chart and

Performance Table rr BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading

[Heading]
Performance
Narrative [Text
Block]

rr_PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock

Performance Information Illustrates Variability of Returns [Text]

 $rr_PerformanceInformationIllustrates Variability Of Returns$

to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money.

A Fund share is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any government agency.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The Fund commenced operations on September 27, 2011 and therefore does not have performance history for a full calendar year. Once the Fund has completed a full calendar year of operations, a bar chart and table will be included that will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the variability of the Fund's return based on net assets and comparing the Fund's performance to a broad measure of market performance.

Bar chart and table will be included that will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the variability of the Fund's return based on net assets and comparing the Fund's performance to a broad measure of market performance.

FROST NATURAL			
RESOURCES			
FUND CLASS A SHARE			
C000104923Member	-		
Prospectus [Line			
<u>Items</u>]	rr_ProspectusLineItems		
Maximum Sales			
Charge (Load)			
Imposed on	rr MaximumSalesChargeImposedOnPurchasesOverOfferingPrice	3.25%	
Purchases (as a	<u>-</u>		
percentage of offering price)			
Maximum Deferred			
Sales Charge (Load)			F13
(as a percentage of	rr_MaximumDeferredSalesChargeOverOfferingPrice	none	[1]
net asset value)			
Maximum Sales			
Charge (Load)			
Imposed on			
Reinvested Dividends and other	$rr_Maximum Sales Charge On Reinvested Dividends And Distributions Over Other Control of the Co$	rnone	
Dividends and other Distributions (as a			
percentage of			
offering price)			
Redemption Fee (as			
a percentage of	rr_RedemptionFeeOverRedemption	none	
amount redeemed if	II_redemption ecoverredemption	none	
applicable)	M	0.000/	
Management Fees Distribution (12b. 1)	rr_ManagementFeesOverAssets	0.80%	
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	rr_DistributionAndService12b1FeesOverAssets	0.25%	
Other Expenses	rr_OtherExpensesOverAssets	0.62%	
<u>Acquired Fund Fees</u>	rr AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesOverAssets	0.05%	
and Expenses	11_7 toquirod1 dild1 ccs/ tild1/Apoilseso ver/15sets	0.0370	
Total Annual Fund	rr_ExpensesOverAssets	1.72%	[2]
Operating Expenses Expense Example,			
	rr ExpenseExampleYear01	494	
Year	11_EAponseExample rearor	171	
Expense Example,			
	rr_ExpenseExampleYear03	849	
Years			
Expense Example,			
	rr_ExpenseExampleYear05	1,228	
Years			
Expense Example,	rr ExpenseExampleYear10	2,289	
Years	11_ExpenseExample real to	2,209	
10410			

- [1] Class A Shares purchased without an initial sales charge may be subject to a contingent deferred sales charge if redeemed within 12 months of purchase.
- [2] The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

FROST KEMPNER TREASURY AND INCOME FUND | INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE

FROST KEMPNER TREASURY AND INCOME FUND

Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses [1] 0.71%

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Kempner Treasury and Income Fund (the "Fund") seeks to provide current income consistent with the preservation of capital.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Institutional Class Shares of the Fund.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

Annual Fund Operating Expenses	INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST KEMPNER TREASURY AND INCOME FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES
Management Fees	0.35%
Other Expenses	0.32%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.04%

[1] The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

Expense Example (USD \$)

1 3 5 10 YEAR YEARS YEARS YEARS

883

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST KEMPNER TREASURY AND INCOME FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES

73 227 395

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 0% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in full faith and credit U.S. Treasury obligations. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. In selecting investments for the Fund, the Fund's sub-adviser, Kempner Capital Management, Inc. ("KCM"), tries to increase income without adding undue risk by analyzing yields. The Fund's investments include Treasury bonds, Treasury notes, Treasury Inflated Protection Securities and short-term U.S. government money market funds. In evaluating a security for the Fund's portfolio, KCM considers, among other factors, the security's interest rate, yield and maturity. KCM actively manages the maturity of the Fund and its portfolio to

maximize the Fund's yield based on current market interest rates and KCM's outlook on the market.

The Fund may invest in full faith and credit money market instruments. The percentage of the Fund invested in such holdings varies depending on various factors, including market conditions. Consistent with preservation of capital, a larger percentage of the Fund's net assets may be invested in cash or money market instruments in order to provide capital and reduce the magnitude of loss in a period of falling market prices.

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

INTEREST RATE RISK - As with most funds that invest in debt securities, changes in interest rates are one of the most important factors that could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall. Rising interest rates may also cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities later than anticipated, forcing the Fund to keep its money invested at lower rates. Falling interest rates, however, generally cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities earlier than expected, forcing the Fund to reinvest the money at a lower interest rate.

The concept of duration is useful in assessing the sensitivity of a fixed income fund to interest rate movements, which are the main source of risk for most fixed-income funds. Duration measures price volatility by estimating the change in price of a debt security for a 1% change in its yield. For example, duration of five years means the price of a debt security will change about 5% for every 1% change in its yield. Thus, the higher duration, the more volatile the security.

Debt securities have a stated maturity date when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the bond. Some debt securities, known as callable bonds, may repay the principal earlier than the stated maturity date. Debt securities are most likely to be called when interest rates are falling because the issuer can refinance at a lower rate. Mutual funds that invest in debt securities have no real maturity. Instead, they calculate their weighted average maturity. This number is an average of the effective or anticipated maturity of each debt security held by the mutual fund, with the maturity of each security weighted by the percentage of its assets of the mutual fund it represents.

CREDIT RISK - The credit rating or financial condition of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer defaults or becomes unable to honor its financial obligations, the security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of an investment-grade security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal.

Although the Fund's U.S. government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. Obligations issued by some U.S. government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, while others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the government sponsored agency's own resources. As a result, investments in securities issued by government sponsored agencies that are not backed by the U.S. Treasury are subject to higher credit risk than those that are.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or

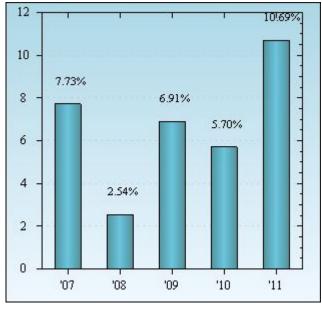
tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The Fund commenced operations after succeeding to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank and sub-advised by KCM (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008 and has been adjusted to reflect expenses for Institutional Class Shares of the Fund. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is November 30, 2006 ("Performance Start Date").

Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST.



BEST QUARTER 4.51% (06/30/2010)

WORST QUARTER (1.29)% (12/31/2010)

The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Institutional Class Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 3.04%.

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

This table compares the Fund's Institutional Class Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Barclays Treasury Bond Index. After-tax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown.

After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Average Annual Total Returns INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST KEMPNER TREASURY AND INCOME FUND	Label	1 Year 5 Since Years Inception	Inception 1 Date
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES	FUND RETURN BEFORE TAXES	10.69% 6.68% 6.21%	Nov. 30, 2006
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES After Taxes On Distributions	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS	10.53% none none	Nov. 30, 2006
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES After Taxes On Distributions And Sales	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF FUND SHARES	8.15% none none	Nov. 30, 2006
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES BARCLAYS TREASURY BOND INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	BARCLAYS TREASURY BOND INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	9.81% 6.81% 6.52%	Nov. 30, 2006

Label		Element	Value
Prospectus [Line Items]	rr_ProspectusLineItems		,
Document Type	dei DocumentType		Other
Document Period End Date	dei_DocumentPeriodEndDate		Jul. 31, 2012
Registrant Name	dei_EntityRegistrantName		Advisors Inner Circle Fund II
Central Index Key	dei_EntityCentralIndexKey		0000890540
Amendment Flag	dei_AmendmentFlag		false
Trading Symbol	dei_TradingSymbol		AICII
Document Creation <u>Date</u>	dei_DocumentCreationDate		Dec. 21, 2012
Document Effective Date	dei_DocumentEffectiveDate		Dec. 21, 2012
Prospectus Date FROST	rr_ProspectusDate		Dec. 03, 2012
INTERNATIONAL EQUITY FUND			
CLASS A SHARE			
Prospectus [Line	Descriptional in alterna		
<u>Items</u>]	rr_ProspectusLineItems		
Risk/Return	rr Diek Deturn Heeding		FROST INTERNATIONAL
[Heading]	rr_RiskReturnHeading		EQUITY FUND
Objective [Heading]	rr_ObjectiveHeading		INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE
Objective, Primary			The Frost International
[Text Block]			Equity Fund (the
	rr ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock		"Fund") seeks to
	11_0 0,000.001 11		achieve long-term capital
			appreciation and
			current income.
Expense [Heading]	rr_ExpenseHeading		FUND FEES AND EXPENSES
Expense Narrative			The table below
[Text Block]			describes the fees and expenses that
			you may pay if you
			buy and hold Class
			A Shares of the Fund. You may
			qualify for sales
			charge discounts if you and your
	rr_ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock		family invest, or
			agree to invest in
			the future, at least \$500,000 in
			Class A Shares of
			the Frost Funds. More information
			about these and

other discounts is

from

available

Shareholder Fees

<u>Caption [Text]</u> rr ShareholderFeesCaption

Operating Expenses
Caption [Text]

rr OperatingExpensesCaption

Portfolio Turnover [Heading] Portfolio Turnover [Text Block]

rr PortfolioTurnoverHeading

rr PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock

Portfolio Turnover, Rate Expense Breakpoint

Discounts [Text]

rr PortfolioTurnoverRate

rr ExpenseBreakpointDiscounts

your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus, and in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information. 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

Fund pays transaction costs, such 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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 20% of the average value of its portfolio.

20.00%

You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least

\$50,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus

Expense Breakpoint, Minimum

Investment Required rr_ExpenseBreakpointMinimumInvestmentRequiredAmount

[Amount]

Expenses Not

Correlated to Ratio

Due to Acquired

Fund Fees [Text]

 $rr_Expenses Not Correlated To Ratio Due To Acquired Fund Fees$

Expense Example
[Heading]
Expense Example
Narrative [Text
Block]

rr ExpenseExampleHeading

rr ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

500,000

The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

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

Strategy [Heading]

rr StrategyHeading

Strategy Narrative
[Text Block]

rr_StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be: PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities non-U.S. of This issuers. investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. The Fund invests primarily common stocks, but may also invest in other types of equity securities, such as preferred stock, convertible securities, warrants or other similar publicly traded securities. The Fund may also purchase American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs").

Fund's The investments are ordinarily diversified among regions, countries and currencies, as determined by its sub-adviser, Thornburg Investment Management Inc. ("Thornburg"). Thornburg intends to invest on an opportunistic basis when believes there is intrinsic value. The Fund's focus principal

will be on traditional or "basic" value stocks. However, the portfolio may include stocks that, in Thornburg's opinion, provide value in a broader or different context. The relative proportions these different types of securities will vary over time. The Fund ordinarily invests in stocks that may be undervalued or reflect unfavorable market perceptions of company orindustry fundamentals. The Fund may invest in companies of any size.

Debt securities will be considered for investment when Thornburg believes them to be more attractive than equity alternatives. The Fund may purchase debt securities of any maturity and quality. The Fund evaluates currency risk on a stockby-stock basis. The Fund will hedge currency exposure utilizing forward contracts deemed appropriate by the portfolio management team. Currency hedging, if utilized, is to the protect investment thesis for a given stock from being significantly undermined by dollar/foreign currency

fluctuations when we perceive currency risk to be high.

Thornburg primarily uses individual company and industry analysis to make investment decisions. Value, for purposes of Thornburg's selection criteria, relates to both current and projected measures. Among the specific factors considered by Thornburg in identifying undervalued securities for inclusion in the Fund's portfolio are:

- o price/earnings ratio
- o price/book value
- o price/cash flow ratio
- o debt/capital ratio
- o dividend yield
- security and o consistency of revenue stream
- o undervalued assets
- relative
 earnings
 growth
 potential

- industry
 o growth
 potential
- o industry leadership
- dividend o growth potential
- o franchise value
- potential for
 o favorable
 developments

The Fund typically makes equity investments in the following three types of companies:

BASIC VALUE

companies which, Thornburg's opinion, are financially sound companies with well o established businesses whose stock is selling at low valuations relative to the companies' net assets potential earning power.

CONSISTENT
EARNER
companies when
they are
selling at
valuations
below historic
norms. Stocks
in this
category
sometimes sell
at premium

valuations and sometimes at discount valuations. Generally, they show steady earnings and dividend growth.

EMERGING

FRANCHISES are value-priced companies that in Thornburg's opinion are in the process of establishing a leading position in a product, service or market and which Thornburg expects will grow, or continue to o grow, at an above average rate. Under normal conditions, the proportion of the Fund invested in companies of this type will be less than the proportions of the Fund invested in basic value or consistent earner companies.

Strategy Portfolio
Concentration [Text]

rr StrategyPortfolioConcentration

Under normal
market conditions,
the Fund invests
at least 80% of
its net assets,
plus any
borrowings for
investment
purposes, in
equity securities

Risk [Heading] rr_RiskHeading
Risk Narrative [Text
Block]

rr RiskNarrativeTextBlock

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

EOUITY RISK --Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

FOREIGN COMPANY RISK -- Investing in foreign companies, whether through investments made in foreign markets or made through the purchase of ADRs, which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent an ownership in a foreign security, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. In addition, investments in foreign companies are generally denominated in a foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value of the Fund's investments. These currency movements may occur separately from, and in response to, events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. While ADRs provide an alternative directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective

national markets

and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

When the Fund invests in foreign fixed income securities, will be subject to risks not typically associated with domestic securities. Foreign investments, especially investments emerging markets, can be riskier and more volatile than investments in the United States. Adverse political and economic developments or changes in the value of foreign currency can make it more difficult for the Fund to its sell securities and could reduce the value of your shares. Differences in tax and accounting standards and in difficulties obtaining information about foreign companies can negatively affect investment decisions. Unlike more established markets, emerging markets may have governments that are less stable, markets that are less liquid and economies that are less developed.

EMERGING MARKET
SECURITIES RISK - Investments in

emerging markets securities are considered speculative subject to heightened risks in addition to the general risks of investing in non-U.S. securities. Unlike more established markets, emerging markets may have governments that are less stable, markets that are less liquid and economies that are less developed. In addition, emerging markets securities may be subject to smaller market capitalization of securities markets, which may suffer periods of relative illiquidity; significant price volatility; restrictions on foreign investment; and possible restrictions on repatriation of investment income and capital. Furthermore, foreign investors may be required to register the proceeds of sales, and future economic political crises could lead to price controls, forced mergers, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, seizure, nationalization or creation of government monopolies.

FOREIGN CURRENCY
RISK -- Because
non-U.S.
securities are
usually
denominated in

currencies other than the dollar, the value of the Fund's portfolio may be influenced by currency exchange rates and exchange control regulations. The currencies of emerging market countries may experience significant declines against the U.S. dollar, and devaluation may occur subsequent to investments in these currencies by the Fund. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had, and may continue to have, negative effects on the economies and securities markets of certain emerging market countries.

HEDGING RISK. The Fund may use forward currency contracts for hedging purposes. Hedging through the use of these instruments does not eliminate fluctuations in the underlying prices of the securities that the Fund owns or intends to purchase or sell. While entering into these instruments tends to reduce the risk of loss due to a decline in the value of the hedged asset, such instruments also limit any potential gain that may result from the increase in value of the the asset. To

extent that the Fund engages in hedging strategies, there can be no assurance that such strategy will be effective or that there will be a hedge in place at any given time.

INTEREST RATE RISK - As with most funds that invest in debt securities, changes in interest rates are one of the most important factors that could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall.

Debt securities have a stated maturity date when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the bond. Some debt securities, known as callable bonds, may repay principal the earlier than the stated maturity Debt date. securities most likely to be called when interest rates are falling because the issuer can refinance at a lower rate. Mutual funds that invest in debt securities have no real maturity. Instead, they calculate their weighted average maturity. This number is an average of the

effective or anticipated maturity of each debt security held by the mutual fund, with the maturity of each security weighted by the percentage of its assets of the mutual fund it represents.

CREDIT RISK - The credit rating or financial condition of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely If an manner. issuer defaults or becomes unable to honor its financial obligations, security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of an investmentgrade security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal.

Although the Fund's U.S. government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are not guaranteed

against price movements due to changing interest rates. Obligations issued by some U.S. government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, while others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the government sponsored agency's own resources. As a result, investments in securities issued by government sponsored agencies that are not backed by the U.S. Treasury are subject to higher credit risk than those that are.

High yield, or "junk," bonds are highly speculative securities that are usually issued by smaller less credit worthy and/ highly or leveraged (indebted) companies. Compared with investment-grade bonds, high yield bonds carry a greater degree of risk and are less likely to make of payments interest and principal. Market developments and the financial and business conditions of the corporation issuing these securities influences their price price and liquidity more than changes in interest rates, when compared to investment-grade

debt securities. Insufficient liquidity in the junk bond market may make it more difficult to dispose of junk bonds and may cause the Fund to experience sudden and substantial price declines. A lack of reliable, objective data or market quotations may make it more difficult to value junk bonds accurately.

INVESTMENT STYLE RISK -- The Fund pursues a "value style" investing. Value investing focuses on companies with stocks that appear undervalued in light of factors such as the company's earnings, book value, revenues or cash flow. If Thornburg's assessment of a company's value or prospects for exceeding earnings expectations or market conditions is wrong, the Fund could suffer losses or produce poor performance relative to other funds. In addition, "value can stocks" continue to be undervalued by the market for long periods of time.

MANAGEMENT RISK - The risk that
the investment
techniques and
risk analyses
applied by the
Adviser will not
produce the
desired results
and that

legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

Risk Lose Money
[Text]

rr RiskLoseMoney

Risk Not Insured
Depository
Institution [Text]

rr_RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution

Bar Chart and
Performance Table
[Heading]
Performance
Narrative [Text
Block]

rr BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading

rr PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below the illustrate and risks volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The performance information provided includes the returns of Institutional

Class Shares for periods prior to June 30, 2008. Institutional Class Shares of the Fund are offered in a separate prospectus. Institutional Class Shares would have substantially similar performance Class A Shares because the shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities and the annual returns would differ only to the extent that the expenses of Class A Shares are higher than the expenses of the Institutional Class Shares and, therefore, returns for the Class A Shares would be lower than those Institutional Class Shares. Institutional Class Shares performance presented has been adjusted to reflect the Distribution (12b-1) fees and, for performance table, the Maximum Sales Charge (Load), applicable to Class A Shares.

Institutional Class Shares first became available on April 25, 2008, when the Fund succeeded to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank and sub-advised by Thornburg and INVESCO Global

Asset Management N.A. (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008. Because Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is May 2002 31, ("Performance

The bar chart figures do not include sales charges that may have been paid when investors bought and sold Class A Shares of the Fund. If sales charges were included, the returns would be lower. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated

Start Date").

Performance Information Illustrates Variability of Returns [Text]

rr PerformanceInformationIllustratesVariabilityOfReturns

Performance

Availability Phone rr_PerformanceAvailabilityPhone

[Text]

Performance

Availability Website rr Performance Availability WebSite Address

Address [Text]
Performance Past
Does Not Indicate

Future [Text]

rr PerformancePastDoesNotIndicateFuture

Bar Chart Closing
[Text Block]

 $rr_BarChartClosingTextBlock$

Highest Quarterly Return, Label

rr HighestQuarterlyReturnLabel

performance information available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST. The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

1-877-71-FROST

www.frostbank.com

Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. BEST WORST QUARTER QUARTER 22.80% (22.20)% (09/ (06/30/ 30/ 2009) 2011)

The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Class A Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 9.82%.

BEST QUARTER

Highest Quarterly rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturnDate Jun. 30, 2009 Return, Date **Highest Quarterly** rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturn 22.80% Return Lowest Quarterly **WORST QUARTER** rr LowestQuarterlyReturnLabel Return, Label **Lowest Quarterly** rr BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturnDate Sep. 30, 2011 Return, Date **Lowest Quarterly** rr BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturn (22.20%)Return AVERAGE ANNUAL Performance Table TOTAL RETURNS FOR Heading rr PerformanceTableHeading PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011 The bar chart Performance Table figures do not **Does Reflect Sales** include sales Loads charges that may have been paid when investors rr PerformanceTableDoesReflectSalesLoads bought and sold Class A Shares of the Fund. If sales charges were included, the returns would be lower. After-tax returns Performance Table are calculated Uses Highest Federal using the Rate historical highest individual rr PerformanceTableUsesHighestFederalRate federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax Performance Table returns will One Class of after depend on an Tax Shown [Text] $rr\ \ Performance Table One Class Of After Tax Shown$ investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. Performance Table **Explanation after** Returns after taxes on Tax Higher distributions and sale of Fund shares may be rr PerformanceTableExplanationAfterTaxHigher higher than before-tax returns when a net capital loss occurs upon the redemption of Fund shares. Performance Table This table compares Narrative $rr\ Performance Table Narrative Text Block$ Fund's Class A

Shares'

average

total annual returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Stanley Morgan Capital International All Country World ex-US Index ("MSCI ACWI ex-US Index") and the Morgan Stanley Capital International Europe, Australasia, Far East Index ("MSCI EAFE Index"). After-tax returns cannot he calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using t.he historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state
and local taxes. Actual after-tax will returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through taxdeferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Returns after taxes on distributions and

sale of Fund shares may be higher than before-tax returns when a net capital loss occurs upon the redemption of Fund shares.

[1]

		I dild DildIOD.
FROST		
INTERNATIONAL		
EQUITY FUND		
CLASS A SHARE		
C000061954Membe	r	
Prospectus [Line Items]	rr_ProspectusLineItems	
Maximum Sales		
Charge (Load)		
Imposed on	Marinaum Calas Charga Immagad On Durahagas Over Offarina Dria	3.25%
Purchases (as a	rr_MaximumSalesChargeImposedOnPurchasesOverOfferingPrice	3.2370
percentage of		
offering price)		
Maximum Deferred		
Sales Charge (Load)	W : D (10.1 Cl	
(as a percentage of	rr_MaximumDeferredSalesChargeOverOfferingPrice	none
net asset value)		
Maximum Sales		
Charge (Load)		
Imposed on		
Reinvested		
Dividends and other	$rr_Maximum Sales Charge On Reinvested Dividends And Distributions Over Other Charge Control of the Control of$	ernone
Distributions (as a		
percentage of		
offering price)		
Redemption Fee (as		
a percentage of	rr_RedemptionFeeOverRedemption	(2.00%)
amount redeemed if	_ 1	,
applicable)		
Management Fees	rr_ManagementFeesOverAssets	0.93%
Distribution (12b-1)	rr DistributionAndService12b1FeesOverAssets	0.25%
<u>Fees</u>	II_DistributionAlidScrvice12011 cesoverAssets	0.2370
Other Expenses	rr_OtherExpensesOverAssets	0.21%
Total Annual Fund		1.200/
Operating Expenses	rr_ExpensesOverAssets	1.39%
Expense Example,		
	rr ExpenseExampleYear01	462
Year Year	II_EMPONOCEMAIN PROTOCOLOGI	102
Expense Example,		
	rr ExpenseExampleYear03	751
	II_EXPENSEEXAMPLE LEGIOS	131
Years		
Expense Example,	rr ExpenseExampleYear05	1,061

Years

Expense Example, with Redemption, 10 rr ExpenseExampleYear10 1,939 Years Annual Return 2003 rr Annual Return 2003 29.61% Annual Return 2004 rr Annual Return 2004 20.26% Annual Return 2005 rr Annual Return 2005 16.82% Annual Return 2006 rr Annual Return 2006 25.13% Annual Return 2007 rr Annual Return 2007 27.08% Annual Return 2008 rr Annual Return 2008 (41.57%)Annual Return 2009 rr Annual Return 2009 30.13% Annual Return 2010 rr Annual Return 2010 13.87% Annual Return 2011 rr Annual Return 2011 (13.92%)FUND RETURN BEFORE Label rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel TAXES 1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (16.73%)5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 (1.73%)rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception 5.71% **Since Inception Inception Date** rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate May 31, 2002 **FROST INTERNATIONAL EQUITY FUND** | CLASS A SHARE | C000061954Member | After Taxes On Distributions **Prospectus** [Line rr ProspectusLineItems **Items**] Label FUND RETURN AFTER rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS 1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (16.57%)5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 none rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception **Since Inception** none rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate **Inception Date** May 31, 2002 **FROST INTERNATIONAL EQUITY FUND** | CLASS A SHARE | C000061954Member | After Taxes On Distributions And Sales **Prospectus** [Line rr ProspectusLineItems **Items**] FUND RETURN AFTER Label TAXES ON rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF FUND SHARES 1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (10.60%)5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 none **Since Inception** rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception none rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate **Inception Date** May 31, 2002

FROST
INTERNATIONAL
EQUITY FUND |
CLASS A SHARE |
C000061954Member
| MSCI ACWI EXUS INDEX
RETURN
(REFLECTS NO
DEDUCTION FOR
FEES, EXPENSES,
OR TAXES)

Prospectus [Line

Items]
Label

 $rr_ProspectusLineItems$

rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel

MSCI ACWI EX-US INDEX RETURN

(REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR

FEES, EXPENSES, OR

TAXES)

1 Yearrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01(13.71%)5 Yearsrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05(2.92%)Since Inceptionrr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception6.24%

<u>Inception Date</u> rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate May 31, 2002

FROST

INTERNATIONAL EQUITY FUND | CLASS A SHARE | C000061954Member | MSCI EAFE INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR

FEES, EXPENSES,

OR TAXES)

Prospectus [Line

Items]

 $rr_ProspectusLineItems$

rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel

<u>Label</u> MSCI EAFE INDEX

RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR

TAXES)

1 Yearrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01(12.14%)5 Yearsrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05(4.72%)Since Inceptionrr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception4.61%

Inception Date rr Average Annual Return Inception Date May 31, 2002

[1] Class A Shares purchased without an initial sales charge may be subject to a contingent deferred sales charge if redeemed within 12 months of purchase.

FROST NATURAL RESOURCES FUND | CLASS A SHARE

FROST NATURAL RESOURCES FUND INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Natural Resources Fund (the "Fund") seeks long-term capital growth with a secondary goal of current income.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Class A Shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$500,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of the prospectus, and in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information.

SHAREHOLDER FEES (FEES PAID DIRECTLY FROM YOUR INVESTMENT)

Shareholder Fees

CLASS A SHARE FROST NATURAL RESOURCES FUND CLASS A SHARES

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)

3.25%

<u>Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of net asset value)</u> [1] none

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and other

Distributions (as a percentage of offering price)

Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed if applicable)

none

none

[1] Class A Shares purchased without an initial sales charge may be subject to a contingent deferred sales charge if redeemed within 12 months of purchase.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

CI ACC A CHADE

Annual Fund Operating Expenses	FROST NATURAL RESOURCES FUND CLASS A SHARES
Management Fees	0.80%
<u>Distribution (12b-1) Fees</u>	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.62%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.05%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses [1	1.72%

[1] The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

Expense Example (USD \$)

1 3 5 10 YEAR YEARS YEARS YEARS

CLASS A SHARE FROST NATURAL RESOURCES FUND CLASS A SHARES

494 849 1,228 2,289

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the period from the commencement of the Fund's operations (September 27, 2011) through the end of its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 49% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

In seeking to achieve its objectives, the Fund, under normal circumstances, invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in securities of companies in natural resources industries. Companies in natural resources industries include: (i) companies that Frost Investment Advisors, LLC (the "Adviser"), the Fund's adviser, considers to be engaged, either directly or indirectly, in the exploration, discovery, development, production, marketing or distribution of natural resources; the development of proprietary technologies for the production or efficient utilization of natural resources; or the provision of related supplies or services; and (ii) to the extent not included in the foregoing, those industries that comprise the S&P North American Natural Resources Index. Within natural resources industries, the Adviser anticipates that the Fund will generally invest a significant portion of its assets in the energy sector. Examples of natural resources include:

- ENERGY -- such as companies engaged in the exploration and production of energy sources, as well as companies involved with energy equipment and services, drillers, refiners, storage transportation, utilities, coal.
- o ALTERNATIVE ENERGY -- such as solar, nuclear, wind and fuel cell companies.
- INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS -- such as chemical, building material, cement, aggregate, associated machinery and transport companies.
- o FOREST PRODUCTS -- such as timber and paper companies.
- BASE METALS -- such as companies engaged in the exploration, mining, processing, fabrication, marketing or distribution of copper, iron ore, nickel, steel, aluminum, rare earth minerals and molybdenum.

- SPECIALTY METALS -- such as companies engaged in the exploration, mining, processing, fabrication, marketing or distribution of titanium-based alloys and zirconium.
- PRECIOUS METALS -- such as companies engaged in the exploration, mining, processing, fabrication, marketing or distribution of gold, silver, diamonds and platinum.
- AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS -- such as companies engaged in producing, processing and distributing seeds, fertilizers and water.

The Fund generally invests in equity securities of domestic and foreign, including emerging market, natural resources companies. The equity securities in which the Fund may invest include common stocks, preferred stocks, American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs"), convertible securities, warrants and rights, and master limited partnerships ("MLPs"). In addition, the Fund may also invest in exchange-traded funds, exchange-traded notes and other exchange-traded products to gain exposure to certain segments of the natural resources market. The Fund may invest in securities of issuers with any market capitalization.

The Adviser combines fundamental analysis and quantitative screening to select securities for the Fund's portfolio. In particular, the Adviser focuses on companies with desirable growth and value attributes. These attributes will include but not be exclusive to the following: attractive debt adjusted production growth per share; prospects for above average growth in earnings or cash flow per share; an ability to generate high returns on invested capital throughout an investment cycle; asset quality greater than peers; efficient capital allocation; management strength; favorable relative price/earnings, price/book and price/cash flow ratios; and trading at a discount to intrinsic value. In addition, the Adviser considers the availability of specific natural resources and the relative value of those resources given changing supply/demand dynamics in the market. The Adviser may sell a security when the security reaches a specified value or the Adviser's original investment rationale is no longer considered valid.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risk factors affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

EQUITY RISK -- The Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

CONCENTRATION RISK -- Due to the Fund's concentration in securities of companies in the natural resources industries, events that affect the natural resources industries will have a greater effect on the Fund than they would on a fund that is more widely diversified among a number of unrelated industries. Such factors include warehousing and delivery constraints, changes in supply and demand dynamics, a potential lack of fungibility, weather, monetary and currency exchange processes, domestic and foreign political and economic events and policies, disease, technological developments, and changes in interest rates. In addition, certain natural resources sub-sectors are subject to greater governmental regulation than

are other industries; therefore, changes in tax and other government regulations may be more likely to adversely affect the Fund.

INVESTMENTS IN INVESTMENT COMPANIES AND OTHER POOLED VEHICLES -- To the extent the Fund invests in other investment companies, such as exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), closed-end funds and other mutual funds, the Fund will be subject to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of the securities held by such other investment companies. Such risks are described below. As a shareholder of another investment company, the Fund relies on that investment company to achieve its investment objective. If the investment company fails to achieve its objective, the value of the Fund's investment could decline, which could adversely affect the Fund's performance. By investing in another investment company, Fund shareholders indirectly bear the Fund's proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the other investment company, in addition to the fees and expenses that Fund shareholders directly bear in connection with the Fund's own operations. The Fund does not intend to invest in other investment companies unless the Adviser believes that the potential benefits of the investment justify the payment of any additional fees or expenses. Federal securities laws impose limitations on the Fund's ability to invest in other investment companies.

Because closed-end funds and ETFs are listed on national stock exchanges and are traded like stocks listed on an exchange, their shares potentially may trade at a discount or premium. Investments in closed-end funds and ETFs are also subject to brokerage and other trading costs, which could result in greater expenses to the Fund. In addition, because the value of closed-end funds and ETF shares depends on the demand in the market, the Adviser may not be able to liquidate the Fund's holdings at the most optimal time, which could adversely affect Fund performance.

INVESTMENTS IN ETNS -- An exchange-traded note ("ETN") is a debt security of an issuer that is listed and traded on U.S. stock exchanges or otherwise traded in the over-the-counter market. Similar to other debt securities, ETNs tend to have a maturity date and are backed only by the credit of the issuer. ETNs are designed to provide investors access to the returns of various market benchmarks, such as a securities index, currency or investment strategy, less fees and expenses. The value of an ETN may be influenced by time to maturity, level of supply and demand for the ETN, volatility and lack of liquidity in the underlying market, changes in the applicable interest rates, and changes in the issuer's credit rating and economic, legal, political or geographic events that affect the referenced market. It is expected that the issuer's credit rating will be investment grade at the time of investment, however, the credit rating may be revised or withdrawn at any time and there is no assurance that a credit rating will remain in effect for any given time period. If a rating agency lowers the issuer's credit rating, the value of the ETN will decline and a lower credit rating reflects a greater risk that the issuer will default on its obligation. When the Fund invests in ETNs, it will bear its proportionate share of any fees and expenses associated with investment in such securities. Such fees reduce the amount of return on investment at maturity or upon redemption. There may be restrictions on the Fund's right to redeem its investment in an ETN, which are meant to be held until maturity. There are no periodic interest payments for ETNs, and principal is not protected. As is the case with ETFs, an investor could lose some of or the entire amount invested in ETNs. The Fund's decision to sell its ETN holdings may be limited by the availability of a secondary market.

FOREIGN COMPANY RISK -- Investing in foreign companies, whether through investments made in foreign markets or made through the purchase of American Depository Receipts ("ADRs"), which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent an ownership in a foreign security, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. In addition, investments in foreign companies are generally denominated in a foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value of the Fund's investments. These currency movements may occur separately from, and in

response to, events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. While ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

EMERGING MARKET SECURITIES RISK -- Investments in emerging markets securities are considered speculative and subject to heightened risks in addition to the general risks of investing in non-U.S. securities. Unlike more established markets, emerging markets may have governments that are less stable, markets that are less liquid and economies that are less developed. In addition, emerging markets securities may be subject to smaller market capitalization of securities markets, which may suffer periods of relative illiquidity; significant price volatility; restrictions on foreign investment; and possible restrictions on repatriation of investment income and capital. Furthermore, foreign investors may be required to register the proceeds of sales, and future economic or political crises could lead to price controls, forced mergers, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, seizure, nationalization or creation of government monopolies.

FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK -- Because non-U.S. securities are usually denominated in currencies other than the dollar, the value of the Fund's portfolio may be influenced by currency exchange rates and exchange control regulations. The currencies of emerging market countries may experience significant declines against the U.S. dollar, and devaluation may occur subsequent to investments in these currencies by the Fund. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had, and may continue to have, negative effects on the economies and securities markets of certain emerging market countries.

SMALL- AND MID-CAPITALIZATION COMPANY RISK -- Small- and mid-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, these small- and mid-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, small- and mid-cap stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over-the-counter or listed on an exchange.

MLP RISK -- MLPs are limited partnerships in which the ownership units are publicly traded. MLP units are registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") and are freely traded on a securities exchange or in the over-the-counter market. MLPs often own several properties or businesses (or own interests) that are related to oil and gas industries or other natural resources, but they also may finance other projects. To the extent that an MLP's interests are all in a particular industry, the MLP will be negatively impacted by economic events adversely impacting that industry. The risks of investing in a MLP are generally those involved in investing in a partnership as opposed to a corporation. For example, state law governing partnerships is often less restrictive than state law governing corporations. Accordingly, there may be fewer protections afforded to investors in a MLP than investors in a corporation; for example, investors in MLPs may have limited voting rights or be liable under certain circumstances for amounts greater than the amount of their investment. In addition, MLPs may be subject to state taxation in certain jurisdictions which will have the effect of reducing the amount of income paid by the MLP to its investors.

COMMODITY RISK -- Exposure to the commodities markets, through a company or an ETF, may subject the Fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. Commodities are subject to substantial price fluctuations over short periods of time and may be affected by unpredictable economic, political and environmental events.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The Fund commenced operations on September 27, 2011 and therefore does not have performance history for a full calendar year. Once the Fund has completed a full calendar year of operations, a bar chart and table will be included that will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the variability of the Fund's return based on net assets and comparing the Fund's performance to a broad measure of market performance.

FROST CINQUE LARGE CAP BUY-WRITE EQUITY FUND | CLASS A SHARE

FROST CINQUE LARGE CAP BUY-WRITE EQUITY FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Cinque Large Cap Buy-Write Equity Fund (the "Fund") seeks long-term capital appreciation and current income.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Class A Shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$500,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus.

SHAREHOLDER FEES (FEES PAID DIRECTLY FROM YOUR INVESTMENT)

Shareholder Fees

CLASS A SHARE FROST CINQUE LARGE CAP **BUY-WRITE EOUITY FUND CLASS A SHARES**

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a

3 25%

percentage of offering price)

Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of net asset [1] none value)

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and

other Distributions (as a percentage of offering price)

none

Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed if applicable) none

[1] Class A Shares purchased without an initial sales charge may be subject to a contingent deferred sales charge if redeemed within 12 months of purchase.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

Annual Fund Operating Expenses	CLASS A SHARE FROST CINQUE LARGE CAP BUY-WRITE EQUITY FUND CLASS A SHARES		
Management Fees	0.90%		
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	0.25%		
Other Expenses	[1] 0.67%		
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	[2] 0.15%		

Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses 1.97%

- [1] "Other Expenses" are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.
- [2] "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses" are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year. 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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

Expense Example (USD \$)

YEAR YEARS

CLASS A SHARE FROST CINQUE LARGE CAP BUY-WRITE EQUITY FUND CLASS A SHARES $$ 923

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of large-capitalization companies and exchange traded funds ("ETFs") designed to track the performance of large capitalization companies, and options on securities of large capitalization companies. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. The Fund primarily will invest in common stocks, but will also invest in ETFs and sell call options on an asset it owns, also known as a "buy-write" strategy. The Fund to a lesser extent will also buy call and put options on an asset, a market sector or an index. The Adviser expects that approximately 5% of the Fund's assets will dedicated to its options strategy, although such allocation is subject to change based on market and other conditions. Cinque Partners LLC ("Cinque"), the Fund's sub-adviser, generally considers large-capitalization companies to be those companies with market capitalizations of \$5 billion or greater. The Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in small and mid-capitalization companies.

In constructing the Fund's portfolio, Cinque uses a systematic, proprietary process that combines individual stock selection and sector and index exposures into a portfolio that is then coupled with an option hedging strategy. Cinque selects stocks for the Fund using its Combo Rank Stock model, which analyses measures of value, growth, balance sheet analysis and overall profitability of a company. The output of this model is then ranked within each sector of the S&P Composite 1500 Index universe. Cinque then selects a stock based on its ratings and establishes a target weight that is based on Cinque's thorough qualitative and quantitative assessment of that company's risk-reward characteristics. Sector or index ETFs may also be selected to capture macroeconomic performance inputs through the economic cycle. Cinque periodically reviews the companies in its investment universe in order to re-evaluate whether or not the assumptions and tenets (price targets, balance sheet quality, operating trends, potential stock downside) of the original investment thesis still hold.

Cinque also intends to utilize an option strategy that includes buy-writes, protective puts and long-call options in an attempt to improve portfolio downside protection and increase portfolio income. Cinque analyzes over 400 different options combinations, using S&P 500 Index options, to arrive at the position that, in Cinque's view, provides the best chance of capturing the excess return associated with the Fund's long portfolio, while reducing the downside risk associated with the market. Cinque also may sell call options to take advantage of what it perceives to be mispriced options premiums based on its view of market volatility.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

INVESTMENTS IN ETFS - To the extent that the Fund invests in ETFs, the Fund will be subject to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of the securities comprising the index on which the ETF is based and the value of the Fund's investment will fluctuate in response to the performance of the underlying index. ETFs

typically incur fees that are separate from those of the Fund. Accordingly, the Fund's investments in ETFs will result in the layering of expenses such that shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the ETFs' operating expenses, in addition to paying Fund expenses. Because ETFs are listed on national stock exchanges and are traded like stocks listed on an exchange, their shares potentially may trade at a discount or premium. In addition, because the value of ETF shares depends on the demand in the market, the Adviser may not be able to liquidate the Fund's holdings at the most optimal time, which could adversely affect Fund performance.

EQUITY RISK - The Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

DERIVATIVES RISK - Derivatives are often more volatile than other investments and may magnify the Fund's gains or losses. There are various factors that affect the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective with derivatives. Successful use of a derivative depends upon the degree to which prices of the underlying assets correlate with price movements in the derivatives the Fund buys or sells. The Fund could be negatively affected if the change in market value of its securities fails to correlate perfectly with the values of the derivatives it purchased or sold.

The lack of a liquid secondary market for a derivative may prevent the Fund from closing its derivative positions and could adversely impact its ability to achieve its investment objective or to realize profits or limit losses.

Because derivative instruments may be purchased by the Fund for a fraction of the market value of the investments underlying such instruments, a relatively small price movement in the underlying investment may result in an immediate and substantial gain or loss to the Fund. Derivatives are often more volatile than other investments and the Fund may lose more in a derivative than it originally invested in it.

Additionally, derivative instruments, particularly market access products, are subject to counterparty risk, meaning that the party that issues the derivative may experience a significant credit event and may be unwilling or unable to make timely settlement payments or otherwise honor its obligations.

The Fund may purchase or sell options, which involve the payment or receipt of a premium by the investor and the corresponding right or obligation, as the case may be, to either purchase or sell the underlying security for a specific price at a certain time or during a certain period. Purchasing options involves the risk that the underlying instrument will not change price in the manner expected, so that the investor loses its premium. For instance, the Fund would ordinarily realize a gain if, during the option period, the value of the underlying securities decreased below the exercise price sufficiently to cover the premium and transaction costs. However, if the price of the underlying instrument does not fall enough to offset the cost of purchasing the option, a put buyer would lose the premium and related transaction costs. Selling options involves potentially greater risk because the investor is exposed to the extent of the actual price movement in the underlying security rather than only the premium payment received (which could result in a potentially unlimited loss). Over-the-counter options also involve counterparty solvency risk.

SMALL-CAP AND MID-CAP RISK - The smaller and medium capitalization companies in which the Fund invests may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, small and medium capitalization companies may have

limited product lines, markets and financial resources and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, small and medium capitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. Small and medium capitalization stocks may be traded over-the-counter or listed on an exchange.

MANAGEMENT RISK - The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio manager in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

NEW FUND RISK - Because the Fund is new, investors in the Fund bear the risk that the Fund may not be successful in implementing its investment strategy, may not employ a successful investment strategy, or may fail to attract sufficient assets under management to realize economies of scale, any of which could result in the Fund being liquidated at any time without shareholder approval and at a time that may not be favorable for all shareholders. Such liquidation could have negative tax consequences for shareholders and will cause shareholders to incur expenses of liquidation.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The Fund is new, and therefore has no performance history. Once the Fund has completed a full calendar year of operations, a bar chart and table will be included that will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the variability of the Fund's return based on net assets and comparing the Fund's performance to a broad measure of market performance.

FROST DIVIDEND VALUE EQUITY FUND | INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE

FROST DIVIDEND VALUE EQUITY FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Dividend Value Equity Fund (the "Fund") seeks long-term capital appreciation and current income.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Institutional Class Shares of the Fund.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST DIVIDEND VALUE EQUITY FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES

Management Fees0.80%Other Expenses0.16%Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses0.01%Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses[1] 0.97%

[1] The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

Expense Example (USD \$)

1 3 5 10 YEAR YEARS YEARS YEARS

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST DIVIDEND VALUE EQUITY FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES

99 309 536 1,190

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 90% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of companies that pay, or are expected to pay, dividends. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. The Fund will generally invest in equity securities of domestic companies, but may also invest in equity securities of foreign companies and American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"). The Adviser expects that the Fund's investments in foreign companies will normally represent less than 30% of the Fund's assets.

The Adviser seeks to identify and invest in companies that have attractive valuations and a dividend that has the potential to grow as fast as inflation and whose yield is greater

than the market or its sector or industry average. The Adviser considers dividends to be a significant component of total long-term equity returns and focuses on the sustainability and growth of dividends with attractive yields. To access the sustainability of a firm's dividend, the Adviser analyzes a firm's dividend history, its competitive position and the industry dynamics in which the firm operates.

The Adviser employs both quantitative and qualitative analyses to select companies that have capital appreciation and dividend growth potential, with a focus on the following stock characteristics:

- o Attractive valuation based on intrinsic, absolute and relative value;
- o Dividend yields greater than the market or their sector or industry;
- o History of growing dividends with the likelihood of sustainable growth of dividends;
- Attractive business models that generate the necessary cash flow to cover and sustain the dividend and its growth; and
- o Sound balance sheets.

The Adviser seeks to manage the Fund in a tax-efficient manner although portfolio turnover rates can vary, depending upon market conditions. The Adviser has disciplines in place that serve as sell signals, such as if the price of the security exceeds the Adviser's assessment of its fair value or in response to dividend yield declining below the Adviser's yield objective, a negative company event, a change in management, poor relative price performance, or a deterioration in a company's business prospects, performance or financial strength.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

EQUITY RISK -- Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

SMALL- AND MID-CAPITALIZATION COMPANY RISK -- The small- and mid-capitalization companies in which the Fund may invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, these small- and mid-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, small- and mid-capitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over the counter or listed on an exchange.

FOREIGN COMPANY RISK -- Investing in foreign companies, whether through investments made in foreign markets or made through the purchase of ADRs, which are traded on U.S. exchanges

and represent an ownership in a foreign security, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. In addition, investments in foreign companies are generally denominated in a foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value of the Fund's investments. These currency movements may occur separately from, and in response to, events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. While ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

INVESTMENT STYLE RISK -- The Fund pursues a "value style" of investing. Value investing focuses on companies with stocks that appear undervalued in light of factors such as the company's earnings, book value, revenues or cash flow. If the Adviser's assessment of a company's value or prospects for exceeding earnings expectations or market conditions is wrong, the Fund could suffer losses or produce poor performance relative to other funds. In addition, "value stocks" can continue to be undervalued by the market for long periods of time.

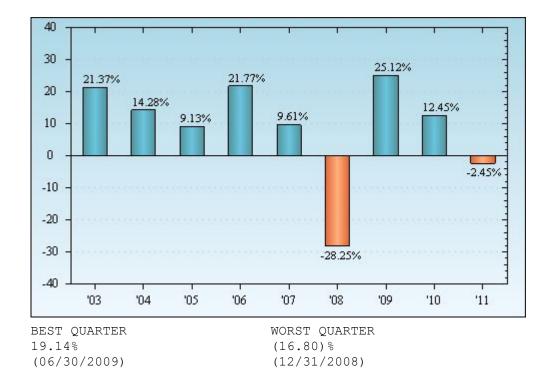
MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The Fund commenced operations after succeeding to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008 and has been adjusted to reflect expenses for Institutional Class Shares of the Fund. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is May 31, 2002 ("Performance Start Date").

Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.comor by calling 1-877-71-FROST.



The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Institutional Class Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 6.92%.

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

This table compares the Fund's Institutional Class Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Russell 1000 Value Index. After-tax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Average Annual Total Returns INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST DIVIDEND VALUE EQUITY FUND	Label	1 Year 5 Years	Since Inception	Inception Date
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES	FUND RETURN BEFORE TAXES	(2.45%) 1.54%	5.18%	May 31, 2002
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES After Taxes On Distributions	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS	(2.75%) none	none	May 31, 2002
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES After Taxes On Distributions And Sales	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF FUND SHARES	(1.17%) none	none	May 31, 2002
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES RUSSELL 1000 VALUE INDEX (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	RUSSELL 1000 VALUE INDEX (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	0.39% (2.64%)	3.96%	May 31, 2002

Label	Element	Value
Prospectus [Line Items]	rr_ProspectusLineItems	
Document Type	dei_DocumentType	Other
Document Period End Date	dei_DocumentPeriodEndDate	Jul. 31, 2012
Registrant Name Central Index Key Amendment Flag Trading Symbol	dei_EntityRegistrantName dei_EntityCentralIndexKey dei_AmendmentFlag dei_TradingSymbol	Advisors Inner Circle Fund II 0000890540 false AICII
Document Creation Date	dei_DocumentCreationDate	Dec. 21, 2012
Document Effective Date	dei_DocumentEffectiveDate	Dec. 21, 2012
Prospectus Date FROST TOTAL RETURN BOND FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE	rr_ProspectusDate	Dec. 03, 2012
Prospectus [Line Items]	rr_ProspectusLineItems	
Risk/Return [Heading]	rr_RiskReturnHeading	FROST TOTAL RETURN BOND FUND
Objective [Heading] Objective, Primary [Text Block]	rr_ObjectiveHeading	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE The Frost Total Return Bond Fund (the "Fund") seeks to maximize total
	rr_ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock	return, consisting of income and capital appreciation, consistent with the preservation of principal.
	rr_ExpenseHeading	FUND FEES AND EXPENSES
Expense Narrative [Text Block]	rr_ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock	The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Institutional Class Shares of the Fund.
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]	rr_PortfolioTurnoverHeading	PORTFOLIO TURNOVER
Portfolio Turnover [Text Block]	rr_PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock	The Fund pays transaction costs, such

Portfolio Turnover, Rate Expense Example [Heading] Expense Example Narrative [Text Block]

rr_PortfolioTurnoverRate

rr ExpenseExampleHeading

rr ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

Strategy [Heading]

rr_StrategyHeading

Strategy Narrative
[Text Block]

rr StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A portfolio higher turnover rate 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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 61% of the average value of its portfolio.

61.00%

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 then redeem all of your shares at the end of periods. those The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year that the and Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT

STRATEGIES

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any

borrowings for investment purposes, in fixed income securities. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders.

The Adviser actively manages the duration of the Fund and purchases securities such that the average weighted duration of the Fund's portfolio will typically range within plus or minus three years of the Fund benchmark's duration. The Adviser, in constructing maintaining the Fund's portfolio, employs the following four primary strategies to varying degrees depending on its views of economic growth prospects, interest rate predictions and relative value assessments: interest rate positioning based on duration and yield curve positioning; asset category allocations; credit allocations relating to security ratings by the national ratings agencies; and individual security selection. The "total return" sought by the Fund consists of income earned on the Fund's investments, plus capital appreciation, if any, which generally arises from decreases in rates or interest credit improving fundamentals for a particular sector or security.

The Fund typically invests in the following U.S. dollar-denominated fixed income securities: U.S. Treasury

Strategy Portfolio Concentration [Text]

rr StrategyPortfolioConcentration

Risk [Heading] rr_RiskHeading
Risk Narrative [Text
Block]

rr RiskNarrativeTextBlock

securities; governmental agency debt; corporate asset-backed securities; taxable municipal bonds; collateralized mortgage obligations ("CMO's") residential and commercial mortgagebacked securities. The Fund's fixed income investments focus primarily on investment grade securities (rated in one of the four highest rating categories by a rating agency), but may times include securities rated below investment grade (high yield or "junk" bonds). Ιn addition, the fixed income securities include unrated securities, if deemed by the Adviser to be of comparable quality investment grade.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in fixed income securities.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

INTEREST RATE RISK - As with most funds that invest in debt securities, changes in interest rates are one of the most important

factors that could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall.

The concept of duration is useful in assessing the sensitivity of a fixed income fund to interest rate movements, which are usually the main source of risk for most fixed-income funds. Duration measures price volatility by estimating the change in price of a debt security for a 1% change in its yield. For example, a duration of five years means the price of a debt security will change about 5% for every 1% change in its yield. Thus, the higher duration, the more volatile the security.

Debt securities have a stated maturity date when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the bond. Some debt securities, known as callable bonds, may repay the principal earlier than the stated maturity date. Debt securities are most likely to be called when interest rates are falling because the issuer can refinance at a lower rate.

Rising interest rates may also cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities later than anticipated, forcing the Fund to keep its money invested at lower rates. Falling interest rates,

however, generally cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities earlier than expected, forcing the Fund to reinvest the money at a lower interest rate.

Mutual funds that invest in debt securities have no real maturity. Instead, they calculate their weighted average maturity. This number is average of the effective or anticipated maturity of each debt security held by the mutual fund, with the maturity of each security weighted by the percentage of its assets of the mutual fund it represents.

CREDIT RISK - The credit rating or financial condition of an issuer may affect the value of debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer defaults or becomes unable to honor financial its obligations, security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of an investmentgrade security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken the capacity of the issuer to pay interest repay principal.

Although the Fund's U.S. government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. Obligations issued by some U.S. government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, while others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the government sponsored agency's own resources. As a result, investments in securities issued by government sponsored agencies that are not backed by the U.S. Treasury are subject to higher credit risk than those that are.

High yield, or "junk," are bonds highly speculative securities that are usually issued by smaller less credit worthy and/or highly leveraged (indebted) companies. Compared with investment-grade bonds, high yield bonds carry a greater degree of risk and are less likely to make payments interest and principal. Market developments and financial the and business conditions of the corporation issuing these securities influences their price and liquidity more than in changes interest rates, when compared to investment-grade debt securities. Insufficient liquidity in the junk bond market may make it difficult more t.o dispose of junk bonds and may cause the Fund to experience sudden and substantial price

A declines. lack of reliable, objective data or market quotations may make it more difficult to value junk bonds accurately.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and legislative, that regulatory, or tax developments may affect investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved. As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY.

Risk Lose Money [Text]

rr RiskLoseMoney

Risk Not Insured Depository

Institution [Text]

rr RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution

Bar Chart and

Performance Table

rr BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading

[Heading] Performance Narrative [Text]

Block]

rr PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's total average annual returns for 1 and and since vears inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

Fund commenced The operations after succeeding to the assets operations of common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008 and has been adjusted to reflect expenses for Institutional Class Shares of the Fund. Because the Predecessor Fund was not registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund operations commenced prior to the periods shown, the earliest date which its can performance calculated applying the relevant performance standards is May 31, 2002 ("Performance Start Date").

Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST. The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and investment in the Fund by showing changes in

the Fund's

Performance
Information
Illustrates Variability
of Returns [Text]

Illustrates Variability rr_PerformanceInformationIllustratesVariabilityOfReturns volatility of an

performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market

performance.

1-877-71-FROST

Performance

Availability Phone rr Performance Availability Phone

[Text]

Performance

Availability Website rr Performance Availability WebSite Address www.frostbank.com

Address [Text]
Performance Past
Does Not Indicate

Future [Text] rr PerformancePastDoesNotIndicateFuture

Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not

necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future.

Bar Chart Closing
[Text Block]

BEST QUARTER QUARTER
7.15% (3.39)% (06/
(09/30/2009) 30/
2004)

rr BarChartClosingTextBlock

The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Institutional Class Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 8.48%.

BEST QUARTER

Highest Quarterly
Return, Label
Highest Quarterly
Return, Date
Highest Quarterly
Return
Lowest Quarterly
Return, Label
Lowest Quarterly
Return, Date
Lowest Quarterly
Lowest Quarterly
Return, Date
Lowest Quarterly

Return

 $rr_HighestQuarterlyReturnLabel$

rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturnDate Sep. 30, 2009

rr_BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturn 7.15%

rr LowestQuarterlyReturnLabel WORST QUARTER

rr_BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturnDate Jun. 30, 2004

rr_BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturn (3.39%)

Performance Table Heading

rr_PerformanceTableHeading

Index No Deduction

for Fees, Expenses, rr IndexNoDeductionForFeesExpensesTaxes

Taxes [Text]

Performance Table Uses Highest Federal

Rate

rr PerformanceTableUsesHighestFederalRate

Performance Table One Class of after Tax Shown [Text]

 $rr\ Performance Table One Class Of After Tax Shown$

Performance Table **Explanation after** Tax Higher

rr PerformanceTableExplanationAfterTaxHigher

Performance Table **Narrative**

rr PerformanceTableNarrativeTextBlock

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES OR TAXES

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes.

Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown.

After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through taxdeferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

This table compares the Fund's Institutional Class Shares' average annual total returns for periods ended 2011 December 31, those of the Barclays Aggregate Index. After-tax returns cannot be calculated for periods before Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they therefore, are, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's

tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

		accountes.	
FROST TOTAL			
RETURN BOND			
FUND			
INSTITUTIONAL			
CLASS SHARE			
C000061958Member			
Prospectus [Line Items]	rr_ProspectusLineItems		
Management Fees	rr_ManagementFeesOverAssets	0.50%	
Other Expenses	rr_OtherExpensesOverAssets	0.16%	
Total Annual Fund	rr EvnangagOvar A ggata	0.66%	[1]
Operating Expenses	rr_ExpensesOverAssets	0.00%	[-]
Expense Example,			
with Redemption, 1	rr_ExpenseExampleYear01	67	
<u>Year</u>			
Expense Example,			
•	rr_ExpenseExampleYear03	211	
<u>Years</u>			
Expense Example,	F 1 1 1 1 2 5	2.60	
	rr_ExpenseExampleYear05	368	
<u>Years</u>			
Expense Example,	m EvmanasEvamalaVaan10	922	
	rr_ExpenseExampleYear10	822	
Years Annual Poturn 2003	rr AnnualReturn2003	2.70%	
	rr AnnualReturn2004	2.86%	
	rr AnnualReturn2005	2.48%	
	rr AnnualReturn2006	3.65%	
	rr_AnnualReturn2007	5.61%	
	rr_AnnualReturn2008	(1.73%)	
	-	19.52%	
	rr_AnnualReturn2009	8.74%	
	rr_AnnualReturn2010 rr_AnnualReturn2011	4.98%	
	-	FUND RETURN BEFORE TAXES	C
Label	rr_AverageAnnualReturnLabel rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01	4.98%)
1 Year	= 6		
5 Years	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05	7.20%	
Since Inception	rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception	5.89% Mars 21, 2002	
Inception Date	rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate	May 31, 2002	

FROST TOTAL RETURN BOND

FUND |

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE |

C000061958Member

| After Taxes On Distributions

Prospectus [Line

Items]

rr ProspectusLineItems

<u>Label</u> rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel

1 Yearrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear013.13%5 Yearsrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05noneSince Inceptionrr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInceptionnone

Inception Date rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate May 31, 2002

FROST TOTAL RETURN BOND

FUND |

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | C000061958Member | After Taxes On Distributions And

Sales

Prospectus [Line

Items]

rr_ProspectusLineItems

Label FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND

SALE OF FUND SHARES

FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES

ON DISTRIBUTIONS

1 Yearrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear013.31%5 Yearsrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05noneSince Inceptionrr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInceptionnone

Inception Date rr Average Annual Return Inception Date May 31, 2002

FROST TOTAL RETURN BOND

FUND |

INSTITUTIONAL

CLASS SHARE |

C000061958Member

| BARCLAYS U.S.

AGGREGATE

BOND INDEX

RETURN

(REFLECTS NO

DEDUCTION FOR

FEES, EXPENSES,

OR TAXES)

Prospectus [Line	Duo ano atrial in altanea
<u>Items</u>]	rr_ProspectusLineItems
Label	

BARCLAYS U.S. AGGREGATE

BOND INDEX RETURN

(REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR

TAXES)

1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 7.84% 5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 6.50% **Since Inception** rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception 5.72%

Inception Date rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate May 31, 2002

[1] The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses of less than 0.01%.

Label	Element	Value
Prospectus [Line Items]	rr_ProspectusLineItems	
Document Type	dei_DocumentType	Other
Document Period End Date	dei_DocumentPeriodEndDate	Jul. 31, 2012
Registrant Name	dei_EntityRegistrantName	Advisors Inner Circle Fund II
Central Index Key Amendment Flag Trading Symbol	dei_EntityCentralIndexKey dei_AmendmentFlag dei_TradingSymbol	0000890540 false AICII
Document Creation Date	dei_DocumentCreationDate	Dec. 21, 2012
Document Effective Date	dei_DocumentEffectiveDate	Dec. 21, 2012
Prospectus Date FROST STRATEGIC BALANCED FUND CLASS A SHARE	rr_ProspectusDate	Dec. 03, 2012
Prospectus [Line Items]	rr_ProspectusLineItems	
Risk/Return [Heading]	rr_RiskReturnHeading	FROST STRATEGIC BALANCED FUND
Objective [Heading]	rr_ObjectiveHeading	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE
Objective, Primary [Text Block]	rr_ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock	The Frost Strategic Balanced Fund (the "Fund") seeks long-term capital appreciation and
Expense [Heading]	rr_ExpenseHeading	current income. FUND FEES AND EXPENSES
Expense Narrative [Tex Block]	rr_ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock	The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Class A Shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$500,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial

professional, in

section

the

Shareholder Fees

<u>Caption [Text]</u> rr_ShareholderFeesCaption

Operating Expenses
Caption [Text]

rr OperatingExpensesCaption

Portfolio Turnover [Heading]

rr_PortfolioTurnoverHeading

Portfolio Turnover [Text

Block]

rr PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock

<u>Portfolio Turnover, Rate</u> rr_Portfolio Turnover Rate <u>Expense Breakpoint</u> Discounts [Text]

rr ExpenseBreakpointDiscounts

"Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus, and in the Fund's Statement Additional Information. 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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 18% of the average value of its portfolio.

18.00%

You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$50,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these

Expense Breakpoint,
Minimum Investment
Required [Amount]
Expenses Not
Correlated to Ratio Due
to Acquired Fund Fees
[Text]

 $rr_Expense Breakpoint Minimum Investment Required Amount\\$

 $rr_Expenses Not Correlated To Ratio Due To Acquired Fund Fees$

Expense Example
[Heading]
Expense Example
Narrative [Text Block]

rr_ExpenseExampleHeading

rr ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus.

500,000

The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

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 on these assumptions

Strategy [Heading]

rr_StrategyHeading

Strategy Narrative [Text Block]

rr_StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

your costs would be: PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES Under normal circumstances, the Fund seeks to achieve its investment
objective by investing in a diversified portfolio global fixed income and equity securities. The overarching principle Frost Investment Advisors, LLC(the "Adviser") is to structure the Fund to be well diversified across many asset classes and securities. In selecting securities for the Fund, the Adviser uses the following strategies:

O
Strategic asset
allocation;
O
Tactical asset
allocation;
O
Security
selection;
O
Bond
asset class
allocation;
O
Foreign
currency
exposure; and
O
Derivatives.

Between 40% to 80% of the Fund's assets may be invested in domestic and international equity securities, including emerging markets equity securities. The balance of the

Fund's portfolio will be invested in fixed income asset classes and cash. Additionally, up to 40% of the Fund's assets may be invested in non-core equity classes/styles such as real estate, infrastructure or commodities, and hedged equity, which may also be internationally diversified. The Adviser may alter these asset allocation quidelines according to its outlook for each asset class. As an alternative to directly investing in securities in these asset classes, the Fund may also invest in other investment companies, including mutual funds, closed-end funds and exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), to gain exposure to equity and fixed-income markets. The degree to which the Fund invests in investment companies for these purposes will vary, and at times may be significant, depending factors such as overall Fund asset levels and the Adviser's views on the most efficient method for achieving diversified exposure to a particular asset class consistent

with the Fund's investment objective. The Fund may also invest in derivatives to manage risk, increase or decrease exposure to an asset class, and/or to enhance total return. The Fund is reallocated at least annually to manage asset class drift and improve the riskreward profile of the Fund.

The Fund's asset class selection is based on the Adviser's outlook for the reward and risks presented by each asset class. These assumptions are used in a model-driven framework to make allocation decisions. The principal strategy offers diversification and breadth by providing access to a broad array of sources of returns through exposure to a broad selection of partially correlated asset classes. The Adviser directs the Fund's asset market allocation toward opportunities that are identified to be greater and away from those that are smaller.

The Adviser has discretion to add or remove asset classes from the Fund based on its analysis of valuation,

Strategy Portfolio Concentration [Text]

rr StrategyPortfolioConcentration

Risk [Heading]
Risk Narrative [Text Block]

rr RiskHeading

rr_RiskNarrativeTextBlock

opportunity and risk, provided the Fund's asset allocation guidelines are met.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

with all mutual funds, a shareholder subject to the risk that his or investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

EQUITY RISK --Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may poor report results or be negatively affected bу and/or industry economic trends

and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

DERIVATIVES RISKS -- Derivatives may involve risks different from, and possibly greater than, those of traditional investments. The Fund may use derivatives (such as futures, options, and swaps) to attempt to achieve its investment objective and offset certain investment risks, while at the same time maintaining liquidity. These positions may be established for hedging or nonhedging purposes. Risks associated with the use of derivatives include the following risks associated with hedging leveraging activities:

o The success of a hedging strategy may depend on an ability to predict movements in the prices of individual securities, fluctuations in markets, and movements in interest rates.

o The Fund may experience losses over certain ranges in the market that exceed losses experienced by a fund that does not use derivatives.

o There may be an imperfect or no correlation between the changes in market value of the securities held by the Fund and the prices of derivatives.

o There may not be a liquid secondary market for derivatives.

o Trading restrictions or limitations may be imposed by an exchange.

O Government regulations may restrict trading derivatives.

o The other party to an agreement (e.g., options or expense swaps) may default; however, in certain circumstances, such counterparty risk may be reduced by having an organization with very good credit act as intermediary. Because options premiums paid or received by the Fund are small in relation to the market value of the investments underlying the options, buying

and selling put and call options can be more speculative than investing directly in securities.

REAL ESTATE RISK -- The Fund may invest in funds, ETFs or companies that invest in real estate. Real estate risk is the risk that real estate will underperform the market as a whole. general performance of the real estate industry has historically been cyclical and particularly sensitive to economic downturns. Real estate can be affected by changes in real estate values and rental income, changes in interest rates, changing demographics and regional economic cycles.

REIT RISK -- Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITs") are pooled investment vehicles that own, and usually operate, incomeproducing real estate. REITs are susceptible to risks associated with direct ownership of real estate, such as: declines in property values; increases property taxes, operating expenses, rising interest rates or competition overbuilding;

zoning changes; and losses from casualty or condemnation. REITs typically incur fees that are separate from those of the Fund. Accordingly, the Fund's investments in REITs will result in the layering of expenses, such that shareholders will indirectly bear proportionate share of the REITs' operating expenses, in addition paying Fund expenses.

SMALL- AND MID-CAPITALIZATION COMPANY RISK --The small- and midcapitalization companies in which the Fund may invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. particular, these small- and midsized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, smalland midcapitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies.

These securities may be traded over the counter or listed on an exchange.

ALLOCATION RISK -- The Fund will allocate its investments between various asset classes, including derivatives. These investments are based upon judgments made by Adviser, the which may not accurately predict changes in the market. As a result, the Fund could miss attractive investment opportunities by underweighting markets that subsequently experience significant returns and could lose value by overweighting markets that subsequently experience significant declines.

FOREIGN COMPANY RISK -- Investing in foreign companies, whether through investments made in foreign markets or made the through purchase American Depository Receipts ("ADRs"), which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent an ownership in a foreign security, poses additional since risks political and economic events unique to a country or region

will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. In addition, investments foreign companies are generally denominated in a foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value of the Fund's investments. These currency movements may occur separately from, and in response to, events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. ADRs While provide an to alternative directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly foreign securities.

EMERGING MARKET
SECURITIES RISK - Investments in
emerging markets
securities are
considered

speculative and subject to heightened risks in addition to the general risks of investing in non-U.S. securities. Unlike more established markets, emerging markets may have governments that are less stable, markets that are less liquid and economies that are less developed. In addition, emerging markets securities may be subject to smaller market capitalization of securities markets, which suffer may of periods relative illiquidity; significant price volatility; restrictions on foreign investment; and possible restrictions on repatriation of investment income and capital. Furthermore, foreign investors may be required to register the proceeds of sales, and future economic or political crises could lead to price controls, forced mergers, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, seizure, nationalization or creation of government monopolies.

FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK -- Because non-U.S. securities are usually

denominated in currencies other than the dollar, the value of the Fund's portfolio may be influenced by currency exchange rates and exchange control regulations. The currencies of emerging market
countries may experience significant declines against the U.S. dollar, and devaluation may occur subsequent to investments in these currencies by the Fund. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had, and may continue to have, negative effects on the economies and securities markets of certain emerging market countries.

INTEREST RATE RISK - As with most funds that invest in debt securities, changes in interest rates are one of the most important factors that could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall.

The concept of duration is useful in assessing the sensitivity of a

fixed income fund to interest rate movements, which are usually the main source of risk for most fixed-income funds. Duration measures price estimating the change in price of a debt security for a 1% change in its example, duration of five years means the price of a debt security will change about 5% for every 1% change in its yield. Thus, the higher duration, the more volatile the security.

Debt securities have a stated maturity date when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the bond. Some debt securities, known as callable bonds, may repay the principal earlier than the stated maturity date. Debt securities are most likely to be called when interest rates are falling because the issuer refinance at a lower rate.

Rising interest rates may also cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities later than anticipated, forcing the Fund to keep its money invested at lower rates. Falling interest rates,

however, generally cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities earlier than expected, forcing the Fund to reinvest the money at a lower interest rate.

Mutual funds that invest in debt securities have no real maturity. Instead, they calculate their weighted average maturity. This number is an average of the or effective anticipated maturity of each debt security held by the mutual fund, with the maturity of each security weighted by the percentage of its assets of the mutual fund it represents.

CREDIT RISK - The credit rating or financial condition of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer defaults or becomes unable to honor its financial obligations, the security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of an investment-grade

security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal.

Although the U.S. government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they not are quaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. Obligations issued by some U.S. government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, while others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the government sponsored agency's own resources. As a result, investments in securities issued by government sponsored agencies that are not backed by the U.S. Treasury are subject to higher credit risk than those that are.

High yield, or "junk," bonds are highly speculative securities that are usually issued by smaller

less credit worthy and/or highly leveraged (indebted) companies. Compared with investment-grade bonds, high yield bonds carry a greater degree of risk and are less likely to make payments interest and principal. Market developments and the financial and business conditions of the corporation issuing these securities influences their price and
liquidity more than changes in interest rates, when compared to investment-grade debt securities. Insufficient liquidity in the junk bond market may make it more difficult to dispose of junk bonds and may cause the Fund to experience sudden and substantial price declines. A lack of reliable, objective data or market quotations may make it more difficult to value junk bonds accurately.

INVESTMENTS INVESTMENT COMPANIES AND ETFS -- ETFs are pooled investment vehicles, such as registered investment companies grantor trusts, whose shares are listed and traded on U.S. stock exchanges or otherwise traded in the over-thecounter market.

To the extent the Fund invests in other investment companies, such as ETFs, closedend funds and other mutual funds, the Fund will be subject to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of the securities held by such other investment companies. As a shareholder of another investment company, the Fund relies on that investment company t.o achieve its investment objective. If the investment company fails to achieve its the objective, value of the Fund's investment could decline, which could adversely affect the Fund's performance. By investing another investment company, Fund shareholders indirectly bear the Fund's proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the other investment company, addition to the fees and expenses that Fund shareholders directly bear in connection with the Fund's own operations. The Fund does not intend to invest other investment companies unless the Adviser

believes that the potential benefits of the investment justify the payment of any additional fees or expenses. Federal securities laws impose limitations on the Fund's ability to invest in other investment companies.

Because closedend funds and ETFs are listed on national stock exchanges and are traded like stocks listed on an exchange, their shares potentially may trade at a discount or premium. Investments in closed-end funds and ETFs are also subject to brokerage and other trading costs, which could result in greater expenses to the Fund. In addition, because the value of closed-end funds and ETF shares depends on the demand in the market, the Adviser may not be able to liquidate the Fund's holdings at the most optimal time, which could adversely affect Fund performance.

MANAGEMENT RISK - The risk that
the investment
techniques and
risk analyses
applied by the
Adviser will not
produce the

Risk Lose Money [Text]

rr RiskLoseMoney

Risk Not Insured
Depository Institution
[Text]

rr_RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution

Bar Chart and
Performance Table
[Heading]
Performance Narrative
[Text Block]

rr BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading

rr PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock

desired results and that legislative, regulatory, tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers with connection managing Fund. There is no quarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved. As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The performance information provided includes

the returns of Institutional Class Shares for periods prior to June 30, 2008. Institutional Class Shares of the Fund are offered in a separate prospectus. Institutional Class Shares would have substantially similar performance as Class A Shares because the shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities and the annual returns would differ only to the extent that the expenses of Class A Shares are higher than the expenses of the Institutional Class Shares and, therefore, returns for the Class A Shares would be lower than those of the Institutional Class Shares. Institutional Class Shares performance presented has been adjusted to reflect the Distribution (12b-1) fees and, for performance table, the Maximum Sales Charge (Load), applicable to Class A Shares.

Institutional
Class Shares
first became
available on June
30, 2008, when
the Fund
succeeded to the
assets and
operations of a
common trust fund

that was managed by Frost Bank (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of Predecessor the Fund for periods prior to June 30, 2008. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is July 31, 2006 ("Performance

The bar chart figures do not include sales charges that may have been paid when investors bought and sold Class A Shares of the Fund. If sales charges included, the returns would be lower. Of course, Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future.

Start Date").

Performance
Information Illustrates
Variability of Returns
[Text]

rr PerformanceInformationIllustratesVariabilityOfReturns

 $\underline{Performance}$

<u>Availability Phone</u> rr_PerformanceAvailabilityPhone

[Text]

Performance

Availability Website rr Performance Availability WebSite Address

Address [Text]

Performance Past Does

Not Indicate Future

[Text]

rr PerformancePastDoesNotIndicateFuture

Bar Chart Closing [Text Block]

rr BarChartClosingTextBlock

Updated performance is information available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST. The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of

market performance.

1-877-71-FROST

www.frostbank.com

Of course, the Fund's past performance(before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future.

BEST WORST
QUARTER QUARTER
13.22% (11.48)%
(06/30/ 31/
2009) 2008)

The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Class A Shares from 1/1/12 to

10.34%. **Highest Quarterly** rr HighestQuarterlyReturnLabel BEST QUARTER Return, Label **Highest Quarterly** rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturnDate Sep. 30, 2009 Return, Date **Highest Quarterly** rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturn 18.59% Return **Lowest Quarterly WORST QUARTER** rr LowestQuarterlyReturnLabel Return, Label **Lowest Quarterly** rr BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturnDate Dec. 31, 2008 Return, Date **Lowest Quarterly** rr BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturn Return Performance Table

Performance Table Does Reflect Sales Loads

Heading

 $rr_Performance Table Does Reflect Sales Loads$

rr PerformanceTableHeading

Index No Deduction for
Fees, Expenses, Taxes
[Text]

Performance Table Uses

Index No Deduction For Fees Expenses Taxes

rr_Index No Deduction For Fees Expenses Taxes

rr Performance Table Uses Highest Federal Rate

Performance Table
Explanation after Tax
Higher

Highest Federal Rate

rr_PerformanceTableExplanationAfterTaxHigher

(20.35%)AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011 The bar chart figures do not include sales charges that may have been paid when investors bought and sold Class A Shares of the Fund. If sales charges were included, the returns would be lower. REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not. reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax will returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k)

9/30/12 was

Performance Table
Narrative

rr_PerformanceTableNarrativeTextBlock

plans or individual retirement accounts. This table compares the Fund's Class A Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to appropriate broad-based indices. Aftertax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date

periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k)plans or individual retirement accounts.

FROST STRATEGIC BALANCED FUND | CLASS A SHARE | C000062363Member

Prospectus [Line Items]	rr_ProspectusLineItems		
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	rr_MaximumSalesChargeImposedOnPurchasesOverOfferingPrice	3.25%	
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of net asse value)	t - WaximumDeterred bales enarge over one migrate	none	[1]
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and other Distributions (as a percentage of offering price)	rr_MaximumSalesChargeOnReinvestedDividendsAndDistributionsOverOthe	r none	
Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount	rr_RedemptionFeeOverRedemption	none	
redeemed if applicable)		0.700/	
Management Fees Distribution (12b-1)	rr_ManagementFeesOverAssets	0.70%	
<u>Fees</u>	rr_DistributionAndService12b1FeesOverAssets	0.25%	
Other Expenses Acquired Fund Fees and	rr_OtherExpensesOverAssets	1.07%	
<u>Expenses</u>	rr_AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesOverAssets	0.29%	
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	rr_ExpensesOverAssets	2.31%	[2]
Expense Example, with Redemption, 1 Year	rr_ExpenseExampleYear01	551	
Expense Example, with Redemption, 3 Years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear03	1,023	
Expense Example, with Redemption, 5 Years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear05	1,520	
Expense Example, with Redemption, 10 Years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear10	2,885	
Annual Return 2007 Annual Return 2008 Annual Return 2009 Annual Return 2010 Annual Return 2011 Label 1 Year	rr_AnnualReturn2007 rr_AnnualReturn2008 rr_AnnualReturn2009 rr_AnnualReturn2010 rr_AnnualReturn2011 rr_AverageAnnualReturnLabel rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01 rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05	7.41% (25.01%) 25.13% 10.29% (2.01%) FUND RETURN BEFORE TAXES (5.15%) 1.06%	
5 Years Since Inception Inception Date FROST STRATEGIC BALANCED FUND CLASS A SHARE C000062363Member After Taxes On Distributions	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05 rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate	1.06% 2.39% Jul. 31, 2006	

Prospectus [Line rr ProspectusLineItems **Items**] FUND RETURN AFTER Label rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS 1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (5.40%)5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 none **Since Inception** rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception none rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate Jul. 31, 2006 **Inception Date** FROST STRATEGIC BALANCED FUND | CLASS A SHARE | C000062363Member | After Taxes On Distributions And Sales **Prospectus** [Line rr ProspectusLineItems **Items**] FUND RETURN AFTER Label TAXES ON rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF FUND SHARES 1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (3.01%)5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 none **Since Inception** rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception none **Inception Date** rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate Jul. 31, 2006 FROST STRATEGIC BALANCED FUND | CLASS A SHARE | C000062363Member S&P 500 INDEX (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES) **Prospectus** [Line rr ProspectusLineItems **Items**] S&P 500 INDEX Label (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel FEES, EXPENSES OR TAXES) 1 Year 2.11% rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 (0.25%)Since Inception 1.89% rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate **Inception Date** Jul. 31, 2006 FROST STRATEGIC

WORLD EX-US
INDEX (REFLECTS
NO DEDUCTION FOR

BALANCED FUND | CLASS A SHARE | C000062363Member | MSCI ALL COUNTRY FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES) **Prospectus** [Line rr ProspectusLineItems **Items**] Label MSCI ALL COUNTRY WORLD EX-US INDEX (REFLECTS NO rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES) 1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (13.71%)5 Years (2.92%)rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 Since Inception rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception (0.27%)**Inception Date** rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate Jul. 31, 2006 FROST STRATEGIC BALANCED FUND | CLASS A SHARE | C000062363Member | **BARCLAYS US** AGGREGATE INDEX (REFLECTS NO **DEDUCTION FOR** FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES) **Prospectus** [Line rr ProspectusLineItems **Items**] Label BARCLAYS US AGGREGATE INDEX (REFLECTS NO rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES) 7.84% 1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 6.50% 5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 **Since Inception** rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception 6.70% **Inception Date** rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate Jul. 31, 2006 FROST STRATEGIC BALANCED FUND | CLASS A SHARE |

48/12/40 BLENDED

INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO

C000062363Member |

DEDUCTION FOR FEES EXPENSES OF

FEES, EXPENSES, OR

TAXES)

Prospectus [Line

Items]
Label

rr_ProspectusLineItems

rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel

48/12/40 BLENDED INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

JR TAXES)

2.66%

<u>1 Year</u> rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01

5 Years	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05	2.59%
Since Inception	rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception	4.01%
Inception Date	rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate	Jul. 31, 2006

- [1] Class A Shares purchased without an initial sales charge may be subject to a contingent deferred sales charge if redeemed within 12 months of purchase.
- [2] The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

FROST LOW DURATION BOND FUND | CLASS A SHARE

FROST LOW DURATION BOND FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Low Duration Bond Fund (the "Fund") seeks to maximize total return, consisting of income and capital appreciation, consistent with the preservation of principal.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Class A Shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$1,000,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus, and in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information.

SHAREHOLDER FEES (FEES PAID DIRECTLY FROM YOUR INVESTMENT)

Shareholder Fees

CLASS A SHARE FROST LOW **DURATION BOND FUND CLASS A SHARES**

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of 2 25% offering price)

Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of net asset value)

[1] none

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and other

none

Distributions (as a percentage of offering price)

Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed if applicable)

none

[1] Class A Shares purchased without an initial sales charge may be subject to a contingent deferred sales charge if redeemed within 12 months of purchase.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

Annual Fund Onewating	CLASS A SHARE		
Annual Fund Operating	FROST LOW DURATION BOND FUND		
Expenses	CLASS A SHARES		
Management Fees	0.50%		

Management Fees 0.50% Distribution (12b-1) Fees 0.25% **Other Expenses** 0.18% Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses 0.93%

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

Expense Example (USD \$)

10 YEAR YEARS YEARS YEARS

CLASS A SHARE FROST LOW DURATION BOND FUND CLASS A **SHARES**

515 728 1,342

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 73% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in fixed income securities. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. The Fund's emphasis is on total return with low volatility by investing primarily in shorter-term investment grade securities. Short-term bonds are considered more stable than longer - maturity bonds, but less stable than money market securities.

To achieve its objective, the Fund invests in a diversified mix of taxable fixed income securities. The Adviser actively manages the maturity of the Fund and purchases securities which will, on average, mature in less than 5 years. The Adviser actively manages the duration of the Fund and purchases securities such that the average weighted duration of the Fund's portfolio will typically range within plus or minus one year of the Barclays U.S. 1-5 Year Government Credit Index duration. The Fund seeks to maintain a low duration but may lengthen or shorten its duration within that range to reflect changes in the overall composition of the short-term investment-grade debt markets. Duration is a measure of a bond price's sensitivity to a given change in interest rates. Generally, the longer a bond's duration, the greater its price sensitivity to a change in interest rates. For example, the price of a bond with a duration of three years would be expected to fall approximately 3% if rates were to rise by one percentage point. The Adviser, in constructing and maintaining the Fund's portfolio, employs the following four primary strategies to varying degrees depending on its views of economic growth prospects, interest rate predictions and relative value assessments: interest rate positioning based on duration and yield curve position; asset category allocations; credit sector allocations relating to security ratings by the national ratings agencies; and individual security selection.

The Fund typically invests in the following U.S. dollar-denominated fixed income securities: U.S. Treasury securities; governmental agency debt; corporate debt; asset-backed securities; taxable municipal bonds; and, to a lesser extent, residential and commercial mortgage-backed securities. The Fund's fixed income investments are primarily of investment grade (rated in one of the four highest rating categories by at least one rating agency), but may at times include securities rated below investment grade (high yield or "junk" bonds). In addition, the Fund's fixed income securities may include unrated securities, if deemed by the Adviser to be of comparable quality to investment grade.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

MUNICIPAL ISSUERS RISK -- There may be economic or political changes that impact the ability of municipal issuers to repay principal and to make interest payments on municipal securities. Changes in the financial condition or credit rating of municipal issuers also may adversely affect the value of the Fund's municipal securities. Constitutional or legislative limits on borrowing by municipal issuers may result in reduced supplies of municipal securities. Moreover, certain municipal securities are backed only by a municipal issuer's ability to levy and collect taxes.

INTEREST RATE RISK - As with most funds that invest in debt securities, changes in interest rates are one of the most important factors that could affect the value of your investment.

Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall.

The concept of duration is useful in assessing the sensitivity of a fixed income fund to interest rate movements, which are usually the main source of risk for most fixed-income funds. Duration measures price volatility by estimating the change in price of a debt security for a 1% change in its yield. For example, a duration of three years means the price of a debt security will change about 3% for every 1% change in its yield. Thus, the higher duration, the more volatile the security.

Debt securities have a stated maturity date when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the bond. Some debt securities, known as callable bonds, may repay the principal earlier than the stated maturity date. Debt securities are most likely to be called when interest rates are falling because the issuer can refinance at a lower rate.

Rising interest rates may also cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities later than anticipated, forcing the Fund to keep its money invested at lower rates. Falling interest rates, however, generally cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities earlier than expected, forcing the Fund to reinvest the money at a lower interest rate.

Mutual funds that invest in debt securities have no real maturity. Instead, they calculate their weighted average maturity. This number is an average of the effective or anticipated maturity of each debt security held by the mutual fund, with the maturity of each security weighted by the percentage of its assets of the mutual fund it represents.

CREDIT RISK - The credit rating or financial condition of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer defaults or becomes unable to honor its financial obligations, the security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of an investment-grade security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal.

Although the Fund's U.S. government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. Obligations issued by some U.S. government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, while others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the government sponsored agency's own resources. As a result, investments in securities issued by government sponsored agencies that are not backed by the U.S. Treasury are subject to higher credit risk than those that are.

High yield, or "junk," bonds are highly speculative securities that are usually issued by smaller less credit worthy and/or highly leveraged (indebted) companies. Compared with investment-grade bonds, high yield bonds carry a greater degree of risk and are less likely to make payments of interest and principal. Market developments and the financial and business conditions of the corporation issuing these securities influences their price and liquidity more than changes in interest rates, when compared to investment- grade debt securities. Insufficient liquidity in the junk bond market may make it more difficult to dispose of junk bonds and may cause the Fund to experience sudden and substantial price declines. A lack of reliable, objective data or market quotations may make it more difficult to value junk bonds accurately.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the

individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

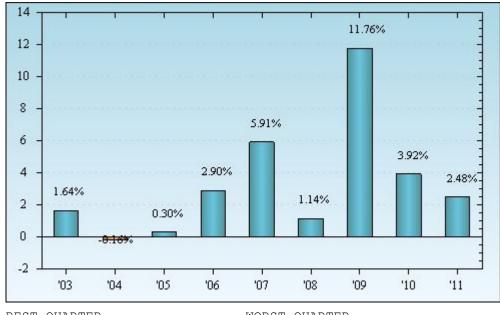
PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The performance information provided includes the returns of Institutional Class Shares for periods prior to June 30, 2008. Institutional Class Shares of the Fund are offered in a separate prospectus. Institutional Class Shares would have substantially similar performance as Class A Shares because the shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities and the annual returns would differ only to the extent that the expenses of Class A Shares are higher than the expenses of the Institutional Class Shares and, therefore, returns for the Class A Shares would be lower than those of the Institutional Class Shares. Institutional Class Shares performance presented has been adjusted to reflect the Distribution (12b-1) fees and, for the performance table, the Maximum Sales Charge (Load), applicable to Class A Shares.

Institutional Class Shares first became available on April 25, 2008, when the Fund succeeded to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is May 31, 2002 ("Performance Start Date").

The bar chart figures do not include sales charges that may have been paid when investors bought and sold Class A Shares of the Fund. If sales charges were included, the returns would be lower. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST.



WORST QUARTER (1.94)%

The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Class A Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 3.63%.

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

This table compares the Fund's Class A Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Barclays U.S. 1-5 Year Government/Credit Index. After-tax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Average Annual Total Returns CLASS A SHARE FROST LOW DURATION BOND FUND	Label	1 Year	5 Since Years Inception	Inception n Date
CLASS A SHARES	FUND RETURN BEFORE TAXES	0.19%	4.50% 3.34%	May 31, 2002
CLASS A SHARES After Taxes On Distributions	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS	(0.78%))none none	May 31, 2002
CLASS A SHARES After Taxes On Distributions And Sales	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF FUND SHARES	0.39%	none none	May 31, 2002
CLASS A SHARES BARCLAYS U.S. 1-5 YEAR GOVERNMENT/CREDIT INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	BARCLAYS U.S. 1-5 YEAR GOVERNMENT/CREDIT INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	3.14%	4.84%4.26%	May 31, 2002

Prospectus [Line Items]rr_ProspectusLineItemsDocument Typedei_DocumentTypeOtherDocument Period End Datedei_DocumentPeriodEndDateJul. 31, 2012Registrant NameAdvisors Inner CircleGei_EntityRegistrantNameFund II	
Document Period End Date dei_DocumentPeriodEndDate	
Registrant Name dei EntityRegistrantName Advisors Inner Circle	
der EntityRegistrantName	
Tulid II	
Central Index Key dei_EntityCentralIndexKey 0000890540	
Amendment Flag dei_AmendmentFlag false	
Trading Symbol dei_TradingSymbol AICII	
Document Creation Date dei DocumentCreationDate Dec. 21, 2012	
Document Effective Date dei DocumentEffectiveDate Dec. 21, 2012	
Prospectus Date rr ProspectusDate Dec. 03, 2012	
FROST STRATEGIC	
BALANCED FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS	
SHARE	
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Objective [Heading] rr_ObjectiveHeading INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE	
Objective, Primary [Text] The Frost Strategi	.C
Block] Balanced Fund (th	
rr_ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock "Fund") seeks long term capital	
appreciation ar	
current income.	
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Block describes the fee	
and expenses that	ιt
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- It buys and sell	s
"turns over" it	
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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 18% of the average value of its portfolio.

Portfolio Turnover, Rate
Expenses Not Correlated to
Ratio Due to Acquired Fund
Fees [Text]

 $rr_PortfolioTurnoverRate$

 $rr\ Expenses Not Correlated To Ratio Due To Acquired Fund Fees \verb| Highlights | because |$

Expense Example [Heading] rr_ExpenseExampleHeading
Expense Example Narrative
[Text Block]

 $rr_ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock$

18.00%

The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial

Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

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

Strategy [Heading]

rr_StrategyHeading

Strategy Narrative [Text Block]

rr StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

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 on these assumptions your costs would be: PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal circumstances, the Fund seeks to its achieve investment objective by investing in a diversified portfolio of global fixed income and equity securities. The overarching principle of Frost Investment Advisors, LLC (the "Adviser") is to structure the Fund be well diversified across many asset classes and securities. In selecting securities for the Fund, the Adviser uses the following strategies:

- Strategic asset
 allocation;
- Tactical asset o allocation;
- Security selection;
- Bond asset class allocation;
- Foreign
 o currency
 exposure; and
- o Derivatives.

Between 40% to 80% of the Fund's assets may be invested in domestic and international equity securities, including emerging markets equity securities. The balance of the Fund's portfolio will be invested in fixed income asset classes and cash. Additionally, up to 40% of the Fund's assets may be invested in noncore equity classes/styles such as real estate, infrastructure or commodities, and hedged equity, which may also be internationally diversified. The Adviser may alter these asset allocation quidelines according to its outlook for each asset class. As an alternative to directly investing in securities in these asset classes, the Fund may also invest in other investment companies, including mutual funds, closed-end funds and exchangetraded ("ETFs"), to gain exposure to equity and fixed-income markets. The degree to which the Fund invests in other investment companies for these purposes will vary, and at times may be significant, depending

factors such overall Fund asset levels and the Adviser's views on the most efficient method for achieving diversified exposure to a particular asset class consistent with the Fund's investment objective. The Fund may also invest in derivatives to risk, manage increase decrease exposure to an asset class, and/or to enhance total return. The Fund is reallocated at least annually to manage asset class drift and improve the riskreward profile of the Fund.

The Fund's asset class selection is based on the Adviser's outlook for the reward and risks presented by each asset class. These assumptions are used in a model-driven framework to make allocation decisions. The principal strategy offers diversification and breadth providing access to a broad array of sources of returns through exposure to a broad selection partially correlated asset classes. The Adviser directs the Fund's asset market allocation toward opportunities that are identified to

<u>Strategy Portfolio</u> Concentration [Text]

rr StrategyPortfolioConcentration

Risk [Heading] rr_RiskHeading
Risk Narrative [Text Block]

rr RiskNarrativeTextBlock

be greater and away from those that are smaller.

The Adviser has discretion to add or remove asset classes from the Fund based on its analysis οf valuation, opportunity and risk, provided the Fund's asset allocation quidelines are met. Between 40% to 80% of the Fund's assets may be invested in domestic and international equity securities, including emerging equity markets securities.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

EQUITY RISK --Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's

equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

DERIVATIVES RISKS -- Derivatives may involve risks different from, and possibly greater than, those of traditional investments. The Fund may use derivatives (such as futures, options, and swaps) to attempt to achieve its investment objective and offset certain investment risks, while at the same time maintaining liquidity. These positions may be established for hedging or nonhedging purposes. Risks associated with the use of derivatives include the following risks associated with hedging and leveraging activities:

The success of a hedging strategy may depend on an ability to predict movements in the prices individual securities, fluctuations in markets, and movements in interest rates.

The Fund may experience losses over certain ranges in the market o that exceed losses experienced by a fund that does not use derivatives.

There may be an imperfect or no correlation between the changes in market value of the securities held by the Fund and the prices of derivatives.

There may not be a liquid o secondary market for derivatives.

Trading restrictions or o limitations may be imposed by an exchange.

Government
regulations may
o restrict
trading
derivatives.

The other party to an agreement (e.g., options or expense swaps) may default; however, certain circumstances, such counterparty risk may reduced by having organization with very good credit act as o intermediary. Because options premiums paid or received by the Fund are small in relation to the market value of the investments underlying the options, buying and selling put and call options can be more speculative than investing directly securities.

REAL ESTATE RISK --The Fund may invest in funds, ETFs or companies that invest in real estate. Real estate risk is the risk that real estate will underperform the market as a whole. The general performance of the real estate industry has historically been cyclical and particularly sensitive to economic downturns. Real estate can be affected by changes in real estate

values and rental income, changes in interest rates, changing demographics and regional economic cycles.

REIT RISK -- Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITs") are pooled investment vehicles that own, and usually operate, income-producing real estate. REITs are susceptible to the risks associated with direct ownership of real estate, such as: declines in property values; increases in taxes, property operating expenses, rising interest rates orcompetition overbuilding; zoning changes; and losses from casualty or condemnation. REITs typically incur fees that are separate from those of the Fund. Accordingly, the Fund's investments in REITs will result in the layering of expenses, such that shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the REITs' operating expenses, addition to in paying Fund expenses.

SMALL- AND MID-CAPITALIZATION

COMPANY RISK -- The small- and mid-capitalization companies in which

the Fund may invest be may more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, these small- and midsized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited lines, product markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, smalland midcapitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over the counter or listed on an exchange.

ALLOCATION RISK -- The Fund will allocate its investments between various asset classes, including derivatives. These investments are based upon judgments made by the Adviser, which may not accurately predict changes in the market. As a result, the Fund could miss attractive investment opportunities by underweighting markets that subsequently experience significant returns

and could lose value by overweighting markets that subsequently experience significant declines.

FOREIGN COMPANY RISK -- Investing in foreign companies, whether through investments made in foreign markets or made through the purchase American Depository Receipts ("ADRs"), which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent an ownership in a foreign security, poses additional since risks political economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. In addition, investments in foreign companies generally are denominated in a foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value of the Fund's investments. These currency movements may occur separately from, and in response to, events that do not

otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. While ADRs provide to alternative directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated investing directly foreign securities.

EMERGING MARKET SECURITIES RISK -- Investments in emerging markets securities are considered speculative and subject to heightened risks in addition to the general risks of investing in non-U.S. securities. Unlike more established markets, emerging markets may have governments that are less stable, markets that are less liquid and economies that are less developed. In addition, emerging markets securities may be subject to smaller market capitalization of securities markets, which may suffer periods of relative illiquidity; significant price volatility; restrictions on foreign investment; and possible restrictions on

repatriation of investment income and capital. Furthermore, foreign investors may be required to register the proceeds of sales, and future economic or political crises could lead to price controls, forced mergers, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, seizure, nationalization or creation government monopolies.

FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK -- Because non-U.S. securities are usually denominated in currencies other than the dollar, the value of the Fund's portfolio may be influenced by currency exchange rates and exchange control regulations. The currencies of emerging market countries may experience significant declines against the U.S. dollar, and devaluation may occur subsequent to investments these currencies by the Fund. Inflation rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had, and may continue to have, negative effects on the economies and securities markets of certain emerging market countries.

INTEREST RATE RISK
- As with most

funds that invest in debt securities, changes in interest rates are one of the most important factors that could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall.

concept The of duration is useful in assessing the sensitivity of a fixed income fund to interest rate movements, which are usually the main source of risk for most fixedincome funds. Duration measures price volatility by estimating change in price of a debt security for a 1% change in its yield. For example, a duration of five years means the price of a debt security will change about 5% for every 1% change in its yield. Thus, the higher duration, the more volatile the security.

Debt securities have a stated maturity date when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the bond. Some debt securities, known as callable bonds, may repay the principal earlier stated than the

maturity date. Debt securities are most likely to be called when interest rates are falling because the issuer can refinance at a lower rate.

Rising interest rates may also cause investors to pay off mortgagebacked and assetbacked securities later than anticipated, forcing the Fund to its keep money invested at lower rates. Falling interest rates, however, generally cause investors to pay off mortgagebacked and assetbacked securities earlier than expected, forcing the Fund reinvest the money at a lower interest rate.

Mutual funds that invest in debt securities have no real maturity. Instead, they calculate their weighted average maturity. This number is average of the effective anticipated maturity of each debt security held by the mutual fund, with the maturity of each security weighted by the percentage of its of assets the mutual fund it represents.

CREDIT RISK - The credit rating or financial condition

of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of security, the greater the risk the issuer that will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer defaults or becomes unable honor its financial obligations, security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of an investmentgrade security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken the capacity of the to issuer pay interest and repay principal.

Although the Fund's U.S. government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. Obligations issued by some U.S. government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, while others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow the U.S. from Treasury or by the government sponsored agency's

own resources. As a result, investments in securities issued by government sponsored agencies that are not backed by the U.S. Treasury are subject to higher credit risk than those that are.

High yield, or "junk," bonds are highly speculative securities that are usually issued by smaller less credit worthy and/or highly leveraged (indebted) companies. Compared with investmentgrade bonds, high yield bonds carry a greater degree of risk and are less likely to make payments of interest and principal. Market developments and the financial and business conditions of the corporation issuing these securities influences their price and liquidity more than changes in interest rates, when compared to investment-grade debt securities. Insufficient liquidity in the junk bond market may make it more difficult dispose of junk bonds and may cause the Fund to experience sudden and substantial price declines. A lack of reliable, objective data or market quotations may make it more

difficult to value junk bonds accurately.

INVESTMENTS ΙN INVESTMENT COMPANIES AND ETFS -- ETFs are pooled investment vehicles, such as registered investment companies and grantor trusts, whose shares are listed and traded on U.S. stock exchanges otherwise traded in the over-thecounter market. To the extent the Fund invests in other investment companies, such as ETFs closed-end funds and other mutual funds, the Fund will be subject to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of the securities held by such other investment companies. As a shareholder of another investment company, the Fund relies on that investment company to achieve its investment objective. If the investment company fails to achieve its objective, the value of the Fund's investment could decline, which could adversely affect the Fund's performance. By investing in another investment company, shareholders indirectly bear the

Fund's proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the other investment company, in addition to the fees and expenses that Fund shareholders directly bear in connection with the Fund's own operations. The Fund does not intend to invest in other investment companies unless the Adviser believes that the potential benefits of the investment justify the payment of any additional fees or expenses. Federal securities laws impose limitations on the Fund's ability to invest in other investment companies.

Because closed-end funds and ETFs are listed on national stock exchanges and are traded like stocks listed on an exchange, their shares potentially may trade at a discount or premium. Investments in closed-end funds and ETFs are also subject to brokerage and other trading costs, which could result in greater expenses to the Fund. In addition, because the value of closed-end funds and ETF shares depends on the demand in the market, the Adviser

may not be able to liquidate the Fund's holdings at the most optimal time, which could adversely affect Fund performance.

MANAGEMENT RISK --The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

Risk Lose Money [Text]

rr RiskLoseMoney

Risk Not Insured Depository
Institution [Text]

 $rr_RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution$

Bar Chart and Performance
Table [Heading]
Performance Narrative [Text
Block]

 $rr_BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading$

rr PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money.

A FUND SHARE IS NOT

A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an

investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The Fund commenced operations after succeeding to the assets and operations of a common fund that was managed by Frost Bank (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to June 30, 2008 and has been adjusted to reflect expenses for Institutional Class Shares of the Fund. Because Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although t.he Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant

performance standards is July 2006 ("Performance Start Date").

Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.comor calling 1-877-71-FROST. The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a

1-877-71-FROST

broad measure of market performance.

www.frostbank.com

Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily

indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. BEST WORST QUARTER QUARTER

13.29% (11.43)%

Performance Information **Illustrates Variability of** Returns [Text]

rr PerformanceInformationIllustratesVariabilityOfReturns

Performance Availability rr PerformanceAvailabilityPhone

Phone [Text] Performance Availability Website Address [Text] Performance Past Does Not

Indicate Future [Text]

rr PerformancePastDoesNotIndicateFuture

rr PerformanceAvailabilityWebSiteAddress

Bar Chart Closing [Text Block]

rr BarChartClosingTextBlock

The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Institutional Class Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 10.53%.

BEST QUARTER

Jun. 30, 2009

13.29%

WORST QUARTER

Dec. 31, 2008

(11.43%)

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011 REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES OR TAXES After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes.

Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not

investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-

deferred arrangements, such

relevant to

as 401(k) plans or individual

Highest Quarterly Return, rr HighestQuarterlyReturnLabel Label

rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturnDate

rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturn

rr LowestQuarterlyReturnLabel

Lowest Quarterly Return,

Highest Quarterly Return,

Highest Quarterly Return

Lowest Quarterly Return,

Date

Label

Date

rr BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturnDate

Lowest Quarterly Return Performance Table Heading rr BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturn

rr PerformanceTableHeading

Index No Deduction for

Fees, Expenses, Taxes [Text] rr_IndexNoDeductionForFeesExpensesTaxes

Performance Table Uses Highest Federal Rate

rr PerformanceTableUsesHighestFederalRate

Performance Table One Class of after Tax Shown

 $rr\ \ Performance Table One Class Of After Tax Shown$ [Text]

Performance Table **Explanation after Tax Higher**

rr PerformanceTableExplanationAfterTaxHigher

Performance Table Narrative

rr Performance Table Narrative Text Block

accounts. This table compares Fund's Institutional Class Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 appropriate broad-based indices. After-tax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start

Date periods.

retirement

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through taxdeferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

FROST STRATEGIC BALANCED FUND | INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | C000062364Member

Prospectus [Line Items]

Management Fees

rr ProspectusLineItems

rr ManagementFeesOverAssets

0.70%

Other Expenses	rr_OtherExpensesOverAssets	1.07%	
Acquired Fund Fees and	rr AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesOverAssets	0.29%	
Expenses Total Annual Fund			
Operating Expenses	rr_ExpensesOverAssets	2.06%	[1]
Expense Example, with		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
Redemption, 1 Year	rr_ExpenseExampleYear01	209	
Expense Example, with	rr ExpenseExampleYear03	646	
Redemption, 3 Years	II_DApenseDaumpie rearcs	010	
Expense Example, with Redemption, 5 Years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear05	1,108	
Expense Example, with			
Redemption, 10 Years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear10	2,390	
Annual Return 2007	rr_AnnualReturn2007	7.54%	
Annual Return 2008	rr_AnnualReturn2008	(24.78%)	
Annual Return 2009	rr_AnnualReturn2009	25.43%	
Annual Return 2010	rr_AnnualReturn2010	10.67%	
Annual Return 2011	rr_AnnualReturn2011	(1.72%)	
<u>Label</u>	rr_AverageAnnualReturnLabel	FUND RETURN BEFORE TAXES	
1 Year	rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01	(1.72%)	
5 Years	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05	1.99%	
Since Inception	rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception	3.32%	
Inception Date	rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate	Jul. 31, 2006	
FROST STRATEGIC			
BALANCED FUND			
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS			
SHARE C000062364Member After	-		
Taxes On Distributions			
Prospectus [Line Items]	rr ProspectusLineItems		
Label	11_1 100p00000201	FUND RETURN AFTER	
	rr_AverageAnnualReturnLabel	TAXES ON	
1 Year	rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01	DISTRIBUTIONS (2.02%)	
5 Years	rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05	1.54%	
Since Inception	rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception	none	
Inception Date	rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate	Jul. 31, 2006	
FROST STRATEGIC	11_2 Weruge: Illinative turmineepitonibute	Jul. 31, 2000	
BALANCED FUND			
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS			
SHARE			
C000062364Member After			
Taxes On Distributions And Sales			
Prospectus [Line Items]	rr ProspectusLineItems		
Label	- •	FUND RETURN AFTER	
<u> </u>	rr_AverageAnnualReturnLabel	TAXES ON	

DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

1 Yearrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01(0.71%)5 Yearsrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear051.50%Since Inceptionrr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInceptionnone

<u>Inception Date</u> rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate Jul. 31, 2006

FROST STRATEGIC BALANCED FUND | INSTITUTIONAL CLASS

SHARE |

C000062364Member |

S&P 500 INDEX (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

Prospectus [Line Items] rr_ProspectusLineItems

<u>Label</u> S&P 500 INDEX (REFLECTS NO

rr_AverageAnnualReturnLabel DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES OR TAXES)

1 Yearrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear012.11%5 Yearsrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05(0.25%)Since Inceptionrr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception1.89%

Inception Date rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate Jul. 31, 2006

FROST STRATEGIC BALANCED FUND | INSTITUTIONAL CLASS

SHARE |

C000062364Member | MSCI ALL COUNTRY WORLD

EX-US INDEX (REFLECTS NO

DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

Prospectus [Line Items] rr_ProspectusLineItems

Label MSCI ALL COUNTRY WORLD EX-US INDEX

rr_AverageAnnualReturnLabel (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

1 Yearrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01(13.71%)5 Yearsrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05(2.92%)Since Inceptionrr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception(0.27%)Inception Daterr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDateJul. 31, 2006

FROST STRATEGIC BALANCED FUND | INSTITUTIONAL CLASS

SHARE |

C000062364Member |

BARCLAYS US
AGGREGATE INDEX
(REFLECTS NO
DEDUCTION FOR FEES,
EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

Prospectus [Line Items] rr

 $rr_ProspectusLineItems$

Label

BARCLAYS US
AGGREGATE INDEX
(REFLECTS NO

rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel

DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

1 Yearrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear017.84%5 Yearsrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear056.50%Since Inceptionrr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception6.70%

<u>Inception Date</u> rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate Jul. 31, 2006

FROST STRATEGIC BALANCED FUND | INSTITUTIONAL CLASS

SHARE |

C000062364Member |

BlendedIndexReturnMember

Prospectus [Line Items] rr ProspectusLineItems

<u>Label</u> 48/12/40 BLENDED

INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO

rr_AverageAnnualReturnLabel (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES,

EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

1 Yearrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear012.66%5 Yearsrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear052.59%Since Inceptionrr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception4.01%

Inception Date rr Average Annual Return Inception Date Jul. 31, 2006

[1] The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

Label	Element	Value
Prospectus [Line Items]	rr_ProspectusLineItems	
Document Type	dei_DocumentType	Other
Document Period End Date	dei_DocumentPeriodEndDate	Jul. 31, 2012
Registrant Name Central Index Key Amendment Flag	dei_EntityRegistrantName dei_EntityCentralIndexKey dei_AmendmentFlag	Advisors Inner Circle Fund II 0000890540 false
Trading Symbol	dei_TradingSymbol	AICII
Document Creation Date	dei_DocumentCreationDate	Dec. 21, 2012
Document Effective Date	dei_DocumentEffectiveDate	Dec. 21, 2012
Prospectus Date FROST SMALL CAP EQUITY FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE	rr_ProspectusDate	Dec. 03, 2012
Prospectus [Line Items]	rr_ProspectusLineItems	
Risk/Return [Heading]	rr_RiskReturnHeading	FROST SMALL CAP EQUITY FUND
Objective [Heading]	rr_ObjectiveHeading	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE
Objective, Primary [Text Block]	rr_ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock	The Frost Small Cap Equity Fund (the "Fund") seeks to maximize total return.
Expense [Heading]	rr_ExpenseHeading	FUND FEES AND EXPENSES
Expense Narrative [Text Block]	rr_ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock	The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Institutional Class Shares of the Fund.
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]	rr_PortfolioTurnoverHeading	PORTFOLIO TURNOVER
Portfolio Turnover [Text Block]		The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or
	rr_PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock	"turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate

indicate

may

higher

Portfolio Turnover,
Rate
Expense Example
[Heading]
Expense Example
Narrative [Text
Block]

 $rr_PortfolioTurnoverRate$

rr_ExpenseExampleHeading

 $rr_ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock$

Strategy [Heading]

rr StrategyHeading

Strategy Narrative
[Text Block]

rr StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held taxable account. а These costs, which are not reflected in total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 113% of the average value of its portfolio.

113.00%

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 Fund's the operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs maybe higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment in purposes, equity securities of smallcapitalization companies. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders.

The Fund intends to invest in companies that Cambiar

Investors, LLC ("Cambiar"), the Fund's sub-adviser, believes are undervalued, profitable, and capable of generating significant cash flow. In managing the Fund, Cambiar will select value-oriented small-cap stocks for the Fund's portfolio. Valueoriented managers generally select stocks they believe are attractively valued in fundamental light of characteristics such as earnings, capital structure and/or return on invested capital.

In selecting investments for the Fund, Cambiar utilizes a bottom-up, research-focused investment philosophy that seeks to identify quality companies that are currently undervalued to their historical trading range, yet demonstrate catalysts not yet recognized by the market that could result in significant appreciation over a 1-2 year time horizon. While Cambiar may use various metrics in selecting securities for the Fund, a company must possess the following characteristics: attractive valuation, an identifiable performance catalyst(s) and material upside potential. In selecting investments for Fund, Cambiar generally considers smallcapitalization companies to be those companies with market capitalizations less than \$3 billion at the time of initial purchase. In implementing its sell discipline, Cambiar sells stocks once a stock reaches its price target, when there is a decline

Strategy Portfolio Concentration [Text]

 $rr_StrategyPortfolioConcentration$

Risk [Heading] rr_RiskHeading
Risk Narrative [Text
Block]

rr RiskNarrativeTextBlock

in fundamentals, orthe anticipated catalyst at purchase fails to Stocks materialize. may also be sold in favor of a more attractive investment opportunity. Cambiar will also trim a holding if it becomes an outsized position within the Fund's portfolio.

The Fund may engage active and frequent of trading portfolio securities to achieve its investment objective. Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net

assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED FDIC, ΒY THE OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERINGS ("IPO") RISK -- The Fund may invest a portion of its assets in securities of offering companies shares in IPOs. IPOs may magnified performance impact on fund with a small base. The impact of IPOs on the Fund's performance likely will decrease as Fund's asset size increases, which could reduce the Fund's total returns. IPOs may not be consistently available to the Fund for investing.

Because IPO shares frequently are volatile in price, the Fund may hold IPO shares for a very short period of time. This may increase the turnover of the Fund's portfolio and lead to increased may expenses for the Fund, such as commissions and transaction costs. By selling IPO shares, the Fund may realize taxable gains it will subsequently distribute shareholders. In addition, the market for IPO shares can be speculative and/or inactive for extended periods of time. The limited number of shares available for trading in some IPOs may make it more difficult for the Fund to buy or sell significant amounts of shares without an unfavorable impact on prevailing prices. Holders IPO shares can be of affected by substantial dilution in the value of their shares, by sales of additional shares and by concentration of control in existing management and principal shareholders.

EQUITY RISK -- Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of Fund's the equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors

contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

SMALL-CAPITALIZATION COMPANY RISK -- The smallcapitalization companies in which the Fund may invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, these smallsized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk,because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, smallcapitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over the counter or listed on an exchange.

ACTIVE TRADING RISK -- The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio securities to achieve its investment objective. Active trading may cause the Fund to incur increased costs, which can lower the actual return of the Fund. Active trading may also increase short-term gains and losses, which affect taxes that must be paid.

LIQUIDITY RISK -Particular investments may
be difficult to purchase
or sell. The Fund may make
investments that become
less liquid in response to
market developments or
adverse investor
perceptions, which may
reduce the returns of the
Fund because it may be

Risk Lose Money
[Text]

rr RiskLoseMoney

Risk Not Insured
Depository
Institution [Text]

rr RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution

Bar Chart and
Performance Table
[Heading]
Performance
Narrative [Text
Block]

rr BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading

rr PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock

unable to sell the illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price.

MANAGEMENT RISK The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers connection with managing the Fund. There is no quarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved. As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money.

A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance year to year and by showing the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The Fund commenced operations after succeeding to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank (the

Fund").The "Predecessor performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008 and has been adjusted to reflect expenses for Institutional Class Shares of the Fund. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the performance relevant standards is May 31, 2002 ("Performance Start Date").

Prior to February 1, 2010, the Fund employed different investment strategy. Prior to June 29, 2010, the Fund was primarily managed by a different sub-adviser and prior to September 4, 2012 a portion of the Fund was managed by another subadviser. Therefore, the past performance shown below may have differed had the Fund's current investment strategy been in effect and had the current sub-adviser been primarily managing the Fund. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. performance Updated information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST.

Performance The bar chart and the performance table below Information illustrate the risks and Illustrates Variability volatility of an of Returns [Text] investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's rr PerformanceInformationIllustratesVariabilityOfReturns performance from year toyear and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. **Performance** Availability Phone 1-877-71-FROST rr PerformanceAvailabilityPhone [Text] **Performance** Availability Website rr PerformanceAvailabilityWebSiteAddress www.frostbank.com Address [Text] Performance Past Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and **Does Not Indicate** after taxes) does not Future [Text] rr PerformancePastDoesNotIndicateFuture necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. WORST **Bar Chart Closing** BEST QUARTER QUARTER [Text Block] 19.90% (25.69)% (12/(12/31/2011)31/ 2008) rr BarChartClosingTextBlock The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Institutional Class Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 6.74%. **Highest Quarterly BEST QUARTER** rr HighestQuarterlyReturnLabel Return, Label **Highest Quarterly** rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturnDate Dec. 31, 2011 Return, Date **Highest Quarterly** rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturn 19.90% Return Lowest Quarterly **WORST QUARTER** rr LowestQuarterlyReturnLabel Return, Label Lowest Quarterly rr BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturnDate Dec. 31, 2008 Return, Date

(25.69%)

rr BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturn

Lowest Quarterly

Return

Performance Table Heading

rr PerformanceTableHeading

Index No Deduction

 $\underline{\text{for Fees, Expenses,}} \quad \text{rr_IndexNoDeductionForFeesExpensesTaxes}$

Taxes [Text]

<u>Performance Table</u> Uses Highest Federal

Rate Page 1

rr Performance Table Uses Highest Federal Rate

Performance Table
One Class of after
Tax Shown [Text]

 $rr\ \ Performance Table One Class Of After Tax Shown$

Performance Table
Explanation after
Tax Higher

rr PerformanceTableExplanationAfterTaxHigher

Performance Table
Narrative

rr PerformanceTableNarrativeTextBlock

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES OR TAXES

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes.

Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown.

After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

This table compares the Fund's Institutional Class Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of Russell 2000 Index. Afterreturns cannot calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual and they therefore, unavailable for 5 year and since Performance Start periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to

investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

FROST SMALL CAP EQUITY FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE C000061952Membe	r	accountes.
Prospectus [Line Items]	rr_ProspectusLineItems	
Management Fees Other Expenses	rr_ManagementFeesOverAssets rr_OtherExpensesOverAssets	0.93% 0.19%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	rr_ExpensesOverAssets	1.12%
Year	rr_ExpenseExampleYear01	114
Expense Example, with Redemption, 3 Years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear03	356
Expense Example, with Redemption, 5 Years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear05	617
Expense Example, with Redemption, 10 Years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear10	1,363
	rr_AnnualReturn2003	33.10%
Annual Return 2004	rr_AnnualReturn2004	20.64%
Annual Return 2005	rr_AnnualReturn2005	8.35%
Annual Return 2006	rr_AnnualReturn2006	9.25%
Annual Return 2007	rr AnnualReturn2007	8.08%
Annual Return 2008	rr_AnnualReturn2008	(39.60%)
	rr_AnnualReturn2009	22.66%
	rr AnnualReturn2010	20.41%
	rr AnnualReturn2011	(2.49%)
Label	rr_AverageAnnualReturnLabel	FUND RETURN BEFORE TAXES
1 Year	rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01	(2.49%)
5 Years	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05	(1.23%)
Since Inception	rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception	4.20%
Inception Date	rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate	May 31, 2002
FROST SMALL		,
CAP EQUITY		
FUND		

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE | C000061952Member | After Taxes On Distributions

Prospectus [Line

Items rr_ProspectusLineItems

Label rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON

II_AverageAimdainCturilLaber DISTRIBUTIONS

1 Yearrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01(7.21%)5 Yearsrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05noneSince Inceptionrr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInceptionnone

Inception Date rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate May 31, 2002

FROST SMALL CAP EQUITY FUND |

INSTITUTIONAL
CLASS SHARE |
C000061952Member
| After Taxes On
Distributions And

Sales

Prospectus [Line Items] rr_ProspectusLineItems

<u>Label</u> Fund return after taxes on

rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF

FUND SHARES

1 Yearrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01(1.35%)5 Yearsrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05noneSince Inceptionrr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInceptionnone

<u>Inception Date</u> rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate May 31, 2002

FROST SMALL CAP EQUITY FUND |

INSTITUTIONAL
CLASS SHARE |
C000061952Member
| RUSSELL 2000
INDEX RETURN
(REFLECTS NO
DEDUCTION FOR
FEES, EXPENSES
OR TAXES)

Prospectus [Line

Items rr_ProspectusLineItems

Label

rr_AverageAnnualReturnLabel

RUSSELL 2000 INDEX RETURN
(REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR
FEES, EXPENSES OR TAXES)

1 Year	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01	(4.18%)
5 Years	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05	0.15%
Since Inception	rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception	5.84%
Inception Date	rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate	May 31, 2002

Label	Element	Value
Prospectus [Line	rr ProspectusLineItems	
Items] Document Type	dei DocumentType	Other
Document Period	_	
End Date	dei_DocumentPeriodEndDate	Jul. 31, 2012
Registrant Name	dei_EntityRegistrantName	Advisors Inner Circle Fund II
Central Index Key	dei_EntityCentralIndexKey	0000890540
Amendment Flag	dei_AmendmentFlag	false
Trading Symbol Document Creation	dei_TradingSymbol	AICII
<u>Date</u>	dei_DocumentCreationDate	Dec. 21, 2012
Document Effective Date	dei_DocumentEffectiveDate	Dec. 21, 2012
Prospectus Date	rr_ProspectusDate	Dec. 03, 2012
FROST DIVIDEND VALUE EQUITY		
FUND CLASS A		
SHARE		
Prospectus [Line Items]	rr_ProspectusLineItems	
Risk/Return [Heading]	rr_RiskReturnHeading	FROST DIVIDEND VALUE EQUITY FUND
Objective [Heading]	rr_ObjectiveHeading	INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE
Objective, Primary		The Frost Dividend Value
[Text Block]		Equity Fund (the
	rr_ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock	"Fund") seeks long-term capital
		appreciation and
E E E E		current income. FUND FEES AND
Expense [Heading]	rr_ExpenseHeading	EXPENSES
Expense Narrative		The table below
[Text Block]		describes the fees and expenses
		that you may pay
		if you buy and hold Class A
		Shares of the
		Fund. You may qualify for sales
		charge discounts
	rr_ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock	if you and your family invest, or
		agree to invest
		in the future, at least \$500,000 in
		Class A Shares of
		the Frost Funds. More information
		about these and
		other discounts

is available from

Shareholder Fees

Caption [Text] rr ShareholderFeesCaption

Operating Expenses Caption [Text]

rr OperatingExpensesCaption

Portfolio Turnover [Heading] Portfolio Turnover [Text Block]

rr PortfolioTurnoverHeading

rr PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock

Portfolio Turnover,

Rate

Expense Breakpoint

Discounts [Text]

rr ExpenseBreakpointDiscounts

rr PortfolioTurnoverRate

your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus, and in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information. 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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 90% of the average value of its portfolio.

90.00%

You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family

invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$50,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus

Expense Breakpoint,

Minimum

Investment Required rr_ExpenseBreakpointMinimumInvestmentRequiredAmount

[Amount]

Expenses Not

Correlated to Ratio

Due to Acquired

Fund Fees [Text]

 $rr_Expenses Not Correlated To Ratio Due To Acquired Fund Fees$

Expense Example
[Heading]
Expense Example
Narrative [Text
Block]

rr ExpenseExampleHeading

rr ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

500,000

The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

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

Strategy [Heading]

rr_StrategyHeading

Strategy Narrative [Text Block]

rr StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

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 on these assumptions your costs would be: PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of companies that pay, or are expected to pay, dividends. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. The Fund will generally invest in equity securities of domestic companies, but may also invest equity securities of foreign companies American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"). The Adviser expects that the Fund's investments in foreign companies will normally represent less than 30% of the Fund's assets.

Example also

The Adviser seeks to identify and invest in

companies that have attractive valuations and a dividend that has the potential to grow as fast as inflation and whose yield is greater than the market or its sector industry average. The Adviser considers dividends to be a significant component total long-term
equity returns and focuses on the sustainability and growth of dividends with attractive yields. To access the sustainability of firm's dividend, the Adviser analyzes a firm's dividend history, competitive position and the industry dynamics in which the firm operates.

The Adviser employs both quantitative and qualitative analyses to select companies that have capital appreciation and dividend growth potential, with a focus on the following stock characteristics:

Attractive valuation based on o intrinsic, absolute and relative value;

Dividend
o yields greater
than the

market or
their sector
or industry;

History of growing dividends with o the likelihood of sustainable growth of dividends;

Attractive
business
models that
generate the
necessary cash
flow to cover
and sustain
the dividend
and its
growth; and

o Sound balance sheets.

The Adviser seeks to manage the Fund in a taxefficient manner although portfolio turnover rates can vary, depending upon market conditions. The Adviser has disciplines in place that serve as sell signals, such as if the price of the security exceeds the Adviser's assessment of its fair value or in response to dividend yield declining below the Adviser's yield objective, a negative company event, a change management, poor relative price performance, or a deterioration in a company's business prospects, performance or

Strategy Portfolio Concentration [Text]

rr_StrategyPortfolioConcentration

Risk [Heading] rr_RiskHeading
Risk Narrative [Text
Block]

rr RiskNarrativeTextBlock

financial strength. Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities PRINCIPAL RISKS As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT The AGENCY. principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

EQUITY RISK --Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual Individuo companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments.

The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

SMALL- AND MID-CAPITALIZATION COMPANY RISK --The small- and midcapitalization companies in which the Fund may invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, these small- and midsized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, smalland capitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over the counter or listed on an exchange.

FOREIGN COMPANY
RISK -- Investing
in foreign
companies,

whether through investments made in foreign markets or made through the purchase of ADRs, which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent an ownership in a foreign security, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. In addition, investments foreign companies are generally denominated in a foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively negatively) the value of the Fund's investments. These currency movements may occur separately from, and in response to, events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. While ADRs provide an alternative t.o directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in

their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

INVESTMENT STYLE RISK -- The Fund pursues a "value style" investing. Value investing focuses on companies with stocks that appear undervalued in light of factors such as the company's earnings, book value, revenues or cash flow. If the Adviser's assessment of a company's value or prospects for exceeding earnings expectations or market conditions is wrong, the Fund could suffer losses or produce poor performance relative to other funds. In addition, "value stocks" can continue to be undervalued by the market for long periods of time.

MANAGEMENT RISK - The risk that
the investment
techniques and
risk analyses
applied by the
Adviser will not
produce the
desired results
and that
legislative,
regulatory, or
tax developments

Risk Lose Money
[Text]

rr_RiskLoseMoney

Risk Not Insured
Depository
Institution [Text]

rr RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution

Bar Chart and
Performance Table
[Heading]
Performance
Narrative [Text
Block]

Performance Table rr BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading

rr PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock

may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no quarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved. As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The performance information provided includes the returns of Institutional Class Shares for

periods prior to June 30, 2008. Institutional Class Shares of the Fund are offered in a separate prospectus. Institutional Class Shares would have substantially similar performance as Class A Shares because the shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities and the annual returns would differ only to the extent that the expenses of Class A Shares are higher than the expenses of the Institutional Class Shares and, therefore, returns for the Class A Shares would be lower than those of the Institutional Class Shares. Institutional Class Shares performance presented has been adjusted to reflect the Distribution (12b-1) fees and, for the performance the table, Maximum Sales Charge (Load), Sales applicable to Class A Shares.

Institutional
Class Shares
first became
available on
April 25, 2008,
when the Fund
succeeded to the
assets and
operations of a
common trust fund
that was managed

by Frost Bank (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is May 31, 2002 ("Performance Start Date").

The bar chart figures do not include sales charges that may have been paid when investors bought and sold Class A Shares of the Fund. If sales charges were included, the returns would be lower. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform Performance Information Illustrates Variability of Returns [Text]

 $rr_Performance Information Illustrates Variability Of Returns$

Performance

Availability Phone rr Performance Availability Phone

[Text]

Performance

Availability Website rr Performance Availability WebSite Address

Address [Text]
Performance Past
Does Not Indicate
Future [Text]

rr PerformancePastDoesNotIndicateFuture

Bar Chart Closing
[Text Block]

rr BarChartClosingTextBlock

in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST. The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market

1-877-71-FROST

performance.

www.frostbank.com

Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future.

BEST WORST

QUARTER QUARTER

19.06% (16.85)%

(06/30/ 2009) (12/ 31/ 2008)

The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Class A Shares

from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 6.60%. **Highest Quarterly** rr HighestQuarterlyReturnLabel BEST QUARTER Return, Label **Highest Quarterly** rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturnDate Jun. 30, 2009 Return, Date **Highest Quarterly** rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturn 19.06% Return **Lowest Quarterly** rr LowestQuarterlyReturnLabel WORST QUARTER Return, Label **Lowest Quarterly** rr BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturnDate Dec. 31, 2008 Return, Date **Lowest Quarterly** rr BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturn (16.85%)Return AVERAGE ANNUAL Performance Table TOTAL RETURNS FOR Heading rr PerformanceTableHeading PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31,2011 The bar chart Performance Table figures do not **Does Reflect Sales** include sales Loads charges that may have been paid when investors rr Performance Table Does Reflect Sales Loadsbought and sold Class A Shares of the Fund. If sales charges were included, the returns would be lower. REFLECTS NO Index No Deduction DEDUCTION FOR for Fees, Expenses, rr IndexNoDeductionForFeesExpensesTaxes FEES, EXPENSES, Taxes [Text] OR TAXES Performance Table After-tax returns are calculated Uses Highest Federal using the Rate historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not rr PerformanceTableUsesHighestFederalRate reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. Performance Table After-tax returns shown are not **Explanation after** relevant Tax Higher rr PerformanceTableExplanationAfterTaxHigher investors

hold their Fund shares through Performance Table
Narrative

rr PerformanceTableNarrativeTextBlock

tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k)plans individual retirement accounts. This table compares the Fund's Class A Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Russell 1000 Value Index. Value After-tax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Date Start periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k)plans individual retirement accounts.

FROST DIVIDEND VALUE EQUITY FUND CLASS A			
SHARE C000061947Member	er		
Prospectus [Line Items]	rr_ProspectusLineItems		
Maximum Sales Charge (Load)			
Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of	$rr_Maximum Sales Charge Imposed On Purchases Over Offering Price$	3.25%	
offering price) Maximum Deferred			
Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of net asset value)		none	[1]
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on			
Reinvested Dividends and other Distributions (as a percentage of	$rr_Maximum Sales Charge On Reinvested Dividends And Distributions Over Other Charge Charge Control of the Con$	er none	
offering price) Redemption Fee (as			
a percentage of amount redeemed if applicable)	rr_RedemptionFeeOverRedemption	none	
Management Fees	rr_ManagementFeesOverAssets	0.80%	
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	rr_DistributionAndService12b1FeesOverAssets	0.25%	
Other Expenses	rr_OtherExpensesOverAssets	0.16%	
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	rr_AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesOverAssets	0.01%	
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	rr_ExpensesOverAssets	1.22%	[2]
Year	rr_ExpenseExampleYear01	445	
Expense Example, with Redemption, 3 Years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear03	700	
Expense Example, with Redemption, 5 Years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear05	974	
Expense Example,	<u>0</u> rr_ExpenseExampleYear10	1,754	
	rr_AnnualReturn2003	21.13%	
Annual Return 2004	r_AnnualReturn2004	13.85%	
Annual Return 2005	rr_AnnualReturn2005	8.95%	

Annual Return 2006 rr Annual Return 2006 21.40% Annual Return 2007 rr Annual Return 2007 9.37% Annual Return 2008 rr Annual Return 2008 (28.41%)Annual Return 2009 rr Annual Return 2009 24.82% Annual Return 2010 rr Annual Return 2010 12.17% Annual Return 2011 rr Annual Return 2011 (2.68%)FUND RETURN Label rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel BEFORE TAXES 1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (5.85%)5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 0.64% **Since Inception** rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception 4.57% **Inception Date** rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate May 31, 2002 FROST DIVIDEND VALUE EQUITY FUND | CLASS A SHARE | C000061947Member | After Taxes On Distributions **Prospectus** [Line rr ProspectusLineItems **Items**] FUND RETURN AFTER Label rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS 1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (6.11%)5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 none **Since Inception** rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception none May 31, 2002 **Inception Date** rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate FROST DIVIDEND VALUE EQUITY FUND | CLASS A SHARE | C000061947Member | After Taxes On Distributions And Sales **Prospectus** [Line rr ProspectusLineItems **Items** FUND RETURN AFTER Label TAXES ON rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF FUND SHARES 1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (3.44%)5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 none Since Inception rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception none **Inception Date** rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate May 31, 2002 FROST DIVIDEND VALUE EQUITY FUND | CLASS A SHARE | C000061947Member RUSSELL 1000

VALUE INDEX (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

Prospectus [Line

Items]
Label

rr_ProspectusLineItems

rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel

VALUE INDEX
(REFLECTS NO
DEDUCTION FOR
FEES, EXPENSES,

RUSSELL 1000

OR TAXES)

1 Yearrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear010.39%5 Yearsrr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05(2.64%)Since Inceptionrr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception3.96%Inception Daterr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDateMay 31, 2002

- [1] Class A Shares purchased without an initial sales charge may be subject to a contingent deferred sales charge if redeemed within 12 months of purchase.
- [2] The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

FROST SMALL CAP EQUITY FUND | CLASS A SHARE

FROST SMALL CAP EQUITY FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Small Cap Equity Fund (the "Fund") seeks to maximize total return.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Class A Shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$500,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus, and in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information.

SHAREHOLDER FEES (FEES PAID DIRECTLY FROM YOUR INVESTMENT)

Shareholder Fees

CLASS A SHARE FROST SMALL CAP **EOUITY FUND CLASS A SHARES**

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of 3 25% offering price)

Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of net asset value)

[1] none

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and other

none

Distributions (as a percentage of offering price)

none

Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed if applicable)

if redeemed within 12 months of purchase. ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE

[1] Class A Shares purchased without an initial sales charge may be subject to a contingent deferred sales charge

VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT) **CLASS A SHARE**

Annual Fund Operating Expenses	FROST SMALL CAP EQUITY FUND CLASS A SHARES			
Management Fees	0.93%			
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	0.25%			
Other Expenses	0.19%			

Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses 1.37%

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

Expense Example (USD \$)

1 3 5 10 YEAR YEARS YEARS YEARS

CLASS A SHARE FROST SMALL CAP EQUITY FUND CLASS A **SHARES**

460 745 1.051 1.918

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 113% of the average value of its portfolio.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of small-capitalization companies. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders.

The Fund intends to invest in companies that Cambiar Investors, LLC ("Cambiar"), the Fund's sub-adviser, believes are undervalued, profitable, and capable of generating significant cash flow. In managing the Fund, Cambiar will select value-oriented small-cap stocks for the Fund's portfolio. Value-oriented managers generally select stocks they believe are attractively valued in light of fundamental characteristics such as earnings, capital structure and/or return on invested capital.

In selecting investments for the Fund, Cambiar utilizes a bottom-up, research-focused investment philosophy that seeks to identify quality companies that are currently undervalued to their historical trading range, yet demonstrate catalysts not yet recognized by the market that could result in significant appreciation over a 1-2 year time horizon. While Cambiar may use various metrics in selecting securities for the Fund, a company must possess the following characteristics: attractive valuation, an identifiable performance catalyst(s) and material upside potential. In selecting investments for the Fund, Cambiar generally considers small-capitalization companies to be those companies with total market capitalizations less than \$3 billion at the time of initial purchase. In implementing its sell discipline, Cambiar sells stocks once a stock reaches its price target, when there is a decline in fundamentals, or the anticipated catalyst at purchase fails to materialize. Stocks may also be sold in favor of a more attractive investment opportunity. Cambiar will also trim a holding if it becomes an outsized position within the Fund's portfolio.

The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio securities to achieve its investment objective.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERINGS ("IPO") RISK -- The Fund may invest a portion of its assets in securities of companies offering shares in IPOs. IPOs may have a magnified performance impact on a fund with a small asset base. The impact of IPOs on the Fund's performance likely will decrease as the Fund's asset size increases, which could reduce the Fund's total returns. IPOs may not be consistently available to the Fund for investing. Because IPO shares frequently are volatile in price, the Fund may hold IPO shares for a very short period of time. This may increase the turnover of the Fund's portfolio and may lead to increased expenses for the Fund, such as commissions and transaction costs. By selling IPO shares, the Fund may realize taxable gains it will subsequently distribute to shareholders. In addition, the market for IPO shares can be speculative and/or inactive for extended periods of time. The limited number of shares available for trading in some IPOs may make it more difficult for the Fund to buy or sell significant amounts of shares without an unfavorable impact on prevailing prices. Holders of IPO shares can be affected by substantial dilution in the value of their shares, by sales of additional shares and by concentration of control in existing management and principal shareholders.

EQUITY RISK -- Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

SMALL-CAPITALIZATION COMPANY RISK -- The small-capitalization companies in which the Fund may invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, these small- sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, small-capitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over the counter or listed on an exchange.

ACTIVE TRADING RISK -- The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio securities to achieve its investment objective. Active trading may cause the Fund to incur increased costs, which can lower the actual return of the Fund. Active trading may also increase short-term gains and losses, which affect taxes that must be paid.

LIQUIDITY RISK -- Particular investments may be difficult to purchase or sell. The Fund may make investments that become less liquid in response to market developments or adverse investor perceptions, which may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may be unable to sell the illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The performance information provided includes the returns of Institutional Class Shares for periods prior to April 25, 2008. Institutional Class Shares of the Fund are offered in a separate prospectus. Institutional Class Shares would have substantially similar performance as Class A Shares because the shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities and the annual returns would differ only to the extent that the expenses of Class A Shares are higher than the expenses of the Institutional Class Shares and, therefore, returns for the Class A Shares would be lower than those of the Institutional Class Shares. Institutional Class Shares performance presented has been adjusted to reflect the Distribution (12b-1) fees and, for the performance table, the Maximum Sales Charge (Load), applicable to Class A Shares.

Institutional Class Shares first became available on April 25, 2008, when the Fund succeeded to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for

which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is May 31, 2002 ("Performance Start Date").

The bar chart figures do not include sales charges that may have been paid when investors bought and sold Class A Shares of the Fund. If sales charges were included, the returns would be lower. Prior to February 1, 2010, the Fund employed a different investment strategy. Prior to June 29, 2010, the Fund was primarily managed by a different sub-adviser and prior to September 4, 2012 a portion of the Fund was managed by another sub-adviser. Therefore, the past performance shown below may have differed had the Fund's current investment strategy been in effect and had the current sub-adviser been primarily managing the Fund. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST.



The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Class A Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 6.55%. AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

This table compares the Fund's Class A Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Russell 2000 Index. After-tax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Average Annual Total Returns CLASS A SHARE FROST SMALL CAP EQUITY FUND

1 Year 5 Years Inception Date

Label

CLASS A SHARES	FUND RETURN BEFORE TAXES	(5.98%) (2.12%	3.59%	May 31, 2002
CLASS A SHARES After Taxes On Distributions	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS	(10.57%) none	none	May 31, 2002
CLASS A SHARES After Taxes On Distributions And Sales	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF FUND SHARES	E (3.62%) none	none	May 31, 2002
CLASS A SHARES RUSSELL 2000 INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES OR TAXES)	RUSSELL 2000 INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES OR TAXES)	(4.18%) 0.15%	5.84%	May 31, 2002

FROST LOW DURATION MUNICIPAL BOND FUND | INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE

FROST LOW DURATION MUNICIPAL BOND FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Low Duration Municipal Bond Fund (the "Fund") seeks to provide a consistent level of current income exempt from federal income tax with a secondary emphasis on maximizing total return.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Institutional Class Shares of the Fund.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE

Annual Fund Operating Expenses	FROST LOW DURATION MUNICIPAL BOND FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES			
Management Fees	0.50%			
O.I. T	0.270/			

Other Expenses 0.27%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses 0.03%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses [1] 0.80%

[1] The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

Expense Example (USD \$)

1 3 5 10 YEAR YEARS YEARS YEARS

444

990

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST LOW DURATION MUNICIPAL 82 BOND FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 14% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, at the time of initial purchase, in municipal securities that generate income exempt from federal income tax, but not necessarily the federal alternative minimum tax ("AMT"). These securities include securities of municipal issuers located in Texas as well as in other states, territories and possessions of the United States. This investment policy may not be changed without shareholder approval.

The Fund primarily invests in securities that are of investment grade (rated in one of the four highest rating categories). The Fund may invest more than 25% of its total assets in bonds of issuers in Texas. The Adviser actively manages the portfolio, as well as the maturity of the Fund, and purchases securities which will, on average, mature in less than five years. The Fund tends to have an average duration within plus or minus one year of the Barclays Three-Year Municipal Bond Index. The Fund seeks to maintain a low duration, but may lengthen or shorten its duration within its target range to reflect changes in the overall composition of the short-term investment-grade debt markets. Duration is a measure of a bond price's sensitivity to a given change in interest rates. Generally, the longer a bond's duration, the greater its price sensitivity to a change in interest rates. For example, the price of a bond with a duration of three years would be expected to fall approximately 3% if rates were to rise by one percentage point.

The Adviser, in constructing and maintaining the Fund's portfolio, employs the following four primary strategies to varying degrees depending on its views of economic growth prospects, interest rate predictions and relative value assessments: interest rate positioning based on duration and yield curve positioning; asset category allocations; credit sector allocations relating to security ratings by the national ratings agencies; and individual security selection. Securities will be considered for sale in the event of or in anticipation of a credit downgrade; to effect a change in duration or sector weighting of the Fund; to realize an aberration in a security's valuation; or when the Adviser otherwise deems appropriate.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

MUNICIPAL ISSUERS RISK -- There may be economic or political changes that impact the ability of municipal issuers to repay principal and to make interest payments on municipal securities. Changes in the financial condition or credit rating of municipal issuers also may adversely affect the value of the Fund's municipal securities. Constitutional or legislative limits on borrowing by municipal issuers may result in reduced supplies of municipal securities. Moreover, certain municipal securities are backed only by a municipal issuer's ability to levy and collect taxes.

STATE-SPECIFIC RISK -- The Fund is subject to the risk that the economy of the states in which it invests, and the revenues underlying state municipal bonds, may decline. Investing primarily in a single state means that the Fund is more exposed to negative political or economic factors in that state than a fund that invests more widely.

INTEREST RATE RISK - As with most funds that invest in debt securities, changes in interest rates are one of the most important factors that could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall.

The concept of duration is useful in assessing the sensitivity of a fixed income fund to interest rate movements, which are usually the main source of risk for most fixed-income funds. Duration measures price volatility by estimating the change in price of a debt security for a 1% change in its yield. For example, a duration of three years means the price of a debt security will change about 3% for every 1% change in its yield. Thus, the higher duration, the more volatile the security.

Debt securities have a stated maturity date when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the bond. Some debt securities, known as callable bonds, may repay the principal earlier

than the stated maturity date. Debt securities are most likely to be called when interest rates are falling because the issuer can refinance at a lower rate.

Rising interest rates may also cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities later than anticipated, forcing the Fund to keep its money invested at lower rates. Falling interest rates, however, generally cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities earlier than expected, forcing the Fund to reinvest the money at a lower interest rate.

Mutual funds that invest in debt securities have no real maturity. Instead, they calculate their weighted average maturity. This number is an average of the effective or anticipated maturity of each debt security held by the mutual fund, with the maturity of each security weighted by the percentage of its assets of the mutual fund it represents.

CREDIT RISK - The credit rating or financial condition of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer defaults or becomes unable to honor its financial obligations, the security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of an investment-grade security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal.

Although the Fund's U.S. government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. Obligations issued by some U.S. government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, while others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the government sponsored agency's own resources. As a result, investments in securities issued by government sponsored agencies that are not backed by the U.S. Treasury are subject to higher credit risk than those that are.

High yield, or "junk," bonds are highly speculative securities that are usually issued by smaller less credit worthy and/or highly leveraged (indebted) companies. Compared with investment-grade bonds, high yield bonds carry a greater degree of risk and are less likely to make payments of interest and principal. Market developments and the financial and business conditions of the corporation issuing these securities influences their price and liquidity more than changes in interest rates, when compared to investment-grade debt securities. Insufficient liquidity in the junk bond market may make it more difficult to dispose of junk bonds and may cause the Fund to experience sudden and substantial price declines. A lack of reliable, objective data or market quotations may make it more difficult to value junk bonds accurately.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The Fund commenced operations after succeeding to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008 and has been adjusted to reflect expenses for Institutional Class Shares of the

Fund. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower.

Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST.



(12/31/2008)

(03/31/2005)

The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Institutional Class Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 0.97%. AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

This table compares the Fund's Institutional Class Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Barclays Three-Year Municipal Bond Index. After-tax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual aftertax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Average Annual Total Returns INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST LOW DURATION MUNICIPAL BOND FUND	Label	1 5 Since Year Years Inception	Inception n Date
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES	FUND RETURN BEFORE TAXES	2.12% 2.91% 2.14%	Aug. 31, 2004
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES After Taxes On Distributions	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS	2.12% none none	Aug. 31, 2004

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES After FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES Aug. 31, ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE 1.95% none none Taxes On Distributions And Sales 2004 OF FUND SHARES INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES BARCLAYS THREE-YEAR MUNICIPAL BOND INDEX BARCLAYS THREE-YEAR MUNICIPAL Aug. 31, (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION BOND INDEX (REFLECTS NO 3.46% 4.31% 3.50% FOR FEES, EXPENSES OR 2004 DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES OR TAXES) TAXES)

Label		Element	Value
Prospectus [Line	rr ProspectusLineItems		
Items] Document Type	dei DocumentType		Other
Document Period End Date	dei_DocumentPeriodEndDate		Jul. 31, 2012
Registrant Name	dei_EntityRegistrantName		Advisors Inner Circle Fund II
Central Index Key Amendment Flag Trading Symbol	dei_EntityCentralIndexKey dei_AmendmentFlag dei_TradingSymbol		0000890540 false AICII
Document Creation Date	dei_DocumentCreationDate		Dec. 21, 2012
Document Effective Date	dei_DocumentEffectiveDate		Dec. 21, 2012
Prospectus Date FROST LOW DURATION BOND FUND CLASS A SHARE	rr_ProspectusDate		Dec. 03, 2012
Prospectus [Line Items]	rr_ProspectusLineItems		
Risk/Return [Heading]	rr_RiskReturnHeading		FROST LOW DURATION BOND FUND
Objective [Heading]	rr_ObjectiveHeading		INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE
Objective, Primary [Text Block]			The Frost Low Duration Bond Fund (the "Fund") seeks to maximize total return,
	rr_ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock		consisting of income and capital appreciation, consistent with the preservation of principal.
Expense [Heading]	rr_ExpenseHeading		FUND FEES AND EXPENSES The table below
Expense Narrative [Text Block]	rr_ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock		describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Class A Shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$1,000,000

Shareholder Fees

<u>Caption [Text]</u> rr_ShareholderFeesCaption

Operating Expenses
Caption [Text]

 $rr_Operating Expenses Caption$

Portfolio Turnover [Heading] Portfolio Turnover [Text Block]

rr PortfolioTurnoverHeading

rr PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock

in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus, and in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information. 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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 73% of the average value of

its portfolio.

Portfolio Turnover, Rate **Expense Breakpoint**

Discounts [Text]

rr PortfolioTurnoverRate

73.00%

You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$100,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus

rr ExpenseBreakpointDiscounts

Expense Breakpoint,

Minimum

 $rr\ Expense Break point Minimum Investment Required Amount$ Investment Required

[Amount]

Expense Example

[Heading]

Expense Example

Narrative [Text]

Block]

rr ExpenseExampleHeading

rr ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

1,000,000

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 Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions

Strategy [Heading]

rr StrategyHeading

Strategy Narrative
[Text Block]

rr StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

your costs would be: PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in fixed income securities. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. The Fund's emphasis is on total return with low volatility by investing primarily in shorter-term investment grade securities. Short-term bonds considered more stable than longer - maturity bonds, but less stable than money market securities.

To achieve its objective, the Fund invests in a diversified mix of taxable fixed income securities. The Adviser actively manages the maturity of the Fund and purchases securities which will, on average, mature in less than 5 years. The Adviser actively manages t.he duration of the Fund and purchases securities such that the average weighted duration

of the Fund's portfolio will typically range within plus or minus one year of the Barclays U.S. 1-5 Year Government Credit Index duration. The Fund seeks to maintain a low duration but may lengthen or its shorten duration within that range to reflect changes in the overall composition of the short-term investment-grade debt markets. Duration is a measure of a bond price's sensitivity to a given change in interest rates. Generally, the longer a bond's duration, the greater its price sensitivity to a change interest rates. For example, the price of a bond with a duration of three years would be expected approximately 3% if rates were to rise by one percentage point. The Adviser, in constructing and maintaining the Fund's portfolio, employs the following four primary strategies to varying degrees depending on its views of economic growth prospects, interest rate predictions and relative value assessments: interest rate positioning based on duration and

yield curve position; asset category allocations; credit sector allocations relating to security ratings by the national ratings agencies; and individual security selection.

The Fund typically invests in the following U.S. dollardenominated fixed income securities: U.S. Treasury securities; governmental agency debt; corporate debt; asset-backed securities; taxable municipal bonds; and, to a lesser extent, residential and commercial mortgage-backed securities. The Fund's fixed income investments are primarily of investment grade (rated in one of the four highest rating categories by at least one rating agency), but may at times include securities rated below investment grade (high yield or "junk" bonds). In addition, the Fund's fixed income securities may include unrated securities, deemed by the Adviser to be of comparable quality to investment grade.

Strategy Portfolio Concentration [Text]

rr_StrategyPortfolioConcentration

Risk [Heading] rr_RiskHeading
Risk Narrative [Text
Block]

rr RiskNarrativeTextBlock

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in fixed income securities.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

MUNICIPAL ISSUERS RISK -- There may be economic or political changes that impact the ability of municipal issuers to repay principal and to make interest payments on municipal securities. Changes in the financial condition or credit rating of municipal issuers also may adversely affect the value of the Fund's municipal securities. Constitutional or legislative limits on borrowing by municipal issuers may result in reduced supplies

of municipal securities.

Moreover, certain municipal securities are backed only by a municipal issuer's ability to levy and collect taxes.

INTEREST RATE RISK - As with most funds that invest in debt securities, changes in interest rates are one of the most important factors that could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall.

The concept of duration is useful in assessing the sensitivity of a fixed income fund to interest rate movements, which are usually the main source of risk for most fixed-income funds. Duration measures price volatility by estimating the change in price of a debt security for a 1% change in its yield. example, a duration of three years means the price of a debt security will change about 3% for every 1%change in its

yield. Thus, the higher duration, the more volatile the security.

Debt securities have a stated date maturity when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the bond. Some debt securities, known as callable bonds, may repay the principal earlier than the stated maturity Debt date. securities are most likely to be called when interest rates are falling because the issuer can refinance at a lower rate.

Rising interest rates may also cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities later than anticipated, forcing the Fund to keep its money invested at lower rates. Falling interest rates, however, generally cause investors to pay off mortgagebacked and assetbacked securities earlier than expected, forcing the Fund to reinvest t.he money at a lower interest rate.

Mutual funds that invest in debt securities have no real maturity. Instead, they calculate their weighted average maturity. This number is an

average of the effective or anticipated maturity of each debt security held by the mutual fund, with the maturity of each security weighted by the percentage of its assets of the mutual fund it represents.

CREDIT RISK - The credit rating or financial condition of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer defaults becomes unable to honor its financial obligations, the security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of an investment-grade security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal.

Although the Fund's U.S.

government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they not are quaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. Obligations issued by some U.S. government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, while others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the government sponsored agency's own resources. As a result, investments in securities issued by government sponsored agencies that are not backed by the U.S. Treasury are subject to higher credit risk than those that are.

High yield, or "junk," bonds are highly speculative securities that are usually issued by smaller less credit worthy and/or worthy and/or highly leveraged (indebted) companies. Compared with investment-grade bonds, high yield bonds carry a greater degree of risk and are less likely to make payments of and interest principal. Market developments and the financial and business

conditions of the corporation issuing these securities influences their price and more liquidity than changes in interest rates, when compared to investment- grade debt securities. Insufficient liquidity in the junk bond market may make it more difficult dispose of junk bonds and may cause the Fund to experience sudden and substantial price declines. A lack of reliable, objective data or market quotations may make it more difficult t.o value junk bonds accurately.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no quarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved. As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is

Risk Not Insured
Depository
Institution [Text]

 $rr_RiskNotInsuredDepositoryInstitution$

Bar Chart and
Performance Table
[Heading]
Performance
Narrative [Text]

Block]

rr BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading

rr PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock

subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The performance information provided includes the returns of Institutional Class Shares for periods prior to June 30, 2008. Institutional Class Shares of the Fund are offered in a separate prospectus. Institutional Class Shares have would substantially similar performance as Class A Shares because the shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities and

returns would differ only to the extent that the expenses of Class A Shares are higher than the expenses of the Institutional Class Shares and, therefore, returns for the Class A Shares would be lower than those of the Institutional Class Shares. Institutional Class Shares performance presented has been adjusted to reflect the Distribution (12b-1) fees and, for performance table, the Maximum Sales Charge (Load), applicable to Class A Shares.

Institutional Class Shares first became available April 25, 2008, when the Fund succeeded to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to April 25, 2008. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as

Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is May 31, 2002 ("Performance Start Date").

the Fund; if it had been, the

The bar chart figures do not include sales charges that may have been paid when investors bought and sold Class A Shares of the Fund. If sales charges were included, the returns would be lower. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST. The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the

Performance
Information
Illustrates Variability
of Returns [Text] rr_PerformanceInformationIllustratesVariabilityOfReturns

Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

Performance

Availability Phone rr PerformanceAvailabilityPhone

[Text]

Performance

Availability Website rr PerformanceAvailabilityWebSiteAddress

Address [Text] **Performance Past Does Not Indicate** Future [Text]

rr PerformancePastDoesNotIndicateFuture

Bar Chart Closing [Text Block]

rr BarChartClosingTextBlock

Highest Quarterly Return, Label **Highest Quarterly** Return, Date **Highest Quarterly** Return

Lowest Quarterly Return, Label

Lowest Quarterly Return, Date **Lowest Quarterly** Return

rr HighestQuarterlyReturnLabel

rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturnDate

rr BarChartHighestQuarterlyReturn

rr LowestQuarterlyReturnLabel

rr BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturnDate

rr BarChartLowestQuarterlyReturn

1-877-71-FROST

www.frostbank.com

Of course, the

Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. BEST WORST QUARTER QUARTER 4.46% (1.94)% (06/30/

2009)

30/

2004)

The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Class A Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was

3.63%.

BEST QUARTER

Jun. 30, 2009

4.46%

WORST QUARTER

Jun. 30, 2004

(1.94%)

Performance Table Heading

rr PerformanceTableHeading

Performance Table **Does Reflect Sales** Loads

rr Performance Table Does Reflect Sales Loads

Index No Deduction

for Fees, Expenses, rr IndexNoDeductionForFeesExpensesTaxes

Taxes [Text]

Performance Table **Uses Highest Federal** Rate

rr Performance Table Uses Highest Federal Rate

Performance Table One Class of after Tax Shown [Text]

 $rr\ \ Performance Table One Class Of After Tax Shown$

Performance Table Explanation after Tax Higher

rr PerformanceTableExplanationAfterTaxHigher

Performance Table **Narrative**

rr PerformanceTableNarrativeTextBlock

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011 The bar chart figures do not include sales charges that may have been paid when investors bought and sold Class A Shares of the Fund. If sales charges were included, the returns would be lower. REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES OR TAXES After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts. This table compares the Fund's Class A Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Barclays U.S. 1-5

Year Government/

Credit Index.
After-tax returns
cannot be
calculated for
periods before
the Fund's
registration as a
mutual fund and
they are,
therefore,
unavailable for
the 5 year and
since Performance
Start Date
periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k)plans or individual retirement accounts.

FROST LOW DURATION BOND FUND | CLASS A SHARE | C000061955Member

Prospectus [Line

Items

rr ProspectusLineItems

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on

Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)

 $rr_Maximum Sales Charge Imposed On Purchases Over Offering Price$

2.25%

[1]

FROST LOW DURATION BOND

FUND | CLASS A SHARE | C000061955Member | After Taxes On Distributions **Prospectus** [Line rr ProspectusLineItems **Items**] FUND RETURN AFTER Label rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS 1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 (0.78%)5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 none Since Inception rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception none **Inception Date** rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate May 31, 2002 FROST LOW **DURATION BOND** FUND | CLASS A SHARE | C000061955Member | After Taxes On Distributions And Sales **Prospectus** [Line rr ProspectusLineItems **Items**] Label FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF FUND SHARES 1 Year rr AverageAnnualReturnYear01 0.39% 5 Years rr AverageAnnualReturnYear05 none Since Inception rr AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception none rr AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate **Inception Date** May 31, 2002 FROST LOW **DURATION BOND** FUND | CLASS A SHARE | C000061955Member BARCLAYS U.S. 1-5 YEAR GOVERNMENT/ **CREDIT INDEX**

FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)

(REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR

RETURN

Prospectus [Line

Items]
Label

rr_ProspectusLineItems

rr AverageAnnualReturnLabel

BARCLAYS U.S. 1-5 YEAR GOVERNMENT/ CREDIT INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR

FEES, OR TAX	EXPENSES, KES)
3.14%	

1 Year	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear01	3.14%
5 Years	rr_AverageAnnualReturnYear05	4.84%
Since Inception	rr_AverageAnnualReturnSinceInception	4.26%
<u>Inception Date</u>	rr_AverageAnnualReturnInceptionDate	May 31, 2002

^[1] Class A Shares purchased without an initial sales charge may be subject to a contingent deferred sales charge if redeemed within 12 months of purchase.

FROST MID CAP EQUITY FUND | INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE

FROST MID CAP EQUITY FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Mid Cap Equity Fund (the "Fund") seeks to maximize long-term capital appreciation.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Institutional Class Shares of the Fund.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST MID CAP EQUITY FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES

Management Fees 0.90%
Other Expenses 0.36%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses [1] 1 26%

[1] The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses of less than 0.01%.

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

Expense Example (USD \$)

1 3 5 10 YEAR YEARS YEARS YEARS

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST MID CAP EQUITY FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES

128 400 692 1,523

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 108% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of mid-capitalization companies. This investment strategy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. The Fund considers mid- capitalization companies to be those companies with total market capitalizations between \$2 billion and \$15 billion at the time of initial purchase.

The equity securities in which the Fund may invest include common stocks, preferred stocks, convertible securities, rights and warrants. Preferred stocks are units of ownership in a company that normally have preference over common stock in the payment of dividends and the liquidation of the company. Convertible securities are securities that may be exchanged for, converted into, or exercised to acquire a predetermined number of shares of the company's common stock at the holder's option during a specified time period. A right is a privilege granted to existing shareholders of a company to subscribe to shares of a new issue of common stock before it is issued. Warrants are securities that are usually issued together with a debt security or preferred stock that give the holder the right to buy a proportionate amount of common stock at a specified price.

The Fund intends to invest in companies that the Fund's sub-adviser, Luther King Capital Management Corporation ("LKCM"), believes are likely to have above-average growth in revenue, above-average earnings and/or the potential for above-average capital appreciation. In selecting investments for the Fund, LKCM performs analyses of financial and fundamental criteria to identify high-quality companies, focusing on the following characteristics:

- o Consistently high profitability;
- o Strong balance sheets;
- o Competitive advantages;
- o High and/or improving financial returns;
- o Free cash flow;
- o Reinvestment opportunities; and
- o Prominent market share positions.

The Fund does not sell stocks simply because they are no longer within LKCM's capitalization range used for the initial purchase.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

EQUITY RISK -- Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

MID-CAPITALIZATION COMPANY RISK -- The mid-capitalization companies in which the Fund invests may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, these mid-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, mid-capitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over-the-counter or listed on an exchange.

CONVERTIBLE SECURITIES RISK -- The value of a convertible security is influenced by changes in interest rates (with investment value declining as interest rates increase and increase as interest rates decline) and the credit standing of the issuer. The price of a convertible security will also normally vary in some proportion to changes in the price of the underlying common stock because of the conversion or exercise feature.

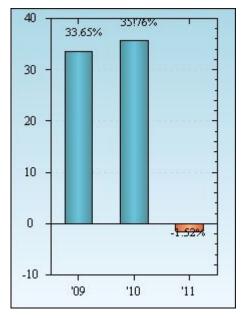
PREFERRED STOCK RISK -- Preferred stocks are sensitive to interest rate changes, and are also subject to equity risk, which is the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. The rights of preferred stocks on the distribution of a company's assets in the event of a liquidation are generally subordinate to the rights associated with a company's debt securities.

RIGHTS AND WARRANTS RISK -- The purchase of rights or warrants involves the risk that the Fund could lose the purchase value of a right or warrant if the right to subscribe to additional shares is not executed prior to the right's or warrant's expiration. Also, the purchase of rights and/or warrants involves the risk that the effective price paid for the right and/or warrant added to the subscription price of the related security may exceed the value of the subscribed security's market price such as when there is no movement in the level of the underlying security.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 year and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST.



BEST QUARTER 18.83% (09/30/2009)

WORST QUARTER (21.10)% (09/30/2011)

The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Institutional Class Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 10.05%. AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

This table compares the Fund's Institutional Class Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to those of the Russell Midcap Index and the Russell 2500 Index.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Average Annual Total Returns INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARE FROST MID CAP EQUITY FUND	Label	1 Year Since Inception	Inception Date
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES	FUND RETURN BEFORE TAXES	(1.52%)3.54%	Apr. 25, 2008
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES After Taxes On Distributions	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS	(1.81%)3.45%	Apr. 25, 2008
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES After Taxes On Distributions And Sales	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF FUND SHARES	(0.62%) 3.02%	Apr. 25, 2008
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES RUSSELL MIDCAP INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	RUSSELL MIDCAP INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	^[1] (1.55%)1.52% ^[2]	Apr. 25, 2008
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES RUSSELL 2500 INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	RUSSELL 2500 INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	[1](2.51%)2.60% [2]	Apr. 25, 2008

^[1] The Fund has changed its primary benchmark from the Russell 2500 Index to the Russell Midcap Index because the Fund's adviser and sub-adviser believe that the Russell Midcap Index is more representative of the type of securities in which the Fund invests.

^[2] Return shown is from April 30, 2008.

FROST STRATEGIC BALANCED FUND | CLASS A SHARE

FROST STRATEGIC BALANCED FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Strategic Balanced Fund (the "Fund") seeks long-term capital appreciation and current income.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Class A Shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$500,000 in Class A Shares of the Frost Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the section "Sales Charges" on page 105 of this prospectus, and in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information.

SHAREHOLDER FEES (FEES PAID DIRECTLY FROM YOUR INVESTMENT)

Shareholder Fees

CLASS A SHARE FROST STRATEGIC BALANCED FUND CLASS A SHARES

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)

3.25%

Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of net asset value) [1] none

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and other

Distributions (as a percentage of offering price)

Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed if applicable)

none

none

[1] Class A Shares purchased without an initial sales charge may be subject to a contingent deferred sales charge if redeemed within 12 months of purchase.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

Annual Fund Operating Expenses	CLASS A SHARE FROST STRATEGIC BALANCED FUND CLASS A SHARES
Management Fees	0.70%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	0.25%
Other Expenses	1.07%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.29%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses [1]2.31%

[1] The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

Expense Example (USD \$)

1 3 5 10 YEAR YEARS YEARS YEARS

2,885

CLASS A SHARE FROST STRATEGIC BALANCED FUND CLASS A SHARES 1,023 1,520

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 18% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal circumstances, the Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing in a diversified portfolio of global fixed income and equity securities. The overarching principle of Frost Investment Advisors, LLC(the "Adviser") is to structure the Fund to be well diversified across many asset classes and securities. In selecting securities for the Fund, the Adviser uses the following strategies:

- o Strategic asset allocation;
- o Tactical asset allocation;
- o Security selection;
- o Bond asset class allocation;
- o Foreign currency exposure; and
- o Derivatives.

Between 40% to 80% of the Fund's assets may be invested in domestic and international equity securities, including emerging markets equity securities. The balance of the Fund's portfolio will be invested in fixed income asset classes and cash. Additionally, up to 40% of the Fund's assets may be invested in non-core equity classes/styles such as real estate, infrastructure or commodities, and hedged equity, which may also be internationally diversified. The Adviser may alter these asset allocation guidelines according to its outlook for each asset class. As an alternative to directly investing in securities in these asset classes, the Fund may also invest in other investment companies, including mutual funds, closed-end funds and exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), to gain exposure to equity and fixed-income markets. The degree to which the Fund invests in other investment companies for these purposes will vary, and at times may be significant, depending on factors such as overall Fund asset levels and the Adviser's views on the most efficient method for achieving diversified exposure to a particular asset class consistent with the Fund's investment objective. The Fund may also invest in derivatives to manage risk, increase or decrease exposure to an asset class, and/or to enhance total return. The Fund is reallocated at least annually to manage asset class drift and improve the risk-reward profile of the Fund.

The Fund's asset class selection is based on the Adviser's outlook for the reward and risks presented by each asset class. These assumptions are used in a model-driven framework to make allocation decisions. The principal strategy offers diversification and breadth by providing access to a broad array of sources of returns through exposure to a broad selection of partially correlated asset classes. The Adviser directs the Fund's asset market allocation toward opportunities that are identified to be greater and away from those that are smaller.

The Adviser has discretion to add or remove asset classes from the Fund based on its analysis of valuation, opportunity and risk, provided the Fund's asset allocation guidelines are met. PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. A FUND SHARE IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IT IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FDIC, OR ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

EQUITY RISK -- Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

DERIVATIVES RISKS -- Derivatives may involve risks different from, and possibly greater than, those of traditional investments. The Fund may use derivatives (such as futures, options, and swaps) to attempt to achieve its investment objective and offset certain investment risks, while at the same time maintaining liquidity. These positions may be established for hedging or non-hedging purposes. Risks associated with the use of derivatives include the following risks associated with hedging and leveraging activities:

- o The success of a hedging strategy may depend on an ability to predict movements in the prices of individual securities, fluctuations in markets, and movements in interest rates.
- o The Fund may experience losses over certain ranges in the market that exceed losses experienced by a fund that does not use derivatives.
- o There may be an imperfect or no correlation between the changes in market value of the securities held by the Fund and the prices of derivatives.
 - o There may not be a liquid secondary market for derivatives.
 - o Trading restrictions or limitations may be imposed by an exchange.
 - o Government regulations may restrict trading derivatives.
- o The other party to an agreement (e.g., options or expense swaps) may default; however, in certain circumstances, such counterparty risk may be reduced by having an organization with very good credit act as intermediary. Because options premiums paid or received by the Fund are small in relation to the market value of the investments underlying the options, buying and selling put and call options can be more speculative than investing directly in securities.

REAL ESTATE RISK -- The Fund may invest in funds, ETFs or companies that invest in real estate. Real estate risk is the risk that real estate will underperform the market as a whole. The general performance of the real estate industry has historically been cyclical and particularly sensitive to economic downturns. Real estate can be affected by changes in real estate values and rental income, changes in interest rates, changing demographics and regional economic cycles.

REIT RISK -- Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITs") are pooled investment vehicles that own, and usually operate, income-producing real estate. REITs are susceptible to the risks associated with direct ownership of real estate, such as: declines in property values; increases in property taxes, operating expenses, rising interest rates or competition overbuilding; zoning changes; and losses from casualty or condemnation. REITs typically incur fees that are separate from those of the Fund. Accordingly, the Fund's investments in REITs will result in the layering of expenses, such that shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the REITs' operating expenses, in addition to paying Fund expenses.

SMALL- AND MID-CAPITALIZATION COMPANY RISK -- The small- and mid-capitalization companies in which the Fund may invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, these small- and mid-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have

limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, small- and mid-capitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over the counter or listed on an exchange.

ALLOCATION RISK -- The Fund will allocate its investments between various asset classes, including derivatives. These investments are based upon judgments made by the Adviser, which may not accurately predict changes in the market. As a result, the Fund could miss attractive investment opportunities by underweighting markets that subsequently experience significant returns and could lose value by overweighting markets that subsequently experience significant declines.

FOREIGN COMPANY RISK -- Investing in foreign companies, whether through investments made in foreign markets or made through the purchase of American Depository Receipts ("ADRs"), which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent an ownership in a foreign security, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. In addition, investments in foreign companies are generally denominated in a foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value of the Fund's investments. These currency movements may occur separately from, and in response to, events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. While ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

EMERGING MARKET SECURITIES RISK -- Investments in emerging markets securities are considered speculative and subject to heightened risks in addition to the general risks of investing in non-U.S. securities. Unlike more established markets, emerging markets may have governments that are less stable, markets that are less liquid and economies that are less developed. In addition, emerging markets securities may be subject to smaller market capitalization of securities markets, which may suffer periods of relative illiquidity; significant price volatility; restrictions on foreign investment; and possible restrictions on repatriation of investment income and capital. Furthermore, foreign investors may be required to register the proceeds of sales, and future economic or political crises could lead to price controls, forced mergers, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, seizure, nationalization or creation of government monopolies.

FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK -- Because non-U.S. securities are usually denominated in currencies other than the dollar, the value of the Fund's portfolio may be influenced by currency exchange rates and exchange control regulations. The currencies of emerging market countries may experience significant declines against the U.S. dollar, and devaluation may occur subsequent to investments in these currencies by the Fund. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had, and may continue to have, negative effects on the economies and securities markets of certain emerging market countries.

INTEREST RATE RISK - As with most funds that invest in debt securities, changes in interest rates are one of the most important factors that could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall.

The concept of duration is useful in assessing the sensitivity of a fixed income fund to interest rate movements, which are usually the main source of risk for most fixed-income funds. Duration measures price volatility by estimating the change in price of a debt security for a 1% change in its yield. For example, a duration of five years means the price of a debt security will change about 5% for every 1% change in its yield. Thus, the higher duration, the more volatile the security.

Debt securities have a stated maturity date when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the bond. Some debt securities, known as callable bonds, may repay the principal earlier than the stated maturity date. Debt securities are most likely to be called when interest rates are falling because the issuer can refinance at a lower rate.

Rising interest rates may also cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities later than anticipated, forcing the Fund to keep its money invested at lower rates. Falling interest rates, however, generally cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities earlier than expected, forcing the Fund to reinvest the money at a lower interest rate.

Mutual funds that invest in debt securities have no real maturity. Instead, they calculate their weighted average maturity. This number is an average of the effective or anticipated maturity of each debt security held by the mutual fund, with the maturity of each security weighted by the percentage of its assets of the mutual fund it represents.

CREDIT RISK - The credit rating or financial condition of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer defaults or becomes unable to honor its financial obligations, the security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of an investment-grade security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal.

Although the Fund's U.S. government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. Obligations issued by some U.S. government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, while others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the government sponsored agency's own resources. As a result, investments in securities issued by government sponsored agencies that are not backed by the U.S. Treasury are subject to higher credit risk than those that are.

High yield, or "junk," bonds are highly speculative securities that are usually issued by smaller less credit worthy and/or highly leveraged (indebted) companies. Compared with investment-grade bonds, high yield bonds carry a greater degree of risk and are less likely to make payments of interest and principal. Market developments and the financial and business conditions of the corporation issuing these securities influences their price and liquidity more than changes in interest rates, when compared to investment-grade debt securities. Insufficient liquidity in the junk bond market may make it more difficult to dispose of junk bonds and may cause the Fund to experience sudden and substantial price declines. A lack of reliable, objective data or market quotations may make it more difficult to value junk bonds accurately.

INVESTMENTS IN INVESTMENT COMPANIES AND ETFS -- ETFs are pooled investment vehicles, such as registered investment companies and grantor trusts, whose shares are listed and traded on U.S. stock exchanges or otherwise traded in the over-the-counter market. To the extent the Fund invests in other investment companies, such as ETFs, closed-end funds and other mutual funds, the Fund will be subject to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of the securities held by such other investment companies. As a shareholder of another investment company, the Fund relies on that investment company to achieve its investment objective. If the investment company fails to achieve its objective, the value of the Fund's investment could decline, which could adversely affect the Fund's performance. By investing in another investment company, Fund shareholders indirectly bear the Fund's proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the other investment company, in addition to the fees and expenses that Fund shareholders directly bear in connection with the Fund's own operations. The Fund does not intend to invest in other investment companies unless the Adviser believes that the potential benefits of the investment justify

the payment of any additional fees or expenses. Federal securities laws impose limitations on the Fund's ability to invest in other investment companies.

Because closed-end funds and ETFs are listed on national stock exchanges and are traded like stocks listed on an exchange, their shares potentially may trade at a discount or premium. Investments in closed-end funds and ETFs are also subject to brokerage and other trading costs, which could result in greater expenses to the Fund. In addition, because the value of closed-end funds and ETF shares depends on the demand in the market, the Adviser may not be able to liquidate the Fund's holdings at the most optimal time, which could adversely affect Fund performance.

MANAGEMENT RISK -- The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

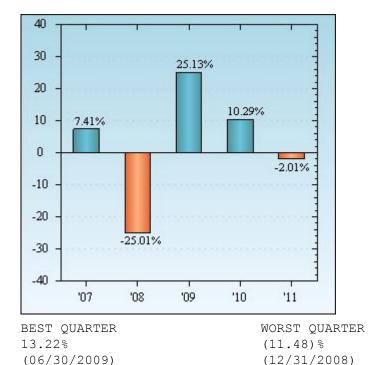
PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

The performance information provided includes the returns of Institutional Class Shares for periods prior to June 30, 2008. Institutional Class Shares of the Fund are offered in a separate prospectus. Institutional Class Shares would have substantially similar performance as Class A Shares because the shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities and the annual returns would differ only to the extent that the expenses of Class A Shares are higher than the expenses of the Institutional Class Shares and, therefore, returns for the Class A Shares would be lower than those of the Institutional Class Shares. Institutional Class Shares performance presented has been adjusted to reflect the Distribution (12b-1) fees and, for the performance table, the Maximum Sales Charge (Load), applicable to Class A Shares.

Institutional Class Shares first became available on June 30, 2008, when the Fund succeeded to the assets and operations of a common trust fund that was managed by Frost Bank (the "Predecessor Fund"). The performance information provided includes the returns of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to June 30, 2008. Because the Predecessor Fund was not a registered mutual fund, it was not subject to the same investment and tax restrictions as the Fund; if it had been, the Predecessor Fund's performance may have been lower. Although the Predecessor Fund commenced operations prior to the periods shown, the earliest date for which its performance can be calculated applying the relevant performance standards is July 31, 2006 ("Performance Start Date").

The bar chart figures do not include sales charges that may have been paid when investors bought and sold Class A Shares of the Fund. If sales charges were included, the returns would be lower. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST.



The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's performance for Class A Shares from 1/1/12 to 9/30/12 was 10.34%. AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

This table compares the Fund's Class A Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2011 to appropriate broad-based indices. After-tax returns cannot be calculated for periods before the Fund's registration as a mutual fund and they are, therefore, unavailable for the 5 year and since Performance Start Date periods.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Average Annual Total Returns CLASS A SHARE FROST STRATEGIC BALANCED FUND	Label	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception	Inception Date
CLASS A SHARES	FUND RETURN BEFORE TAXES	(5.15%)	1.06%	2.39%	Jul. 31, 2006
CLASS A SHARES After Taxes On Distributions	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS	(5.40%)	none	none	Jul. 31, 2006
CLASS A SHARES After Taxes On Distributions And Sales	FUND RETURN AFTER TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS AND SALE OF FUND SHARES	(3.01%)	none	none	Jul. 31, 2006
CLASS A SHARES S&P 500 INDEX (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	S&P 500 INDEX (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES OR TAXES)	2.11%	(0.25%)	1.89%	Jul. 31, 2006
CLASS A SHARES MSCI ALL COUNTRY WORLD EX-US INDEX	MSCI ALL COUNTRY WORLD EX-US INDEX (REFLECTS NO	(13.71%)	(2.92%)	(0.27%)	Jul. 31, 2006

(REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)				
CLASS A SHARES BARCLAYS US AGGREGATE INDEX (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	BARCLAYS US AGGREGATE INDEX (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	7.84%	6.50%	6.70%	Jul. 31, 2006
CLASS A SHARES 48/12/40 BLENDED INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	48/12/40 BLENDED INDEX RETURN (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES, EXPENSES, OR TAXES)	2.66%	2.59%	4.01%	Jul. 31, 2006