

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

FORM 487

Pre-effective pricing amendment filed pursuant to Securities Act Rule 487

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FILER

ADVISORS DISCIPLINED TRUST 966

CIK: [1556126](#) | IRS No.: **000000000** | State of Incorporation: **DE** | Fiscal Year End: **1231**
Type: **487** | Act: **33** | File No.: [333-184662](#) | Film No.: **13534080**

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1933 ACT FILE NO.: 333-184662
1940 ACT FILE NO.: 811-21056
CIK NO.: 1556126

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

AMENDMENT NO. 1
TO
FORM S-6

FOR REGISTRATION UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT
OF 1933 OF SECURITIES OF UNIT INVESTMENT
TRUSTS REGISTERED ON FORM N-8B-2

- A. Exact name of trust: ADVISORS DISCIPLINED TRUST 966
- B. Name of depositor: ADVISORS ASSET MANAGEMENT, INC.
- C. Complete address of depositor's principal executive offices:

18925 Base Camp Road
Monument, Colorado 80132

- D. Name and complete address of agent for service:

WITH A COPY TO:

Scott Colyer
ADVISORS ASSET MANAGEMENT, INC.
18925 Base Camp Road
Monument, Colorado 80132

Scott R. Anderson
CHAPMAN AND CUTLER LLP
111 West Monroe Street
Chicago, Illinois 60603-4080

- E. Title of securities being registered: Units of undivided beneficial interest in the trust
- F. Approximate date of proposed public offering:

AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE AFTER THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE REGISTRATION STATEMENT

Check box if it is proposed that this filing will become effective on January 17, 2013 at 2:00 p.m. pursuant to Rule 487.

GNMA ADVANTAGE INCOME PORTFOLIO, SERIES 19

(ADVISORS DISCIPLINED TRUST 966)

A portfolio of mortgage-backed securities seeking current income

PROSPECTUS

JANUARY 17, 2013

[LOGO]

AAM

ADVISORS
ASSET MANAGEMENT

As with any investment, the Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus. Any contrary representation is a criminal offense.

INVESTMENT SUMMARY

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The trust seeks to provide high current interest income. There is no assurance the trust will achieve its objective.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY

The trust seeks to provide monthly distributions of interest income by investing in a portfolio consisting of mortgage-backed securities representing pools of mortgages guaranteed by the Government National Mortgage Association (known as "Ginnie Mae"). This means that interest and principal payments on the portfolio securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. The trust will purchase Ginnie Mae securities that will have similar maturities and interest rates as the portfolio securities upon which the principal was received (maturities ranging from 2041 to 2043).

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all investments, you can lose money by investing in this trust. The trust also might not perform as well as you expect. This can happen for reasons such as these:

- * SECURITY PRICES WILL FLUCTUATE. The value of your investment may fall over time.
- * THE VALUE OF THE SECURITIES WILL GENERALLY FALL IF INTEREST RATES, IN GENERAL, RISE. No one can predict whether interest rates will rise or fall in the future.
- * THE TRUST CONCENTRATES ITS INVESTMENTS IN MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES. As the underlying loans are paid off, investors receive principal and interest payments. Any negative impact on these securities will have a greater impact on the value of units than on a portfolio diversified among various types of securities. You should understand the section titled "Ginnie Mae Securities" before you invest.
- * SINCE MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES REPRESENT AN INTEREST IN MORTGAGE LOANS MADE TO FINANCE PURCHASES OF HOMES, THE TRUST WILL RECEIVE SCHEDULED PRINCIPAL PAYMENTS EACH MONTH AND IT IS ALSO LIKELY THAT THE TRUST WILL RECEIVE UNSCHEDULED PREPAYMENTS OF PRINCIPAL PRIOR TO A SECURITY'S SCHEDULED MATURITY DATE. As a result, you might not be able to reinvest these principal payments and prepayments in investments with the same return as

the trust. In addition, the trust will not retain its present size and composition.

- * BECAUSE THE TRUST WILL NOT REINVEST PRINCIPAL PAYMENTS AND PREPAYMENTS, AS THESE PAYMENTS OCCUR, INTEREST PAYMENTS ON THE PORTFOLIO SECURITIES MAY DECREASE.
- * THE TRUST COULD TERMINATE EARLIER THAN ANTICIPATED DUE TO UNSCHEDULED PRINCIPAL PREPAYMENTS ON THE UNDERLYING LOANS.
- * WHILE THE INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYMENTS ARE BACKED BY THE FULL FAITH AND CREDIT OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT, NEITHER THE UNITS IN THE TRUST NOR THE MARKET VALUE OF THE SECURITIES ARE GUARANTEED.
- * WE<F1>* DO NOT ACTIVELY MANAGE THE PORTFOLIO. Except in limited circumstances, the trust will hold, and may continue to buy, the securities even if the market value declines.

<F1>* "AAM," "we" and related terms mean Advisors Asset Management, Inc., the trust sponsor, unless the context clearly suggests otherwise.

2 Investment Summary

WHO SHOULD INVEST

You should consider this investment if you want:

- * to own securities representing interests in pools of mortgage loans in a single investment.
- * the potential to receive monthly distributions of income.

You should not consider this investment if you:

- * are uncomfortable with the risks of an unmanaged investment in mortgage-backed securities.
- * want capital appreciation.

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

ESSENTIAL INFORMATION

<S>	<C>
PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OF SECURITIES PER UNIT AT INCEPTION*	\$10.0000
PUBLIC OFFERING PRICE PER UNIT AT INCEPTION*	\$10.8784
INCEPTION DATE	January 17, 2013
ESTIMATED CURRENT RETURN*	3.02%
ESTIMATED LONG-TERM RETURN*	0.84%
TYPE OF GINNIE MAE SECURITIES	Long Term
RANGE OF ELIGIBLE MATURITIES FOR GINNIE MAE SECURITIES	2041 to 2043
ESTIMATED AVERAGE LIFE OF SECURITIES*	5.44 years
DISTRIBUTION DATES	25th day of each month
RECORD DATES	First day of each month

CUSIP NUMBERS	
Standard Accounts	00771B342
Fee Based Accounts	00771B359
TICKER SYMBOL	ADTGVX
MINIMUM INVESTMENT	\$1,000/100 units

<FN>
 * As of January 16, 2013 and may vary thereafter.
 </FN>
 </TABLE>

FEEES AND EXPENSES

The amounts below are estimates of the direct and indirect expenses that you may incur based on the initial unit price. Actual expenses may vary.

<TABLE>
 <CAPTION>

	AS A % OF \$1,000 INVESTED	AMOUNT PER 100 UNITS
<S>	<C>	<C>
Initial sales fee	1.32%	\$14.35
Deferred sales fee	3.17	34.50
Creation & development fee	0.46	5.00
	-----	-----
Maximum sales fee	4.95%	\$53.85
	=====	=====
ORGANIZATION COSTS	0.18%	\$2.00
	=====	=====

<CAPTION>

	AS A % OF NET ASSETS	AMOUNT PER 100 UNITS
<S>	<C>	<C>
Trustee fee & expenses	0.15%	\$1.50
Supervisory, evaluation and administration fees	0.07	0.70
	-----	-----
Total	0.22%	\$2.20
	=====	=====

</TABLE>

The initial sales fee is the difference between the total sales fee (maximum of 4.95% of the unit offering price) and the sum of the remaining deferred sales fee and the total creation and development fee. The deferred sales fee is fixed at \$0.345 per unit and is paid in three monthly installments beginning on July 20, 2013. The creation and development fee is fixed at \$0.05 per unit and is paid at the end of the initial offering period (anticipated to be six months).

EXAMPLE

This example helps you compare the cost of this trust with other unit trusts and mutual funds. In the example we assume that the expenses do not change and that the trust's annual return is 5%. Your actual returns and expenses will vary. Based on these assumptions, you would pay these expenses for every \$10,000 you invest in the trust:

1 year	\$533
3 year	\$577
5 year	\$624
10 years	\$763

These amounts are the same regardless of whether you sell your investment at the end of a period or continue to hold your investment.

Investment Summary 3

<TABLE>
 <CAPTION>
 GNMA ADVANTAGE INCOME PORTFOLIO, SERIES 19
 (ADVISORS DISCIPLINED TRUST 966)
 PORTFOLIO
 AS OF THE INITIAL DATE OF DEPOSIT, JANUARY 17, 2013

PRINCIPAL AMOUNT	SECURITY	INTEREST COUPON	MATURITY (1)	COST OF SECURITIES TO TRUST (2) (3)
<S> \$100,000	<C> Government National Mortgage Association Modified Pass-Through Mortgage-Backed Securities	<C> 3.00%	<C> 2043	<C> \$105,772
100,000	Government National Mortgage Association Modified Pass-Through Mortgage-Backed Securities	4.00%	2043	108,926
----- \$200,000 =====				----- \$214,698 =====

<FN>
 (1) In the future, the trust may invest in securities with maturities ranging from 2041 to 2043.
 (2) Securities are represented by contracts to purchase such securities. The cost of each security is based on the current offering side evaluation as of the close of the New York Stock Exchange on the business day prior to the trust's inception date. During the initial offering period, evaluations of securities are made on the basis of current offering side evaluations of the securities. The aggregate offering price is greater than the aggregate bid price of the securities, which is the basis on which redemption prices will be determined for purposes of redemption of units after the initial offering period. In accordance with Accounting Standards Codification 820, "Fair Value Measurements", the trust's investments are classified as Level 2, which refers to security prices determined using significant observable inputs when quoted prices in active markets for identical securities are not available. Observable inputs are inputs such as quoted prices for similar securities, quoted prices for identical securities in markets that are not active, and other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.
 (3) The cost of the securities to the sponsor and the sponsor's profit or (loss) (which is the difference between the cost of the securities to the sponsor and the cost of the securities to the trust) are \$215,178 and (\$480), respectively.

</FN>
 </TABLE>

4 Investment Summary

 UNDERSTANDING YOUR INVESTMENT

HOW TO BUY UNITS

You can buy units of the trust on any business day the New York Stock

Exchange is open by contacting your financial professional. Unit prices are available daily on the Internet at WWW.AAMPORFOLIOS.COM. The public offering price of units includes:

- * the net asset value per unit plus
- * organization costs plus
- * the sales fee plus
- * accrued interest, if any.

The "net asset value per unit" is the value of the securities, cash and other assets in the trust reduced by the liabilities of the trust divided by the total units outstanding. We often refer to the public offering price of units as the "offer price" or "purchase price." The offer price will be effective for all orders received prior to the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time). If we receive your order prior to the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange or authorized financial professionals receive your order prior to that time and properly transmit the order to us by the time that we designate, then you will receive the price computed on the date of receipt. If we receive your order after the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange, if authorized financial professionals receive your order after that time or if orders are received by such persons and are not transmitted to us by the time that we designate, then you will receive the price computed on the date of the next determined offer price provided that your order is received in a timely manner on that date. It is the responsibility of the authorized financial professional to transmit the orders that they receive to us in a timely manner. Certain broker-dealers may charge a transaction or other fee for processing unit purchase orders.

Accrued interest represents unpaid interest on a security from the last day it paid interest. Interest on the securities is paid monthly, although the trust accrues such interest daily. Because the trust always has an amount of interest earned but not yet collected, the public offering price of units will have added to it the proportionate share of accrued interest to the date of settlement. You will receive the amount, if any, of accrued interest you paid for on the next distribution date. In addition, if you sell or redeem your units you will be entitled to receive your proportionate share of the accrued interest from the purchaser of your units.

VALUE OF THE SECURITIES. We determine the value of the securities as of the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange on each day that exchange is open. We generally determine the value of securities during the initial offering period based on the aggregate offering side evaluations of the securities determined (a) on the basis of current offering prices of the securities, (b) if offering prices are not available for any particular security, on the basis of current offering prices for comparable securities, (c) by determining the value of securities on the offer side of the market by appraisal, or (d) by any combination of the above. After the initial offering period ends, we generally determine the value of the securities as described in the preceding sentence based on the bid side evaluations rather than the offering side evaluations. The offering side price generally represents the price at which investors in the market are willing to sell a security and the bid side evaluation generally represents the price that investors in the market are willing to pay to buy a security. The bid side evaluation

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is lower than the offering side evaluation. As a result of this pricing method, unitholders should expect a decrease in the net asset value per unit on the day following the end of the initial offering period equal to the difference between the current offering side evaluation and bid side evaluation of the securities.

Capelogic, Inc., an independent pricing service, determined the initial prices of the securities shown under "Portfolio" in this prospectus as described above at the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange on the business day before the date of this prospectus. On the first day we sell units we will compute the unit price as of the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange or the time the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission becomes effective, if later.

ORGANIZATION COSTS. During the initial offering period, part of the value of the units represents an amount that will pay the costs of creating your trust. These costs include the costs of preparing the registration statement and legal documents, federal and state registration fees, the initial fees and expenses of the trustee and the initial audit. Your trust will sell securities to reimburse us for these costs at the end of the initial offering period or after six months, if earlier. The net asset value per unit will decline when the trust pays these costs.

TRANSACTIONAL SALES FEE. You pay a fee in connection with purchasing units. We refer to this fee as the "transactional sales fee." The transactional sales fee has both an initial and a deferred component and equals 4.45% of the public offering price per unit based on a \$10 public offering price per unit. This percentage amount of the transactional sales fee is based on the unit price on the trust's inception date. The transactional sales fee equals the difference between the total sales fee and the creation and development fee. As a result, the percentage and dollar amount of the transactional sales fee will vary as the public offering price per unit varies. The transactional sales fee does not include the creation and development fee which is described under "Expenses."

The maximum sales fee equals 4.95% of the public offering price per unit at the time of purchase. You pay the initial sales fee at the time you buy units. The initial sales fee is the difference between the total sales fee percentage (maximum of 4.95% of the public offering price per unit) and the sum of the remaining fixed dollar deferred sales fee and the total fixed dollar creation and development fee. The initial sales fee will be approximately 1.00% of the public offering price per unit depending on the public offering price per unit. The deferred sales fee is fixed at \$0.345 per unit. Your trust pays the deferred sales fee in equal monthly installments as described on page 3. If you redeem or sell your units prior to collection of the total deferred sales fee, you will pay any remaining deferred sales fee upon redemption or sale of your units.

If you purchase units after the last deferred sales fee payment has been assessed, the secondary market sales fee is equal to 4.95% of the public offering price per unit and does not include deferred payments.

MINIMUM PURCHASE. The minimum amount you can purchase of the trust appears on page 3 under "Essential Information", but such amounts may vary depending on your selling firm.

REDUCING YOUR SALES FEE. We offer a variety of ways for you to reduce the fee you pay. It is your financial professional's responsibility to alert us of

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any discount when you order units. Except as expressly provided herein, you may not combine discounts. Since the deferred sales fee and the creation and development fee are fixed dollar amounts per unit, your trust must charge these fees per unit regardless of any discounts. However, if you are eligible to receive a discount such that your total sales fee is less than the fixed dollar amounts of the deferred sales fee and the creation and development fee, we will credit you the difference between your total sales fee and these fixed dollar fees at the time you buy units.

Large Purchases. You can reduce your sales fee by increasing the size of your investment:

IF YOU PURCHASE:	YOUR FEE WILL BE:
Less than \$50,000	4.95%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	4.70
\$100,000 - \$249,999	4.45
\$250,000 - \$499,999	3.95
\$500,000 - \$999,999	2.95
\$1,000,000 or more	1.95

We apply these fees as a percent of the public offering price per unit at the time of purchase. The breakpoints will be adjusted to take into consideration purchase orders stated in dollars which cannot be completely fulfilled due to the requirements that only whole units be issued.

You aggregate initial offering period unit orders submitted by the same person for units of any of the trusts we sponsor on any single day from any one broker-dealer to qualify for a purchase level. If you purchase initial offering period units that qualify for the fee account or rollover/exchange discount described below and also purchase additional initial offering period units on a single day from the same broker-dealer that do not qualify for the fee account or rollover/exchange discount, you aggregate all initial offering period units purchased for purposes of determining the applicable breakpoint level in the table above on the additional units, but such additional units will not qualify for the fee account or rollover/exchange discount described below. Secondary market unit purchases are not aggregated with initial offering period unit purchases for purposes of determining the applicable breakpoint level. You can also include these orders as your own for purposes of this aggregation:

- * orders submitted by your spouse or children (including step-children) under 21 years of age living in the same household and
- * orders submitted by your trust estate or fiduciary accounts.

The discounts described above apply only to initial offering period purchases.

Fee Accounts. Investors may purchase units through registered investment advisers, certified financial planners or registered broker-dealers who in each case either charge investor accounts ("Fee Accounts") periodic fees for brokerage services, financial planning, investment advisory or asset management services, or provide such services in connection with an investment account for which a comprehensive "wrap fee" charge ("Wrap Fee") is imposed. You should consult your financial advisor to determine whether you can benefit from these accounts. To purchase units in these Fee Accounts, your financial advisor must purchase units designated with one of the Fee Account CUSIP numbers, if available. Please contact your financial advisor for more information. If units of the trust are purchased for a Fee Account and the units are subject to a Wrap Fee in such Fee Account (i.e., the trust is "Wrap Fee Eligible") then investors may be eligible to purchase units of

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the trust in these Fee Accounts that are not subject to the transactional sales fee but will be subject to the creation and development fee that is retained by the sponsor. For example, this table illustrates the sales fee you will pay as a percentage of the initial \$10 public offering price per unit (the percentage will vary with the unit price).

Initial sales fee	0.00%
Deferred sales fee	0.00%

Transactional sales fee	0.00%
	=====
Creation and development fee	0.50%

Total sales fee	0.50%
	=====

This discount applies only during the initial offering period. Certain Fee Account investors may be assessed transaction or other fees on the purchase and/or redemption of units by their broker-dealer or other processing organizations for providing certain transaction or account activities. We reserve the right to limit or deny purchases of units in Fee Accounts by investors or selling firms whose frequent trading activity is determined to be detrimental to the trust.

Employees. We waive the transactional sales fee for purchases made by officers, directors and employees (and immediate family members) of the sponsor and its affiliates. These purchases are not subject to the transactional sales fee but will be subject to the creation and development fee. We also waive a portion of the sales fee for purchases made by officers, directors and employees (and immediate family members) of selling firms. These purchases are made at the public offering price per unit less the applicable regular dealer concession. Immediate family members for the purposes of this section include your spouse, children (including step-children) under the age of 21 living in

the same household, and parents (including step-parents). These discounts apply to initial offering period and secondary market purchases. All employee discounts are subject to the policies of the related selling firm, including but not limited to, householding policies or limitations. Only officers, directors and employees (and their immediate family members) of selling firms that allow such persons to participate in this employee discount program are eligible for the discount.

Rollover/Exchange Option. We waive a portion of the sales fee on units of the trust offered in this prospectus if you buy your units with redemption or termination proceeds from any unit investment trust (regardless of sponsor). The discounted public offering price per unit for these transactions is equal to the regular public offering price per unit less 1.00%. However, if you invest redemption or termination proceeds of \$250,000 or more in units of the trust, the maximum sales fee on your units will be limited to the maximum sales fee for the applicable amount invested in the table under "Large Purchases" above. To qualify for this discount, the termination or redemption proceeds used to purchase units of the trust offered in this prospectus must be derived from a transaction that occurred within 30 calendar days of your purchase of units of the trust offered in this prospectus. In addition, the discount will only be available for investors that utilize the same broker-dealer (or a different broker-dealer with appropriate notification) for both the unit purchase and the transaction resulting in the receipt of the termination or redemption proceeds used for the unit purchase. You may be required to provide appropriate documentation or other information to your broker-dealer to evidence your eligibility for this sales fee discount.

Please note that if you purchase units of the trust in this manner using redemption proceeds from trusts which assess the amount of any remaining deferred sales fee at redemption, you

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should be aware that any deferred sales fee remaining on these units will be deducted from those redemption proceeds. These discounts apply only to initial offering period purchases.

RETIREMENT ACCOUNTS. The portfolio may be suitable for purchase in tax-advantaged retirement accounts. You should contact your financial professional about the accounts offered and any additional fees imposed.

HOW TO SELL YOUR UNITS

You can sell or redeem your units on any business day the New York Stock Exchange is open by contacting your financial professional. Unit prices are available daily on the Internet at WWW.AAMPORFOLIOS.COM or through your financial professional. The sale and redemption price of units is equal to the net asset value per unit, provided that you will not pay any remaining creation and development fee or organization costs if you sell or redeem units during the initial offering period. The sale and redemption price is sometimes referred to as the "liquidation price". You pay any remaining deferred sales fee when you sell or redeem your units. Certain broker-dealers may charge a transaction fee for processing unit redemption or sale requests.

SELLING UNITS. We may maintain a secondary market for units. This means that if you want to sell your units, we may buy them at the current net asset value, provided that you will not pay any remaining creation and development fee or organization costs if you sell units during the initial offering period. We may then resell the units to other investors at the public offering price or redeem them for the redemption price. Our secondary market repurchase price is the same as the redemption price. Certain broker-dealers might also maintain a secondary market in units. You should contact your financial professional for current repurchase prices to determine the best price available. We may discontinue our secondary market at any time without notice. Even if we do not make a market, you will be able to redeem your units with the trustee on any business day for the current net asset value.

REDEEMING UNITS. You may also redeem your units directly with the trustee, The Bank of New York Mellon, on any day the New York Stock Exchange is open. The redemption price that you will receive for units is equal to the net asset value per unit, provided that you will not pay any remaining creation and development fee or organization costs if you redeem units during the initial

offering period. You will pay any remaining deferred sales fee when you redeem units. You will receive the net asset value for a particular day if the trustee receives your completed redemption request prior to the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange. Redemption requests received by authorized financial professionals prior to the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange that are properly transmitted to the trustee by the time designated by the trustee, are priced based on the date of receipt. Redemption requests received by the trustee after the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange, redemption requests received by authorized financial professionals after that time or redemption requests received by such persons that are not transmitted to the trustee until after the time designated by the trustee, are priced based on the date of the next determined redemption price provided they are received in a timely manner by the trustee on such date. It is the responsibility of authorized financial professionals to transmit redemption requests received by them to the trustee so they will be received in a timely manner. If your request is not received in a timely

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manner or is incomplete in any way, you will receive the next net asset value computed after the trustee receives your completed request.

If you redeem your units, the trustee will generally send you a payment for your units no later than seven days after it receives all necessary documentation (this will usually only take three business days). The only time the trustee can delay your payment is if the New York Stock Exchange is closed (other than weekends or holidays), the Securities and Exchange Commission determines that trading on that exchange is restricted or an emergency exists making sale or evaluation of the securities not reasonably practicable, and for any other period that the Securities and Exchange Commission permits.

EXCHANGE OPTION. You may be able to exchange your units for units of our other unit trusts at a reduced sales fee. You can contact your financial professional for more information about trusts currently available for exchanges. Before you exchange units, you should read the prospectus carefully and understand the risks and fees. You should then discuss this option with your financial professional to determine whether your investment goals have changed, whether current trusts suit you and to discuss tax consequences. We may discontinue this option upon sixty days notice.

DISTRIBUTIONS

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTIONS. Your trust generally pays interest from its net investment income along with any available principal paid or prepaid on the securities on each monthly distribution date to unitholders of record on the preceding record date. The record and distribution dates are shown under "Essential Information" in the "Investment Summary" section of this prospectus. In some cases, your trust might pay a special distribution if it holds an excessive amount of cash pending distribution. The trust will also generally make required distributions or distributions to avoid imposition of tax at the end of each year because it is structured as a "regulated investment company" for federal tax purposes. The amount of your distributions will vary from time to time as interest and principal payments change or trust expenses change.

REPORTS. The trustee or your financial professional will make available to you a statement showing income and other receipts of your trust for each distribution. Each year the trustee or your financial professional will also provide an annual report on your trust's activity and certain tax information. You can request copies of security evaluations to enable you to complete your tax forms and audited financial statements for your trust, if available.

INVESTMENT RISKS

All investments involve risk. This section describes the main risks that can impact the value of the securities in your portfolio. You should understand these risks before you invest. If the value of the securities falls, the value of your units will also fall. We cannot guarantee that your trust will achieve its objective or that your investment return will be positive over any period.

MARKET RISK is the risk that the value of the securities in your trust will fluctuate. This could cause the value of your units to fall below your original purchase price or below the principal value. Market value fluctuates in

response to various factors. These can include changes in interest rates, inflation, the financial condition of a security's issuer, perceptions of the issuer, or ratings on a security. Even though we supervise your portfolio,

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you should remember that we do not manage your portfolio. Your trust will not sell a security solely because the market value falls as is possible in a managed fund.

INTEREST RATE RISK is the risk that the value of securities will fall if interest rates increase. The securities in your trust typically fall in value when interest rates rise and rise in value when interest rates fall. Securities with longer periods before maturity are often more sensitive to interest rate changes.

CREDIT RISK is the risk that a security's issuer is unable to meet its obligation to pay principal or interest on the security. While interest and principal payments on Ginnie Mae securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, the trust and the units are not guaranteed or insured by the U.S. government or any government agency. In addition, neither the U.S. government nor Ginnie Mae guarantees the market value or yield on Ginnie Mae securities.

PREPAYMENT RISK is the chance that borrowers prepay their mortgage loans earlier than expected. This reduces the trust's life and future interest income. Any payment of mortgage debt before it is due is called "prepayment". Most mortgage loans may be prepaid at any time by the borrower without penalty. Each mortgage-backed security payment includes a return of principal as well as interest. Prepayments of the entire mortgage occur when borrowers refinance or sell their homes. They may refinance to consolidate debts or take advantage of lower interest rate mortgages. Extra monthly principal payments made near the trust's inception that cannot be reinvested into additional portfolio securities may significantly reduce the interest amount paid by the borrower to the lender and, therefore, the future amount received by the trust.

Your trust will generally distribute prepayments of principal to you and your future interest distributions will fall as a result of the prepaid principal. You also might not be able to reinvest this principal at as high a yield. This means that you could receive less than the amount you paid for your units. If enough principal is prepaid on the securities in your trust, your trust could terminate earlier than expected.

REINVESTMENT RISK. As the trust receives principal payments and prepayments, the trust will receive less interest income and effectively lose a portion of its principal investment represented by any premium above par value the trust may have paid for the securities. The number and dollar amount of mortgage prepayments generally increase with falling interest rates and decrease with rising interest rates. If you receive principal payments earlier than you expect you may not be able to reinvest these proceeds into an instrument which provides a rate of return equal to or greater than the trust.

CONCENTRATION RISK is the risk that your trust is less diversified because it concentrates in a particular type of security. When a certain type of security makes up 25% or more of a trust, the trust is considered to be "concentrated" in that security type. Your portfolio concentrates in mortgage-backed securities. You should understand these securities before you invest.

- * These securities represent an ownership interest in mortgage loans made by banks and other financial institutions to finance purchases of homes. Individual loans are "pooled" together for sale to investors. As the underlying loans are paid off, investors receive principal and interest payments.

- * The securities represent a pool of loans that pay a fixed rate of interest over the life of the loan.

- * The value of fixed-rate securities generally falls when interest rates rise.

* Individual loans may be paid off early for various reasons, such as a sale of the home, foreclosure on the mortgage, or a home owner's desire to pay off the loan early to reduce debt. This involves "prepayment risk" discussed above.

We describe these securities in more detail in the next section titled "Ginnie Mae Securities."

The downturn in the housing and mortgage lending markets, corresponding declines in the value of mortgage-backed securities and the resulting impact on all areas of the financial services industry and the broader economy have given rise to considerable uncertainty regarding the global economy and mortgage-backed securities, in particular. In addition, concerns regarding these issues and their potential negative impact to the U.S. and global economies have resulted in extreme volatility in securities prices and uncertain market conditions.

In response to these issues, government authorities in the U.S. and other countries have initiated and may continue to engage in administrative and legislative action intended to address both short- and long-term difficulties facing the housing and mortgage lending markets, mortgage backed securities, the financial services industry and the broader economy. These government actions may include, but are not limited to, restrictions on investment activities; increased oversight, regulation and involvement in financial services company practices; adjustments to capital requirements; the acquisition of interests in and the extension of credit to private entities; and increased investigation efforts into the actions of companies and individuals in the financial service industry. No one can predict any action that might be taken or the effect any action or inaction will have. It is possible that any actions taken by government authorities will not address or help improve the state of these difficulties as intended. No one can predict the impact that the difficulties will have on the economy, generally or mortgage-backed securities. The difficulties and corresponding government action or inaction may have far reaching consequences and your investment may be adversely affected by such developments.

REDUCED DIVERSIFICATION RISK is the risk that your trust will become smaller and less diversified as securities or their underlying mortgage loans are sold, are prepaid or mature. This could increase your risk of loss and increase your share of trust expenses.

LIQUIDITY RISK is the risk that the value of a security will fall if trading in the security is limited or absent. No one can guarantee that a liquid trading market will exist for any security because these securities generally trade in the over-the-counter market (they are not listed on a securities exchange).

LITIGATION AND LEGISLATION RISK is the risk that future litigation or legislation could affect the value of your trust. Litigation could challenge an issuer's authority to issue or make payments on securities.

GINNIE MAE SECURITIES

The trust primarily invests in Ginnie Mae securities. These securities are securities backed by mortgage loans. These securities represent an

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ownership interest in mortgage loans made by banks and other financial institutions to finance purchases of homes. Individual loans are pooled together by Ginnie Mae-approved issuers for sale to investors. Commonly referred to as "pass-through" certificates, these securities entitle an investor to an undivided interest in the underlying mortgage loan pool. The investor receives a proportionate share of the interest (reduced by servicing and guaranty fees) and principal on the underlying mortgage loans.

Payments on Ginnie Mae securities to investors occur monthly. These payments are called "modified pass-through" payments because, through Ginnie Mae's MBS program, money is passed from the borrower through to the investors in the Ginnie Mae securities. It is "modified" because if the amount collected from the borrowers is less than the amount due, the issuer modifies the pass-through

to add on an amount from its corporate funds to make the payment complete.

The Government National Mortgage Association, known as Ginnie Mae, was created in 1968 as a wholly owned corporation within the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Through its mortgage-backed securities program, Ginnie Mae seeks to increase the liquidity and efficiency of mortgage loan funding, making more capital available to low and moderate-income homeowners at competitive interest rates.

The primary function of Ginnie Mae is to operate its mortgage-backed securities (MBS) program. Ginnie Mae helps to ensure mortgage funds are available throughout the United States including in rural and urban areas in which it has been harder to borrow money to buy a home. Ginnie Mae securities are issued by Ginnie Mae-approved private institutions. The mortgages are insured by the Federal Housing Administration, or by the Rural Housing Service, or they are guaranteed by the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Because of the Ginnie Mae guaranty, investors in Ginnie Mae securities are assured timely payments of scheduled principal and interest due on the pooled mortgages that back their securities. The payments also include any prepayments and early recoveries of principal on the pooled mortgages. These payments are guaranteed even if borrowers or issuers default on their obligation. If the issuer fails to make the payment, Ginnie Mae will make the payment to the investor. Neither Ginnie Mae nor the U.S. government guarantees or insures (1) the market value or yields of Ginnie Mae securities, (2) the trust or (3) the units of the trust in any way.

HOW THE TRUST WORKS

YOUR TRUST. Your trust is a unit investment trust registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940. We created the trust under a trust agreement between Advisors Asset Management, Inc. (as depositor/sponsor, evaluator and supervisor) and The Bank of New York Mellon (as trustee). To create your trust, we deposited securities with the trustee (or contracts to purchase securities along with an irrevocable letter of credit or other consideration to pay for the securities). In exchange, the trustee delivered units of your trust to us. Each unit represents an undivided interest in the assets of your trust. These units remain outstanding until redeemed or until your trust terminates.

CHANGING YOUR PORTFOLIO. Your trust is not a managed fund. Unlike a managed fund, we designed your portfolio to remain relatively

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fixed. Your trust will generally buy and sell securities:

- * to pay expenses,
- * to issue additional units or redeem units,
- * in limited circumstances to protect the trust,
- * to make required distributions or avoid imposition of taxes on the trust, or
- * as permitted by the trust agreement.

When your trust sells securities, the composition and diversity of the securities in the portfolio may be altered. If a public tender offer has been made for a security or a merger, acquisition or similar transaction has been announced affecting a security, the trustee may either sell the security or accept a tender offer if the supervisor determines that the action is in the best interest of unitholders. The trustee will distribute any cash proceeds to unitholders. If your trust receives securities or other property, it will either hold the securities or property in the portfolio or sell the securities or property and distribute the proceeds. If any contract for the purchase of securities fails, the sponsor will refund the cash and sales fee attributable to the failed contract to unitholders on or before the next distribution date unless substantially all of the moneys held to cover the purchase are reinvested in substitute securities in accordance with the trust agreement. The sponsor may direct the reinvestment of security sale proceeds if the sale is the direct result of serious adverse credit factors which, in the opinion of the sponsor,

would make retention of the securities detrimental to the trust. In such a case, the sponsor may, but is not obligated to, direct the reinvestment of sale proceeds in any other securities that meet the criteria for inclusion in the trust on the trust's inception date. The sponsor may also instruct the trustee to take action necessary to ensure that the portfolio continues to satisfy the qualifications of a regulated investment company.

We will increase the size of your trust as we sell units. When we create additional units, we will seek to maintain a portfolio that replicates the maturity ranges set forth in "Investment Summary--Essential Information". When your trust buys securities, it may pay brokerage or other acquisition fees. You could experience a dilution of your investment because of these fees and fluctuations in security prices between the time we create units and the time your trust buys the securities. Because the trust pays the brokerage fees associated with the creation of new units and with the sale of securities to meet redemption and exchange requests, frequent redemption and exchange activity will likely result in higher brokerage expenses. In addition, the costs of acquiring additional securities in connection with principal reinvestments during the reinvestment period will be borne by the trust. When your trust buys or sells securities, we may direct that it place orders with and pay brokerage commissions to brokers that sell units or are affiliated with us, your trust or the trustee.

ESTIMATED CURRENT AND LONG-TERM RETURNS AND ESTIMATED AVERAGE LIFE.

Estimated current return shows the estimated cash you are anticipated to receive each year divided by the unit price. Estimated long-term return shows the estimated return over the estimated life of your trust. We base this estimate on an average of the security yields over their estimated life. This estimate also reflects the sales charge and estimated expenses. We derive the average yield for your portfolio by weighting each security's yield by its value and estimated life. Unlike estimated current return, estimated long term return attempts to account

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for maturities, estimated principal prepayments, discounts and premiums of the securities. These estimates show a comparison rather than a prediction of returns. No return calculation can predict your actual return. Your actual return will vary from these estimates. This will especially be the case if a sizable amount of principal on the underlying mortgage loans is paid early. We will provide you with estimated cash flows for the trust at no charge upon your request.

In determining the estimated life of the securities in the trust, we have relied on estimates of prepayment rates determined by primary market makers. Each of the primary market makers in Ginnie Mae securities uses sophisticated computer models to determine the estimated prepayment rate. These models take into account a number of factors and assumptions including actual prepayment data reported by Ginnie Mae for recent periods on a particular pool, the impact of aging on the prepayment of mortgage pools, the current interest rate environment, the coupon, the housing environment, historical trends on Ginnie Mae securities as a group, geographical factors and general economic trends. No one can be certain that these estimates will prove accurate or whether prepayment rates determined by other market makers would have provided a better estimate. Any difference between the estimate we use and the actual prepayment rate will affect the estimated average life of securities and estimated long-term return of the trust.

AMENDING THE TRUST AGREEMENT. The sponsor and the trustee can change the trust agreement without your consent to correct any provision that may be defective or to make other provisions that will not materially adversely affect your interest (as determined by the sponsor and the trustee). We cannot change this agreement to reduce your interest in your trust without your consent. Investors owning two-thirds of the units in your trust may vote to change this agreement.

TERMINATION OF YOUR TRUST. Your trust will terminate upon the maturity, payment, prepayment, sale or other liquidation of all of the securities in the portfolio. The trustee may terminate your trust early if the value of the trust is less than 40% of the original value of the securities in the trust at the time of deposit. At this size, the expenses of your trust may create an undue burden on your investment. Investors owning two-thirds of the units in your

trust may also vote to terminate the trust early. The trustee will liquidate the trust in the event that a sufficient number of units not yet sold to the public are tendered for redemption so that the net worth of the trust would be reduced to less than 40% of the value of the securities at the time they were deposited in the trust. If this happens, we will refund any sales charge that you paid.

The trustee will notify you of any termination and sell any remaining securities. The trustee will send your final distribution to you within a reasonable time following liquidation of all the securities after deducting final expenses. Your termination distribution may be less than the price you originally paid for your units.

THE SPONSOR. The sponsor of the trust is Advisors Asset Management, Inc. We are a broker-dealer specializing in providing trading and support services to broker-dealers, registered representatives, investment advisers and other financial professionals. Our headquarters are located at 18925 Base Camp Road, Monument, Colorado 80132. You can contact our unit investment trust division at 8100 East 22nd Street North, Building 800, Suite 102, Wichita, Kansas 67226 or by using the contacts listed on the back cover of this

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prospectus. AAM is a registered broker-dealer and investment adviser, a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (FINRA) and Securities Investor Protection Corporation (SIPC) and a registrant of the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (MSRB). If we fail to or cannot perform our duties as sponsor or become bankrupt, the trustee may replace us, continue to operate your trust without a sponsor, or terminate your trust.

We and your trust have adopted a code of ethics requiring our employees who have access to information on trust transactions to report personal securities transactions. The purpose of the code is to avoid potential conflicts of interest and to prevent fraud, deception or misconduct with respect to your trust.

The sponsor or an affiliate may use the list of securities in the trust in its independent capacity (which may include acting as an investment adviser or broker-dealer) and distribute this information to various individuals and entities. The sponsor or an affiliate may recommend or effect transactions in the securities. This may also have an impact on the price your trust pays for the securities and the price received upon unit redemption or trust termination. The sponsor may act as agent or principal in connection with the purchase and sale of securities, including those held by the trust, and may act as a specialist market maker in the securities. The sponsor may also issue reports and make recommendations on the securities in the trust. The sponsor or an affiliate may have participated in a public offering of one or more of the securities in the trust. The sponsor, an affiliate or their employees may have a long or short position in these securities or related securities. An officer, director or employee of the sponsor or an affiliate may be an officer or director for the issuers of the securities.

THE TRUSTEE. The Bank of New York Mellon is the trustee of your trust with its principal unit investment trust division offices located at 2 Hanson Place, 12th Floor, Brooklyn, New York 11217. You can contact the trustee by calling the telephone number on the back cover of this prospectus or by writing to its unit investment trust office. We may remove and replace the trustee in some cases without your consent. The trustee may also resign by notifying us and investors.

HOW WE DISTRIBUTE UNITS. We sell units to the public through broker-dealers and other firms. We pay part of the sales fee to these distribution firms when they sell units. During the initial offering period, the distribution fee (the broker-dealer concession or agency commission) for broker-dealers and other firms is as follows:

TRANSACTION AMOUNT:	CONCESSION OR AGENCY COMMISSION:
Less than \$50,000	3.60%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	3.35

\$100,000 - \$249,999	3.10
\$250,000 - \$499,999	2.60
\$500,000 - \$999,999	1.60
\$1,000,000 or more	1.25

We apply these concessions or agency commissions as a percent of the public offering price per unit at the time of the transaction. For transactions involving unitholders of other unit investment trusts who use their redemption or termination proceeds to purchase units of the trust, the distribution fee is 2.60% of the public offering price per unit. No distribution fee is paid to broker-dealers or other selling firms in connection with unit sales in Fee Accounts subject to a Wrap Fee.

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Broker-dealers and other firms that sell units of certain unit investment trusts for which AAM acts as sponsor are eligible to receive additional compensation for volume sales. The sponsor offers two separate volume concession structures for certain trusts that are referred to as "Volume Concession A" and "Volume Concession B." The trust offered in this prospectus is a Volume Concession A trust. Broker-dealers and other firms that sell units of any Volume Concession A trust are eligible to receive the additional compensation described below. Such payments will be in addition to the regular concessions paid to firms as set forth in the applicable trust's prospectus. The additional concession is based on total initial offering period sales of all Volume Concession A trusts during a calendar quarter as set forth in the following table:

INITIAL OFFERING PERIOD SALES DURING CALENDAR QUARTER	VOLUME CONCESSION
Less than \$10,000,000	0.000%
\$10,000,000 but less than \$25,000,000	0.050
\$25,000,000 but less than \$50,000,000	0.100
\$50,000,000 but less than \$75,000,000	0.110
\$75,000,000 but less than \$100,000,000	0.120
\$100,000,000 but less than \$250,000,000	0.125
\$250,000,000 but less than \$500,000,000	0.135
\$500,000,000 or more	0.150

This volume concession will be paid on units of all Volume Concession A trusts sold in the initial offering period, except as described below. For a trust to be eligible for this additional Volume Concession A compensation for calendar quarter sales, the trust's prospectus must include disclosure related to this additional Volume Concession A compensation; a trust is not eligible for this additional Volume Concession A compensation if the prospectus for such trust does not include disclosure related to this additional Volume Concession A compensation. Broker-dealer firms will not receive additional compensation unless they sell at least \$10.0 million of units of Volume Concession A trusts during a calendar quarter. For example, if a firm sells \$9.5 million of units of Volume Concession A trusts in the initial offering period during a calendar quarter, the firm will not receive any additional compensation with respect to such trusts. Once a firm reaches a particular breakpoint during a quarter, the firm will receive the stated volume concession on all initial offering period sales of Volume Concession A trusts during the applicable quarter. For example, if a firm sells \$12.5 million of units of Volume Concession A trusts in the initial offering period during a calendar quarter, the firm will receive additional compensation of 0.05% of \$12.5 million and if a firm sells \$27.0 million of units of Volume Concession A trusts in the initial offering period during a calendar quarter, the firm will receive additional compensation of 0.100% of \$27.0 million.

In addition, dealer firms will not receive volume concessions on the sale of units which are not subject to a transactional sales charge. However, such sales will be included in determining whether a firm has met the sales level breakpoints for volume concessions. Secondary market sales of all unit trusts are excluded for purposes of these volume concessions. We will pay these amounts out of our own assets within a reasonable time following each calendar quarter.

After the initial public offering period, the broker-dealer concession or

agency commission for secondary market transactions is equal to 4.00% of the public offering price per unit.

Any sales fee discount is borne by the broker-dealer or selling firm out of the distribution fee. We reserve the right to change the amount of concessions or agency commissions from time to time.

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We currently provide, at our own expense and out of our own profits, additional compensation and benefits to broker-dealers who sell units of this trust and our other products. This compensation is intended to result in additional sales of our products and/or compensate broker-dealers and financial advisors for past sales. A number of factors are considered in determining whether to pay these additional amounts. Such factors may include, but are not limited to, the level or type of services provided by the intermediary, the level or expected level of sales of our products by the intermediary or its agents, the placing of our products on a preferred or recommended product list and access to an intermediary's personnel. We may make these payments for marketing, promotional or related expenses, including, but not limited to, expenses of entertaining retail customers and financial advisors, advertising, sponsorship of events or seminars, obtaining information about the breakdown of unit sales among an intermediary's representations or offices, obtaining shelf space in broker-dealer firms and similar activities designed to promote the sale of our products. We make such payments to a substantial majority of intermediaries that sell our products. We may also make certain payments to, or on behalf of, intermediaries to defray a portion of their costs incurred for the purpose of facilitating unit sales, such as the costs of developing or purchasing trading systems to process unit trades. Payments of such additional compensation described in this paragraph and the volume concessions described above, some of which may be characterized as "revenue sharing," may create an incentive for financial intermediaries and their agents to sell or recommend our products, including this trust, over other products. These arrangements will not change the price you pay for your units.

We generally register units for sale in various states in the U.S. We do not register units for sale in any foreign country. This prospectus does not constitute an offer of units in any state or country where units cannot be offered or sold lawfully. We may reject any order for units in whole or in part.

We may gain or lose money when we hold units in the primary or secondary market due to fluctuations in unit prices. The gain or loss is equal to the difference between the price we pay for units and the price at which we sell or redeem them. We may also gain or lose money when we deposit securities to create units.

TAXES

This section summarizes some of the main U.S. federal income tax consequences of owning units of the trust. This section is current as of the date of this prospectus. Tax laws and interpretations change frequently, and these summaries do not describe all of the tax consequences to all taxpayers. For example, these summaries generally do not describe your situation if you are a corporation, a non-U.S. person, a broker/dealer, or other investor with special circumstances. In addition, this section does not describe your state, local or foreign tax consequences.

This federal income tax summary is based in part on the advice of counsel to the Sponsor. The Internal Revenue Service could disagree with any conclusions set forth in this section. In addition, our counsel was not asked to review, and has not reached a conclusion with respect to the federal income tax treatment of the assets to be deposited in the trust. This may not be sufficient for you to use for the purpose of avoiding penalties under federal tax law.

As with any investment, you should seek advice based on your individual circumstances from your own tax advisor.

TRUST STATUS. The trust intends to qualify as a "regulated investment company" under the federal tax laws. If the trust qualifies as a regulated investment company and distributes its income as required by the tax law, the trust generally will not pay federal income taxes.

DISTRIBUTIONS. Trust distributions are generally taxable. After the end of each year, you will receive a tax statement that separates your trust's distributions into three categories, ordinary income distributions, capital gains dividends and return of capital. Ordinary income distributions are generally taxed at your ordinary tax rate, however, as further discussed below, certain ordinary income distributions received from the trust may be taxed at the capital gains tax rates. Generally, you will treat all capital gains dividends as long-term capital gains regardless of how long you have owned your units. To determine your actual tax liability for your capital gains dividends, you must calculate your total net capital gain or loss for the tax year after considering all of your other taxable transactions, as described below. In addition, the trust may make distributions that represent a return of capital for tax purposes and thus will generally not be taxable to you. The tax status of your distributions from your trust is not affected by whether you reinvest your distributions in additional units or receive them in cash. The income from your trust that you must take into account for federal income tax purposes is not reduced by amounts used to pay a deferred sales fee, if any. The tax laws may require you to treat distributions made to you in January as if you had received them on December 31 of the previous year. Under the "Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010," income from the trust may also be subject to a new 3.8 percent "medicare tax" imposed for taxable years beginning after 2012. This tax will generally apply to your net investment income if your adjusted gross income exceeds certain threshold amounts, which are \$250,000 in the case of married couples filing joint returns and \$200,000 in the case of single individuals.

DIVIDENDS RECEIVED DEDUCTION. A corporation that owns units generally will not be entitled to the dividends received deduction with respect to many dividends received from the trust because the dividends received deduction is generally not available for distributions from regulated investment companies. However, certain ordinary income dividends on units that are attributable to qualifying dividends received by the trust from certain corporations may be designated by the trust as being eligible for the dividends received deduction.

SALE OR REDEMPTION OF UNITS. If you sell or redeem your units, you will generally recognize a taxable gain or loss. To determine the amount of this gain or loss, you must subtract your tax basis in your units from the amount you receive in the transaction. Your tax basis in your units is generally equal to the cost of your units, generally including sales charges. In some cases, however, you may have to adjust your tax basis after you purchase your units.

CAPITAL GAINS AND LOSSES AND CERTAIN ORDINARY INCOME DIVIDENDS. If you are an individual, the maximum marginal federal tax rate for net capital gain is generally 20% for taxpayers in the 39.6% tax bracket, 15% for taxpayers in the 25%, 28%, 33% and 35% tax brackets and 0% for taxpayers in the 10% and 15% tax brackets.

Net capital gain equals net long-term capital gain minus net short-term capital loss for the taxable year. Capital gain or loss is long-term if the holding period for the asset is more than

one year and is short-term if the holding period for the asset is one year or less. You must exclude the date you purchase your units to determine your holding period. However, if you receive a capital gain dividend from your trust and sell your unit at a loss after holding it for six months or less, the loss will be recharacterized as long-term capital loss to the extent of the capital gain dividend received. The tax rates for capital gains realized from assets held for one year or less are generally the same as for ordinary income. The Internal Revenue Code treats certain capital gains as ordinary income in special situations.

Ordinary income dividends received by an individual unitholder from a regulated investment company such as the trust are generally taxed at the same rates that apply to net capital gain (as discussed above), provided certain holding period requirements are satisfied and provided the dividends are

attributable to qualifying dividends received by the trust itself. The trust will provide notice to its unitholders of the amount of any distribution which may be taken into account as a dividend which is eligible for the capital gains tax rates.

IN-KIND DISTRIBUTIONS. Under certain circumstances, as described in this prospectus, you may receive an in-kind distribution of trust securities when you redeem units or when your trust terminates. This distribution will be treated as a sale for federal income tax purposes and you will generally recognize gain or loss, generally based on the value at that time of the securities and the amount of cash received. The Internal Revenue Service could however assert that a loss could not be currently deducted.

EXCHANGES. If you elect to have your proceeds from your trust rolled over into a future trust, the exchange would generally be considered a sale for federal income tax purposes.

DEDUCTIBILITY OF TRUST EXPENSES. Expenses incurred and deducted by your trust will generally not be treated as income taxable to you. In some cases, however, you may be required to treat your portion of these trust expenses as income. In these cases you may be able to take a deduction for these expenses. However, certain miscellaneous itemized deductions, such as investment expenses, may be deducted by individuals only to the extent that all of these deductions exceed 2% of the individual's adjusted gross income. Some individuals may also be subject to further limitations on the amount of their itemized deductions, depending on their income.

FOREIGN TAX CREDIT. If your trust invests in any foreign securities, the tax statement that you receive may include an item showing foreign taxes your trust paid to other countries. In this case, dividends taxed to you will include your share of the taxes your trust paid to other countries. You may be able to deduct or receive a tax credit for your share of these taxes.

FOREIGN INVESTORS. If you are a foreign investor (i.e., an investor other than a U.S. citizen or resident or a U.S. corporation, partnership, estate or trust), you should be aware that, generally, subject to applicable tax treaties, distributions from the trust will be characterized as dividends for federal income tax purposes (other than dividends which the trust properly reports as capital gain dividends) and will be subject to U.S. income taxes, including withholding taxes, subject to certain exceptions described below. However, distributions received by a foreign investor from the trust that are properly reported by the trust as capital gain dividends may not be subject to U.S. federal income taxes, including

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withholding taxes, provided that the trust makes certain elections and certain other conditions are met. In the case of dividends with respect to taxable years of the trust beginning prior to 2014, distributions from the trust that are properly reported by the trust as an interest-related dividend attributable to certain interest income received by the trust or as a short-term capital gain dividend attributable to certain net short-term capital gain income received by the trust may not be subject to U.S. federal income taxes, including withholding taxes when received by certain foreign investors, provided that the trust makes certain elections and certain other conditions are met. In addition, distributions in respect to shares after December 31, 2013 may be subject to a U.S. withholding tax of 30% in the case of distributions to (i) certain non-U.S. financial institutions that have not entered into an agreement with the U.S. Treasury to collect and disclose certain information and are not resident in a jurisdiction that has entered into such an agreement with the U.S. Treasury and (ii) certain other non-U.S. entities that do not provide certain certifications and information about the entity's U.S. owners. Dispositions of units by such persons may be subject to such withholding after December 31, 2016. You should also consult your tax advisor with respect to other U.S. tax withholding and reporting requirements.

EXPENSES

Your trust will pay various expenses to conduct its operations. The "Fees and Expenses" section of the "Investment Summary" in this prospectus shows the estimated amount of these expenses.

The sponsor will receive a fee from your trust for creating and developing the trust, including determining the trust's objectives, policies, composition and size, selecting service providers and information services and for providing other similar administrative and ministerial functions. This "creation and development fee" is a charge of \$0.05 per unit. The trustee will deduct this amount from your trust's assets as of the close of the initial offering period. No portion of this fee is applied to the payment of distribution expenses or as compensation for sales efforts. This fee will not be deducted from proceeds received upon a repurchase, redemption or exchange of units before the close of the initial public offering period.

Your trust will pay a fee to the trustee for its services. The trustee also benefits when it holds cash for your trust in non-interest bearing accounts. Your trust will reimburse us as supervisor, evaluator and sponsor for providing portfolio supervisory services, for evaluating your portfolio and for providing bookkeeping and administrative services. Our reimbursements may exceed the costs of the services we provide to your trust but will not exceed the costs of services provided to all of our unit investment trusts in any calendar year. All of these fees may adjust for inflation without your approval.

Your trust will also pay its general operating expenses. Your trust may pay expenses such as trustee expenses (including legal and auditing expenses), various governmental charges, fees for extraordinary trustee services, costs of taking action to protect your trust, costs of indemnifying the trustee and the sponsor, legal fees and expenses, expenses incurred in contacting you and costs incurred to reimburse the trustee for advancing funds to meet distributions. Your trust may pay the costs of updating its registration statement each year. The trustee will generally pay trust expenses from interest income and principal payments received on the securities but in some cases may sell securities to pay trust expenses.

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EXPERTS

LEGAL MATTERS. Chapman and Cutler LLP acts as counsel for the trust and has given an opinion that the units are validly issued. Dorsey & Whitney LLP acts as counsel for the trustee.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM. Grant Thornton LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, audited the statement of financial condition and the portfolio in this prospectus.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This prospectus does not contain all the information in the registration statement that your trust filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Information Supplement, which was filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, includes more detailed information about the securities in your portfolio, investment risks and general information about your trust. You can obtain the Information Supplement by contacting us or the Securities and Exchange Commission as indicated on the back cover of this prospectus. This prospectus incorporates the Information Supplement by reference (it is legally considered part of this prospectus).

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

UNITHOLDERS
 ADVISORS DISCIPLINED TRUST 966

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition, including the trust portfolio on page 4, of Advisors Disciplined Trust 966, as of January 17, 2013, the initial date of deposit. The statement of financial condition is the responsibility of the trust's sponsor. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this statement of financial condition based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the statement of financial condition is free of material misstatement. The trust is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the trust's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the statement of financial condition, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by the sponsor, as well as evaluating the overall statement of financial condition presentation. Our procedures included confirmation with The Bank of New York Mellon, trustee, of cash or an irrevocable letter of credit deposited for the purchase of securities as shown in the statement of financial condition as of January 17, 2013. We believe that our audit of the statement of financial condition provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the statement of financial condition referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Advisors Disciplined Trust 966 as of January 17, 2013, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Chicago, Illinois
 January 17, 2013

GRANT THORNTON LLP

<TABLE>
 <CAPTION>
 ADVISORS DISCIPLINED TRUST 966

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AS OF JANUARY 17, 2013

<S>	<C>
INVESTMENT IN SECURITIES	
Contracts to purchase underlying securities (1) (2)	\$ 214,698
Accrued interest to first settlement date (1)	428

Total	\$ 215,126
	=====
LIABILITIES AND INTEREST OF INVESTORS	
Liabilities:	
Accrued interest payable to sponsor (1)	\$ 428
Organization costs (3)	400
Deferred sales fee (4)	6,900
Creation and development fee (4)	1,000

	8,728

Interest of investors:	
Cost to investors (5)	217,568
Less: initial sales fee (4) (5)	2,870
Less: deferred sales fee, creation and development fee and organization costs (3) (4) (5)	8,300

Net interest of investors	206,398

Total	\$ 215,126
Number of units	20,000
Net asset value per unit	\$ 10.3199

<FN>

- (1) Aggregate cost of the securities is based on the closing sale price evaluations as determined by the evaluator. The trustee will advance the amount of net interest accrued to the first settlement date to the trust for distribution to the sponsor as unitholder of record as of such date.
- (2) Cash or an irrevocable letter of credit has been deposited with the trustee covering the funds (aggregating \$250,000) necessary for the purchase of securities in the trust represented by purchase contracts.
- (3) A portion of the public offering price represents an amount sufficient to pay for all or a portion of the costs incurred in establishing and offering the trust. These costs have been estimated at \$0.02 per unit for the trust. A distribution will be made as of the earlier of the close of the initial offering period or six months following the trust's inception date to an account maintained by the trustee from which this obligation of the investors will be satisfied. To the extent the actual organization costs are greater than the estimated amount, only the estimated organization costs added to the public offering price will be reimbursed to the sponsor and deducted from the assets of the trust.
- (4) The total sales fee consists of an initial sales fee, a deferred sales fee and a creation and development fee. The initial sales fee is equal to the difference between the maximum sales fee and the sum of the remaining deferred sales fee and the total creation and development fee. The maximum sales fee is 4.95% of the public offering price per unit. The deferred sales fee is equal to \$0.345 per unit and the creation and development fee is equal to \$0.05 per unit.
- (5) The aggregate cost to investors includes the applicable sales fee assuming no reduction of sales fees.

</FN>

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WHERE TO LEARN MORE

You can contact us for free information about this and other investments, including the Information Supplement

VISIT US ON THE INTERNET
<http://www.AAMportfolios.com>
BY E-MAIL
info@AAMportfolios.com
CALL ADVISORS ASSET
MANAGEMENT, INC.
(877) 858-1773
CALL THE BANK OF NEW YORK MELLON
(800) 848-6468

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This prospectus does not contain all information filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. To obtain or copy this information including the Information Supplement (a duplication fee may be required):

E-MAIL: publicinfo@sec.gov
WRITE: Public Reference Section
Washington, D.C. 20549
VISIT: <http://www.sec.gov>
(EDGAR Database)
CALL: 1-202-551-8090
(only for information on the operation of the
Public Reference Section)

REFER TO:

ADVISORS DISCIPLINED TRUST 966
Securities Act file number: 333-184662
Investment Company Act file number: 811-21056

GNMA ADVANTAGE
INCOME PORTFOLIO,
SERIES 19

PROSPECTUS

JANUARY 17, 2013

[LOGO]

AAM

ADVISORS
ASSET MANAGEMENT

ADVISORS DISCIPLINED TRUST 966

GNMA ADVANTAGE INCOME PORTFOLIO, SERIES 19

INFORMATION SUPPLEMENT

This Information Supplement provides additional information concerning each trust described in the prospectus for the Advisors Disciplined Trust series identified above. This Information Supplement should be read in conjunction with the prospectus. It is not a prospectus. It does not include all of the information that an investor should consider before investing in a trust. It may not be used to offer or sell units of a trust without the prospectus. This Information Supplement is incorporated into the prospectus by reference and has been filed as part of the registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Investors should obtain and read the prospectus prior to purchasing units of a trust. You can obtain the prospectus without charge by contacting your financial professional or by contacting the unit investment trust division of Advisors Asset Management, Inc. at 18925 Base Camp Road, Suite 203, Monument, Colorado 80132, at 8100 East 22nd Street North, Building 800, Suite 102, Wichita, Kansas 67226 or by calling (877) 858-1773. This Information Supplement is dated as of the date of the prospectus.

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GENERAL INFORMATION

Each trust is one of a series of separate unit investment trusts created under the name Advisors Disciplined Trust and registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Each trust was created as a common law trust on the inception date described in the prospectus under the laws of the state of New York. Each trust was created under a trust agreement among Advisors Asset Management, Inc. (as sponsor, evaluator and supervisor) and The Bank of New York Mellon (as trustee).

When your trust was created, the sponsor delivered to the trustee securities or contracts for the purchase thereof for deposit in the trust and the trustee delivered to the sponsor documentation evidencing the ownership of units of the trust. At the close of the New York Stock Exchange on the trust's inception date, the number of units may be adjusted so that the public offering price per unit equals \$10. The number of units, fractional interest of each unit in the trust and estimated distributions per unit will increase or decrease to the extent of any adjustment. Additional units of each trust may be issued from time to time by depositing in the trust additional securities (or contracts for the purchase thereof together with cash or irrevocable letters of credit) or cash (including a letter of credit or the equivalent) with instructions to purchase additional securities. As additional units are issued by a trust as a result of the deposit of additional securities by the sponsor, the aggregate value of the securities in the trust will be increased and the fractional undivided interest in the trust represented by each unit will be decreased. The sponsor may continue to make additional deposits of securities into a trust,

provided that such additional deposits will be in principal amounts which will generally maintain the same original percentage relationship among the principal amounts of the securities in such trust established by the initial deposit of the securities. Thus, although additional units will be issued, each unit will generally continue to represent the same principal amount of each security, and the percentage relationship among the principal amount of each security in the related trust will generally remain the same. If the sponsor deposits cash to purchase additional securities, existing and new investors may experience a dilution of their investments and a reduction in their anticipated income because of fluctuations in the prices of the securities between the time of the deposit and the purchase of the securities and because the trust will pay any associated brokerage fees.

Each unit initially offered represents an undivided interest in the related trust. To the extent that any units are redeemed by the trustee or additional units are issued as a result of additional securities being deposited by the sponsor, the fractional undivided interest in a trust represented by each unredeemed unit will increase or decrease accordingly, although the actual interest in such trust represented by such fraction will remain unchanged. Units will remain outstanding until redeemed upon tender to the trustee by unitholders, which may include the sponsor, or until the termination of the trust agreement.

A trust consists of (a) the securities listed under "Portfolio" in the prospectus as may continue to be held from time to time in the trust, (b) any additional securities acquired and held by the trust pursuant to the provisions of the trust agreement and (c) any cash held in the accounts of the trust. Neither the sponsor nor the trustee shall be liable in any way for any failure in any of the securities. However, should any contract for the purchase of any of the securities initially

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deposited in a trust fail, the sponsor will, unless substantially all of the moneys held in the trust to cover such purchase are reinvested in substitute securities in accordance with the trust agreement, refund the cash and sales fee attributable to such failed contract to all unitholders on the next distribution date.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES

The GNMA Advantage Income Portfolio was formed for the purpose of obtaining current monthly distributions of interest and principal through investment in a portfolio primarily consisting of mortgage-backed securities of the modified pass-through type on which all payments of principal and interest are fully guaranteed by the Government National Mortgage Association. The full faith and credit of the United States is pledged to the payment of the securities in the GNMA Advantage Income Portfolio but the units themselves are not backed by such full faith and credit.

There is, of course, no guarantee that the trust's objectives will be achieved.

In selecting securities for deposit in the GNMA Advantage Income Portfolio, the sponsor considered the following factors, among others: (i) the types of such obligations available; (ii) the prices and yields of such obligations relative to other comparable obligations, including the extent to which such obligations are traded at a premium or at a discount from par; and (iii) the maturities of such obligations.

Because regular payments of principal are to be received and certain of the securities from time to time may be redeemed or will mature in accordance with their terms or may be sold under certain circumstances described herein, the trust might not retain its present size and composition.

The trust is a unit investment trust and is not an "actively managed" fund. Traditional methods of investment management for a managed fund typically involve frequent changes in a portfolio of securities on the basis of economic, financial and market analysis. The portfolio of a trust, however, will not be actively managed and therefore the adverse financial condition of an issuer will not necessarily require the sale of its securities from a portfolio.

The sponsor may not alter the portfolio of a trust by the purchase, sale or substitution of securities, except in special circumstances as provided in the trust agreement. Thus, the assets of a trust will generally remain unchanged under normal circumstances.

The sponsor may (but need not) direct the trustee to dispose of securities the value of which has been affected by certain adverse events including institution of certain legal proceedings or decline in price or the occurrence of other market factors, including advance refunding, so that in the opinion of the supervisor the retention of such securities in a trust would be detrimental to the interest of the unitholders. The proceeds from any such sales, exclusive of any portion which represents accrued interest, will be credited to the Principal Account of such trust for distribution to the unitholders.

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If a public tender offer has been made for a security or a merger, acquisition or similar transaction has been announced affecting a security, the trustee may either sell the security or accept a tender offer if the supervisor determines that the action is in the best interest of unitholders. The trustee will distribute any excess cash proceeds to unitholders. If your trust receives securities or other property, it will either hold the securities or property in the portfolio or sell the securities or property and distribute the proceeds. The sponsor may direct the reinvestment of security sale proceeds if the sale is the direct result of serious adverse credit factors which, in the opinion of the sponsor, would make retention of the securities detrimental to the trust. In such a case, the sponsor may, but is not obligated to, direct the reinvestment of sale proceeds in any other securities that meet the criteria for inclusion in the trust on the trust's inception date. The sponsor may also instruct the trustee to take action necessary to ensure that the portfolio continues to satisfy the qualifications of a regulated investment company for federal tax purposes if the trust has elected to be taxed as a regulated investment company.

The trustee may sell securities, designated by the supervisor, from a trust for the purpose of redeeming units of such trust tendered for redemption and the payment of expenses.

In addition, if a trust has elected to be taxed as a regulated investment company, the trustee may dispose of certain securities and take such further action as may be needed from time to time to ensure that a trust continues to satisfy the qualifications of a regulated investment company, including the requirements with respect to diversification under Section 851 of the Internal Revenue Code, and as may be needed from time to time to avoid the imposition of any tax on a trust or undistributed income of a trust as a regulated investment company.

Proceeds from the sale of securities (or any securities or other property received by a trust in exchange for securities) are credited to the Principal Account of a trust for distribution to unitholders or to meet redemptions. Except for failed securities and as provided herein, in the prospectus or in the trust agreement, the acquisition by a trust of any securities other than the portfolio securities is prohibited.

Because certain of the securities in certain of the trusts may from time to time under certain circumstances be sold or redeemed or will mature in accordance with their terms and because the proceeds from such events will be distributed to unitholders and will not be reinvested, no assurance can be given that a trust will retain for any length of time its present size and composition. Neither the sponsor nor the trustee shall be liable in any way for any default, failure or defect in any security. In the event of a failure to deliver any security that has been purchased for a trust under a contract, including those securities purchased on a "when, as and if issued" basis ("Failed Securities"), the sponsor is authorized under the trust agreement to direct the trustee to acquire other securities ("Replacement Securities") to make up the original corpus of such trust.

Securities in certain of the trusts may have been purchased on a "when, as and if issued" or delayed delivery basis with delivery expected to take place after the first settlement date. Accordingly, the delivery of such securities may be delayed or may not occur. Interest on these securities begins accruing to the benefit of unitholders on their respective dates of delivery. Unitholders of all trusts will be "at risk" with respect to any "when, as and if

issued" or "delayed

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delivery" securities included in their respective trust (i.e., may derive either gain or loss from fluctuations in the evaluation of such securities) from the date they commit for units.

The Replacement Securities must be purchased within 20 days after delivery of the notice that a contract to deliver a security will not be honored and the purchase price may not exceed the amount of funds reserved for the purchase of the Failed Securities. The Replacement Securities (i) must be payable in United States currency, (ii) must be purchased at a price that results in a yield to maturity and a current return at least equal to that of the Failed Securities as of the trust's inception date, (iii) shall not be "when, as and if issued" or restricted securities, (iv) must satisfy any rating criteria for securities originally included in such trust, (v) not cause the units of such trust to cease to be rated AAA by Standard & Poor's if the units were so rated on the trust's inception date and (vi) in the case of insured trust must be insured prior to acquisition by a trust. Whenever a Replacement Security is acquired for a trust, the trustee shall, within five days thereafter, notify all unitholders of the trust of the acquisition of the Replacement Security and shall, on the next monthly distribution date which is more than 30 days thereafter, make a pro rata distribution of the amount, if any, by which the cost to the trust of the Failed Security exceeded the cost of the Replacement Security. Once all of the securities in a trust are acquired, the trustee will have no power to vary the investments of the trust, i.e., the trustee will have no managerial power to take advantage of market variations to improve a unitholder's investment.

If the right of limited substitution described in the preceding paragraphs is not utilized to acquire Replacement Securities in the event of a failed contract, the sponsor will refund the sales fee attributable to such Failed Securities to all unitholders of the trust and the trustee will distribute the principal and accrued interest attributable to such Failed Securities not more than 30 days after the date on which the trustee would have been required to purchase a Replacement Security.

Whether or not a Replacement Security is acquired, an amount equal to the accrued interest (at the coupon rate of the Failed Securities) will be paid to unitholders of the trust to the date the sponsor removes the Failed Securities from the trust if the sponsor determines not to purchase a Replacement Security or to the date of substitution if a Replacement Security is purchased. All such interest paid to unitholders which accrued after the date of settlement for a purchase of units will be paid by the sponsor. In the event a Replacement Security could not be acquired by a trust, the net annual interest income per unit for such trust would be reduced and the estimated current return and estimated long-term return might be lowered.

Subsequent to the trust's inception, a security may cease to be rated or its rating may be reduced below any minimum required as of the trust's inception. Neither event requires the elimination of such investment from a trust, but may be considered in the sponsor's determination to direct the trustee to dispose of such investment.

The sponsor may not alter the portfolio of a trust except upon the happening of certain extraordinary circumstances. Certain of the securities may be subject to optional call or mandatory redemption pursuant to sinking fund provisions, in each case prior to their stated maturity. A bond subject to optional call is one which is subject to redemption or refunding prior to maturity at the option of the issuer, often at a premium over par. A refunding is a method by

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which a bond issue is redeemed, at or before maturity, by the proceeds of a new bond issue. A bond subject to sinking fund redemption is one which is subject to partial call from time to time at par with proceeds from a fund accumulated for the scheduled retirement of a portion of an issue to maturity. Special or extraordinary redemption provisions may provide for redemption at par of all or a portion of an issue upon the occurrence of certain circumstances. Redemption

pursuant to optional call provisions is more likely to occur, and redemption pursuant to special or extraordinary redemption provisions may occur, when the securities have an offering side evaluation which represents a premium over par, that is, when they are able to be refinanced at a lower cost. The proceeds from any such call or redemption pursuant to sinking fund provisions, as well as proceeds from the sale of securities and from securities which mature in accordance with their terms from a trust, unless utilized to pay for units tendered for redemption, will be distributed to unitholders of such trust and will not be used to purchase additional securities for such trust. Accordingly, any such call, redemption, sale or maturity will reduce the size and diversity of a trust and the net annual interest income of such trust and may reduce the estimated current return and the estimated long-term return. The call, redemption, sale or maturity of securities also may have tax consequences to a unitholder.

Certain of the securities in certain of the trusts may have been acquired at a market discount from par value at maturity. The coupon interest rates on the discount securities at the time they were purchased and deposited in the trusts were lower than the current market interest rates for newly issued bonds of comparable rating and type. If such interest rates for newly issued comparable securities increase, the market discount of previously issued securities will become greater, and if such interest rates for newly issued comparable securities decline, the market discount of previously issued securities will be reduced, other things being equal. Investors should also note that the value of securities purchased at a market discount will increase in value faster than securities purchased at a market premium if interest rates decrease. Conversely, if interest rates increase, the value of securities purchased at a market discount will decrease faster than securities purchased at a market premium. In addition, if interest rates rise, the prepayment risk of higher yielding, premium securities and the prepayment benefit for lower yielding, discount securities will be reduced. A discount security held to maturity will have a larger portion of its total return in the form of taxable income and capital gain and loss in the form of tax-exempt interest income than a comparable security newly issued at current market rates. Market discount attributable to interest changes does not indicate a lack of market confidence in the issue. Neither the sponsor nor the trustee shall be liable in any way for any default, failure or defect in any of the securities.

Certain of the securities in the trust may be "zero coupon" bonds, i.e., an original issue discount bond that does not provide for the payment of current interest. Zero coupon bonds are purchased at a deep discount because the buyer receives only the right to receive a final payment at the maturity of the bond and does not receive any periodic interest payments. The effect of owning deep discount bonds which do not make current interest payments (such as the zero coupon bonds) is that a fixed yield is earned not only on the original investment but also, in effect, on all discount earned during the life of such obligation. This implicit reinvestment of earnings at the same rate eliminates the risk of being unable to reinvest the income on such obligation at a rate as high as the implicit yield on the discount obligation, but at the same time eliminates the holder's ability to reinvest at higher rates in the future. For this reason, zero

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coupon bonds are subject to substantially greater price fluctuations during periods of changing market interest rates than are securities of comparable quality which pay interest currently.

To the best of the sponsor's knowledge, there is no litigation pending as of the trust's inception in respect of any security that might reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on the trust. At any time after the trust's inception, litigation may be instituted on a variety of grounds with respect to the securities. The sponsor is unable to predict whether any such litigation may be instituted, or if instituted, whether such litigation might have a material adverse effect on the trust. The sponsor and the trustee shall not be liable in any way for any default, failure or defect in any security.

GINNIE MAE SECURITIES

The Ginnie Mae securities included in the trust are backed by the indebtedness secured by underlying mortgage pools of up to 30 year mortgages on 1- to 4-family dwellings. The securities are often referred to simply as

"Ginnie Maes." The pool of mortgages which is to underlie a particular new issue of Ginnie Mae securities is assembled by the proposed issuer of such Ginnie Mae securities. The issuer is typically a mortgage banking firm, and in every instance must be a mortgagee approved by and in good standing with the Federal Housing Administration ("FHA"). In addition, Ginnie Mae imposes its own criteria on the eligibility of issuers, including a net worth requirement.

The mortgages which are to comprise a new Ginnie Mae pool may have been originated by the issuer itself in its capacity as a mortgage lender or may be acquired by the issuer from a third party, such as another mortgage banker, a banking institution, the Veterans Administration ("VA") (which in certain instances acts as a direct lender and thus originates its own mortgages) or one of several other governmental agencies. All mortgages in any given pool will be insured under the National Housing Act, as amended ("FHA-insured"), or Title V of the Housing Act of 1949 ("FMHA Insured") or guaranteed under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, or Chapter 37 of Title 38, U.S.C. ("VA-guaranteed"). Such mortgages will have a date for the first scheduled monthly payment of principal that is not more than one year prior to the date on which Ginnie Mae issues its guaranty commitment as described below, will have comparable interest rates and maturity dates, and will meet additional criteria of Ginnie Mae. All mortgages in the pools backing the Ginnie Mae securities contained in the trust are mortgages on 1- to 4-family dwellings (having a stated maturity of up to 30 years for securities in the trust but an estimated average life of considerably less as set forth in "Special Information"). In general, the mortgages in these pools provide for equal monthly payments over the life of the mortgage (aside from prepayments) designed to repay the principal of the mortgage over such period, together with interest at the fixed rate on the unpaid balance.

To obtain Ginnie Mae approval of a new pool of mortgages, the issuer will file with Ginnie Mae an application containing information concerning itself, describing generally the pooled mortgages, and requesting that Ginnie Mae approve the issue and issue its commitment (subject to Ginnie Mae's satisfaction with the mortgage documents and other relevant documentation) to guarantee the timely payment of principal of and interest on the Ginnie Mae securities to be issued by the issuer. If the application is in order, Ginnie Mae will issue its

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commitment and will assign a Ginnie Mae pool number to the pool. Upon completion of the required documentation (including detailed information as to the underlying mortgages, a custodial agreement with a Federal or state regulated financial institution satisfactory to Ginnie Mae pursuant to which the underlying mortgages will be held in safekeeping, and a detailed guaranty agreement between Ginnie Mae and the issuer), the issuance of the Ginnie Mae securities is permitted. When the Ginnie Mae securities are issued, Ginnie Mae will endorse its guarantee thereon. The aggregate principal amount of Ginnie Mae securities issued will be equal to the then aggregate unpaid principal balances of the pooled mortgages. The interest rate borne by the Ginnie Mae securities is currently fixed at 1/2 of 1% below the interest rate of the pooled 1- to 4-family mortgages, the differential being applied to the payment of servicing and custodial charges as well as Ginnie Mae's guaranty fee.

Ginnie Mae IIs consist of jumbo pools of mortgages from more than one issuer. By allowing pools to consist of multiple issuers, it allows for larger and more geographically diverse pools. Unlike Ginnie Mae Is, which have a minimum pool size of \$1 million, Ginnie Mae IIs have a minimum pool size of \$7 million. In addition, the interest rates on the mortgages within the Ginnie Mae II pools will vary unlike the mortgages within pools in Ginnie Mae Is which all have the same rate. The rates on the mortgages will vary from 1/2 of 1% to 1.50% above the coupon rate on the Ginnie Mae bond, which is allowed for servicing and custodial fees as well as the Ginnie Mae's guaranty fee. The major advantage of Ginnie Mae IIs lies in the fact that a central paying agent sends one check to the holder on the required payment date. This greatly simplifies the current procedure of collecting distributions from each issuer of a Ginnie Mae, since such distributions are often received late.

All of the Ginnie Mae securities in the trust, including the Ginnie Mae IIs, are of the "fully modified pass-through" type, i.e., they provide for timely monthly payments to the registered holders thereof (including the trust) of their pro rata share of the scheduled principal payments on the underlying mortgages, whether or not collected by the issuers, including, on a pro rata

basis, any prepayments of principal of such mortgages received and interest (net of the servicing and other charges described above) on the aggregate unpaid principal balance of such Ginnie Mae securities, whether or not the interest on the underlying mortgages has been collected by the issuers.

The Ginnie Mae securities in the trust are guaranteed as to timely payment of principal and interest by Ginnie Mae. Funds received by the issuers on account of the mortgages backing the Ginnie Mae securities in the trust are intended to be sufficient to make the required payments of principal of and interest on such Ginnie Mae securities but, if such funds are insufficient for that purpose, the guaranty agreements between the issuers and Ginnie Mae require the issuers to make advances sufficient for such payments. If the issuers fail to make such payments, Ginnie Mae will do so.

Ginnie Mae is authorized by Section 306(g) of Title III of the National Housing Act to guarantee the timely payment of and interest on securities which are based on or backed by a trust or pool composed of mortgages insured by FHA, the Farmers' Home Administration ("FMHA") or guaranteed by the VA. Section 306(g) provides further that the full faith and credit of the United States is pledged to the payment of all amounts which may be required to be

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paid under any guaranty under such subsection. An opinion of an Assistant Attorney General of the United States, dated December 9, 1969, states that such guaranties "constitute general obligations of the United States backed by its full faith and credit." ANY STATEMENT THAT A PARTICULAR SECURITY IS BACKED BY THE FULL FAITH AND CREDIT OF THE UNITED STATES IS BASED UPON THE OPINION OF AN ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES AND SHOULD BE SO CONSTRUED. Ginnie Mae is empowered to borrow from the United States Treasury to the extent necessary to make any payments of principal and interest required under such guaranties.

Ginnie Mae securities are backed by the aggregate indebtedness secured by the underlying FHA-insured, FMHA-insured or VA-guaranteed mortgages and, except to the extent of funds received by the issuers on account of such mortgages, Ginnie Mae securities do not constitute a liability of nor evidence any recourse against such issuers, but recourse thereon is solely against Ginnie Mae. Holders of Ginnie Mae securities (such as the trust) have no security interest in or lien on the underlying mortgages.

The Ginnie Mae guaranties referred to herein relate only to payment of principal of and interest on the Ginnie Mae securities in the trust and not to the units offered hereby.

Monthly payments of principal will be made, and additional prepayments of principal may be made, to each trust in respect of the mortgages underlying the Ginnie Mae securities in the trust. All of the mortgages in the pools relating to the Ginnie Mae securities in the trust are subject to prepayment without any significant premium or penalty at the option of the mortgagors. While the mortgages on 1- to 4-family dwellings underlying the Ginnie Mae securities have a stated maturity of up to 30 years for the trust, it has been the experience of the mortgage industry that the average life of comparable mortgages, owing to prepayments, refinancings and payments from foreclosures, is considerably less.

In the mid-1970's, published yield tables for Ginnie Mae securities utilized a 12- year average life assumption for Ginnie Mae pools of 26-30 year mortgages on 1- to 4-family dwellings. This assumption was derived from the FHA experience relating to prepayments on such mortgages during the period from the mid-1950's to the mid-1970s. This 12-year average life assumption was calculated in respect of a period during which mortgage lending rates were fairly stable. THE ASSUMPTION IS NO LONGER AN ACCURATE MEASURE OF THE AVERAGE LIFE OF GINNIE MAE SECURITIES OR THEIR UNDERLYING SINGLE FAMILY MORTGAGE POOLS. RECENTLY IT HAS BEEN OBSERVED THAT MORTGAGES ISSUED AT HIGH INTEREST RATES HAVE EXPERIENCED ACCELERATED PREPAYMENT RATES WHICH WOULD INDICATE A SIGNIFICANTLY SHORTER AVERAGE LIFE THAN 12 YEARS. TODAY, RESEARCH ANALYSTS USE COMPLEX FORMULAE TO SCRUTINIZE THE PREPAYMENTS OF MORTGAGE POOLS IN AN ATTEMPT TO PREDICT MORE ACCURATELY THE AVERAGE LIFE OF GINNIE MAE SECURITIES.

A number of factors, including homeowner's mobility, change in family size and mortgage market interest rates will affect the average life of the Ginnie Mae securities in the trust. For example, Ginnie Mae securities issued during a

period of high interest rates will be backed by a pool of mortgage loans bearing similarly high rates. In general, during a period of declining interest rates, new mortgage loans with interest rates lower than those charged during periods of high rates will become available. To the extent a homeowner has an outstanding

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mortgage with a high rate, he may refinance his mortgage at a lower interest rate or he may rapidly repay his old mortgage. Should this happen, a Ginnie Mae issued with a high interest rate may experience a rapid prepayment of principal as the underlying mortgage loans prepay in whole or in part. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the prepayment levels which will be actually realized will conform to the estimates or experience of the FHA, other mortgage lenders, dealers or market makers or other Ginnie Mae investors. It is not possible to meaningfully predict prepayment levels regarding the Ginnie Mae securities in the trust. The termination of the trust might be accelerated as a result of prepayments made as described herein.

RISK FACTORS

An investment in units of the trust should be made with an understanding of the risks which an investment in fixed rate long-term debt obligations may entail, including the risk that the value of the underlying securities and hence of the units will decline with increases in interest rates. The value of the underlying securities will fluctuate inversely with changes in interest rates. In addition, the potential for appreciation of the underlying securities, which might otherwise be expected to occur as a result of a decline in interest rates, may be limited or negated by increased principal prepayments in respect of the underlying mortgages. For example, the high inflation during certain periods, together with the fiscal measures adopted to attempt to deal with it, has resulted in wide fluctuations in interest rates and, thus, in the value of fixed rate long-term debt obligations generally. The sponsor cannot predict whether such fluctuations will continue in the future.

The portfolio of the trust consists of Ginnie Mae securities (or contracts to purchase Ginnie Mae securities) fully guaranteed as to payments of principal and interest by Ginnie Mae. Each group of Ginnie Mae securities described herein as having a specified range of maturities includes individual mortgage-backed securities which have varying ranges of maturities within each range set forth in "Investment Summary--Essential Information" in the prospectus. The mortgages underlying the Ginnie Mae securities in the trust have an original stated maturity of up to 30 years.

The trust may contain securities which were acquired at a market discount. Such securities trade at less than par value because the interest coupons thereon are lower than interest coupons on comparable debt securities being issued at currently prevailing interest rates. If such interest rates for newly issued and otherwise comparable securities increase, the market discount of previously issued securities will become greater, and if such interest rates for newly issued comparable securities decline, the market discount of previously issued securities will be reduced, other things being equal. Investors should also note that the value of Ginnie Mae securities purchased at a market discount will increase in value faster than Ginnie Mae securities purchased at a market premium if interest rates decrease. Conversely, if interest rates increase, the value of Ginnie Mae securities purchased at a market discount will decrease faster than Ginnie Mae securities purchased at a premium. In addition, if interest rates rise, the prepayment risk of higher yielding, premium Ginnie Mae securities and the prepayment benefit for lower yielding, discount Ginnie Mae securities will be reduced. Market discount attributable to interest changes does not indicate a lack of market confidence in the issue. Neither the sponsor nor the trustee shall be liable in any way for any default, failure or defect in any of the securities. The

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trust may contain securities which were acquired at a market premium. Such securities trade at more than par value because the interest coupons thereon are higher than interest coupons on comparable debt securities being issued at currently prevailing interest rates. If such interest rates for newly issued and otherwise comparable securities decrease, the market premium of previously

issued securities will be increased, and if such interest rates for newly issued comparable securities increase, the market premium of previously issued securities will be reduced, other things being equal. The current returns of securities trading at a market premium are initially higher than the current returns of comparably rated debt securities of a similar type issued at currently prevailing interest rates because premium securities tend to decrease in market value as they approach maturity when the face amount becomes payable. Because part of the purchase price is thus returned not at maturity but through current income payments, early redemption of a premium security at par or early prepayments of principal will result in a reduction in yield. Prepayments of principal on securities purchased at a market premium are more likely than prepayments on securities purchased at par or at a market discount and the level of prepayments will generally increase if interest rates decline. Market premium attributable to interest changes does not indicate market confidence in the issue.

The mortgages underlying a Ginnie Mae security may be prepaid at any time without penalty. A lower or higher current return on units may occur depending on a variety of factors such as whether the price at which the respective Ginnie Mae securities were acquired by the trust is lower or higher than par. During periods of declining interest rates, prepayments of Ginnie Mae securities may occur with increasing frequency because, among other reasons, mortgagors may be able to refinance their outstanding mortgages at lower interest rates. In such a case, principal will be distributed to unitholders who cannot reinvest such principal distributions in other securities at an attractive yield.

ADDITIONAL DEPOSITS. The trust agreement authorizes the sponsor to increase the size of a trust and the number of units thereof by the deposit of additional securities, or cash (including a letter of credit or the equivalent) with instructions to purchase additional securities, in such trust and the issuance of a corresponding number of additional units. In connection with these deposits, existing and new investors may experience a dilution of their investments and a reduction in their anticipated income because of fluctuations in the prices of the securities between the time of the deposit and the purchase of the securities and because a trust will pay the associated brokerage fees and other acquisition costs.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE TRUST

DISTRIBUTIONS TO UNITHOLDERS. Interest received by a trust, including any portion of the proceeds from a disposition of securities which represents accrued interest, is credited by the trustee to the Interest Account for the trust. All other receipts are credited by the trustee to a separate Principal Account for the trust. The trustee normally has no cash for distribution to unitholders until it receives interest payments on the securities in the trust. On the dates set forth under "Essential Information" in the prospectus, the trustee will commence distributions, in part from funds advanced by the trustee. Thereafter, assuming the trust retains its original size and composition, after deduction of the fees and expenses and reimbursements (without interest) to the trustee for any amounts advanced to a trust, the trustee will normally distribute any income

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and principal received by the trust on each distribution date or shortly thereafter to unitholders of record on the preceding Record Date. Unitholders will receive an amount substantially equal to their pro rata share of the balance of the Interest Account. However, interest earned at any point in time will generally be greater than the amount actually received by the trustee. Therefore, there will generally remain an item of accrued interest that is added to the daily value of the units. If unitholders sell or redeem all or a portion of their units, they will be paid their proportionate share of the accrued interest to, but not including, the third business day after the date of a sale or to the date of tender in the case of a redemption. A trust may also make required distributions or distributions to avoid imposition of tax on the trust or its undistributed income at the end of each year if it has elected to be taxed as a "regulated investment company" for federal income tax purposes.

Unitholders of record on the first record date will receive an interest distribution on the first distribution date. Because the period of time between the first distribution date and the regular distribution dates may not be a full period, the first regular distributions may be partial distributions.

Unitholders of a trust which contains U.S. Treasury STRIPS should note that these securities are sold at a deep discount because the buyer of those securities obtains only the right to receive a future fixed payment on the security and not any rights to periodic interest payments thereon. Purchasers of these securities acquire, in effect, discount obligations that are economically identical to the "zero-coupon bonds" that have been issued by corporations. Zero coupon bonds are debt obligations which do not make any periodic payments of interest prior to maturity and accordingly are issued at a deep discount. Under generally accepted accounting principles, a holder of a security purchased at a discount normally must report as an item of income for financial accounting purposes the portion of the discount attributable to the applicable reporting period. The calculation of this attributable income would be made on the "interest" method which generally will result in a lesser amount of includible income in earlier periods and a correspondingly larger amount in later periods. For Federal income tax purposes, the inclusion will be on a basis that reflects the effective compounding of accrued but unpaid interest effectively represented by the discount. Although this treatment is similar to the "interest" method described above, the "interest" method may differ to the extent that generally accepted accounting principles permit or require the inclusion of interest on the basis of a compounding period other than the semi-annual period.

Persons who purchase units between a record date and a distribution date will receive their first distribution on the second distribution date following their purchase of units. Since interest on securities in the trust is payable at varying intervals and distributions are made to unitholders at different intervals from receipt of interest, the interest accruing to a trust may not be equal to the amount of money received and available for distribution from the Interest Account. Therefore, on each distribution date the amount of interest actually deposited in the Interest Account and available for distribution may be slightly more or less than the interest distribution made. In order to eliminate fluctuations in interest distributions resulting from such variances, the trustee is authorized by the trust agreement to advance such amounts as may be necessary to provide interest distributions of approximately equal amounts. The trustee will be reimbursed, without interest, for any such advances from funds available in the Interest Account.

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The trustee will distribute on each distribution date or shortly thereafter, to each unitholder of record on the preceding record date, an amount substantially equal to such holder's pro rata share of the available cash balance, if any, in the Principal Account computed as of the close of business on the preceding record date. However, no distribution will be required if the balance in the Principal Account is less than \$1.00 per unit.

In connection with GNMA Advantage Income Portfolios only, the terms of the Ginnie Mae securities provide for payment to the holders thereof (including a GNMA Advantage Income Portfolio) each month of amounts collected by or due to the issuers thereof with respect to the underlying mortgages during the preceding month. The trustee will collect the interest due a GNMA Advantage Income Portfolio on the securities therein as it becomes payable and credit such interest to a separate Interest Account for such GNMA Advantage Income Portfolio created by the trust agreement. Distributions will be made to each unitholder of record of a GNMA Advantage Income Portfolio on the appropriate distribution date and will consist of an amount substantially equal to such unitholder's pro rata share of the cash balances, if any, in the Interest Account and the Principal Account of such GNMA Advantage Income Portfolio, computed as of the close of business on the preceding record date.

STATEMENTS TO UNITHOLDERS. With each distribution, the trustee will furnish to each unitholder a statement of the amount of income and the amount of other receipts, if any, which are being distributed, expressed in each case as a dollar amount per unit.

The accounts of a trust are required to be audited annually, at the related trust's expense, by independent public accountants designated by the sponsor, unless the sponsor determines that such an audit would not be in the best interest of the unitholders of the trust. The accountants' report will be furnished by the trustee to any unitholder upon written request. Within a reasonable period of time after the end of each calendar year, the trustee shall

furnish to each person who at any time during the calendar year was a unitholder of a trust a statement, covering the calendar year, setting forth for the trust:

(A) As to the Interest Account:

- (1) Income received;
- (2) Deductions for applicable taxes and for fees and expenses of the trust and for redemptions of units, if any; and
- (3) The balance remaining after such distributions and deductions, expressed in each case both as a total dollar amount and as a dollar amount representing the pro rata share of each unit outstanding on the last business day of such calendar year; and

(B) As to the Principal Account:

- (1) The dates of disposition of any securities and the net proceeds received therefrom;

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- (2) Deductions for payment of applicable taxes and fees and expenses of the trust and for redemptions of units, if any; and
- (3) The balance remaining after such distributions and deductions expressed both as a total dollar amount and as a dollar amount representing the pro rata share of each unit outstanding on the last business day of such calendar year; and

(C) The following information:

- (1) A list of the securities as of the last business day of such calendar year;
- (2) The number of units outstanding on the last business day of such calendar year;
- (3) The redemption price based on the last evaluation made during such calendar year;
- (4) The amount actually distributed during such calendar year from the Interest and Principal Accounts separately stated, expressed both as total dollar amounts and as dollar amounts per unit outstanding on the record dates for each such distribution.

RIGHTS OF UNITHOLDERS. A unitholder may at any time tender units to the trustee for redemption. The death or incapacity of any unitholder will not operate to terminate a trust nor entitle legal representatives or heirs to claim an accounting or to bring any action or proceeding in any court for partition or winding up of a trust. No unitholder shall have the right to control the operation and management of a trust in any manner, except to vote with respect to the amendment of the trust agreement or termination of a trust.

AMENDMENT AND TERMINATION. The trust agreement may be amended from time to time by the sponsor and trustee or their respective successors, without the consent of any of the unitholders, (i) to cure any ambiguity or to correct or supplement any provision which may be defective or inconsistent with any other provision contained in the trust agreement, (ii) to make such other provision in regard to matters or questions arising under the trust agreement as shall not materially adversely affect the interests of the unitholders or (iii) to make such amendments as may be necessary (a) for the trust to continue to qualify as a regulated investment company for federal income tax purposes if the trust has elected to be taxed as such under the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or (b) to prevent the trust from being deemed an association taxable as a corporation for federal income tax purposes if the trust has not elected to be taxed as a regulated investment company under the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. The trust agreement may not be amended, however, without the consent of all unitholders then outstanding, so as (1) to permit, except in accordance with the terms and conditions thereof, the acquisition hereunder of any securities other than those specified in the schedules to the trust agreement or (2) to reduce the percentage of units the

holders of which are required to consent to certain of such amendments. The trust agreement may not be amended so as to reduce the interest in a trust represented by units without the consent of all affected unitholders. Except for the amendments, changes or modifications described above, neither the sponsor nor the trustee may consent to any other amendment, change or modification of the trust agreement without the giving of notice and the obtaining of the approval or consent of

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unitholders representing at least 66 2/3% of the units then outstanding of the affected trust. No amendment may reduce the aggregate percentage of units the holders of which are required to consent to any amendment, change or modification of the trust agreement without the consent of the unitholders of all of the units then outstanding of the affected trust and in no event may any amendment be made which would (1) alter the rights to the unitholders as against each other, (2) provide the trustee with the power to engage in business or investment activities other than as specifically provided in the trust agreement, (3) adversely affect the tax status of the trust for federal income tax purposes or result in the units being deemed to be sold or exchanged for federal income tax purposes or (4) unless the trust has elected to be taxed as a regulated investment company for federal income tax purposes, result in a variation of the investment of unitholders in the trust. The trustee will notify unitholders of the substance of any such amendment.

The trust agreement provides that a trust shall terminate upon the maturity, liquidation, redemption or other disposition of the last of the securities held in the trust but in no event is it to continue beyond the mandatory termination date. If the value of a trust shall be less than the applicable minimum value stated in the prospectus (generally 40% of the total value of securities deposited in the trust during the initial offering period), the trustee may, in its discretion, and shall, when so directed by the sponsor, terminate the trust. A trust may be terminated at any time by the holders of units representing 66 2/3% of the units thereof then outstanding. A trust will be liquidated by the trustee in the event that a sufficient number of units of the trust not yet sold are tendered for redemption by the sponsor, so that the net worth of the trust would be reduced to less than 40% of the value of the securities at the time they were deposited in the trust. If a trust is liquidated because of the redemption of unsold units by the sponsor, the sponsor will refund to each purchaser of units the entire sales fee paid by such purchaser.

Within a reasonable period after termination, the trustee will sell any securities remaining in a trust and, after paying all expenses and charges incurred by the trust, will distribute to unitholders thereof their pro rata share of the balances remaining in the Interest and Principal Accounts of the trust.

The sponsor may, but is not obligated to, offer for sale units of a subsequent series of a trust at approximately the time of the mandatory termination date. If the sponsor does offer such units for sale, unitholders may be given the opportunity to purchase such units at a public offering price that includes a reduced sales fee. There is, however, no assurance that units of any new series of a trust will be offered for sale at that time, or if offered, that there will be sufficient units available for sale to meet the requests of any or all unitholders.

THE TRUSTEE. The trustee is The Bank of New York Mellon, a trust company organized under the laws of New York. The Bank of New York Mellon has its principal unit investment trust division offices at 2 Hanson Place, 12th Floor, Brooklyn, New York 11217, (800) 848-6468. The Bank of New York Mellon is subject to supervision and examination by the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and its deposits are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to the extent permitted by law.

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The trustee, whose duties are ministerial in nature, has not participated in selecting the portfolio of any trust. In accordance with the trust agreement, the trustee shall keep records of all transactions at its office.

Such records shall include the name and address of, and the number of units held by, every unitholder of a trust. Such books and records shall be open to inspection by any unitholder at all reasonable times during usual business hours. The trustee shall make such annual or other reports as may from time to time be required under any applicable state or federal statute, rule or regulation. The trustee shall keep a certified copy or duplicate original of the trust agreement on file in its office available for inspection at all reasonable times during usual business hours by any unitholder, together with a current list of the securities held in each trust. Pursuant to the trust agreement, the trustee may employ one or more agents for the purpose of custody and safeguarding of securities comprising a trust.

Under the trust agreement, the trustee or any successor trustee may resign and be discharged of a trust created by the trust agreement by executing an instrument in writing and filing the same with the sponsor.

The trustee or successor trustee must mail a copy of the notice of resignation to all unitholders then of record, not less than sixty days before the date specified in such notice when such resignation is to take effect. The sponsor upon receiving notice of such resignation is obligated to appoint a successor trustee promptly. If, upon such resignation, no successor trustee has been appointed and has accepted the appointment within thirty days after notification, the retiring trustee may apply to a court of competent jurisdiction for the appointment of a successor. In case at any time the trustee shall not meet the requirements set forth in the trust agreement, or shall become incapable of acting, or if a court having jurisdiction in the premises shall enter a decree or order for relief in respect of the trustee in an involuntary case, or the trustee shall commence a voluntary case, under any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or other similar law now or hereafter in effect, or any receiver, liquidator, assignee, custodian, trustee, sequestrator (or similar official) for the trustee or for any substantial part of its property shall be appointed, or the trustee shall generally fail to pay its debts as they become due, or shall fail to meet such written standards for the trustee's performance as shall be established from time to time by the sponsor, or if the sponsor determines in good faith that there has occurred either (1) a material deterioration in the creditworthiness of the trustee or (2) one or more grossly negligent acts on the part of the trustee with respect to a trust, the sponsor, upon sixty days' prior written notice, may remove the trustee and appoint a successor trustee, as hereinafter provided, by written instrument, in duplicate, one copy of which shall be delivered to the trustee so removed and one copy to the successor trustee. Notice of such removal and appointment shall be mailed to each unitholder by the sponsor. Upon execution of a written acceptance of such appointment by such successor trustee, all the rights, powers, duties and obligations of the original trustee shall vest in the successor. The trustee must be a corporation organized under the laws of the United States, or any state thereof, be authorized under such laws to exercise trust powers and have at all times an aggregate capital, surplus and undivided profits of not less than \$5,000,000.

THE SPONSOR. The sponsor of the trust is Advisors Asset Management, Inc. acting through its unit investment trust division. The sponsor is a broker-dealer specializing in providing services to broker-dealers, registered representatives, investment advisers and other financial professionals. The sponsor's headquarters are located at 18925 Base Camp Road,

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Monument, Colorado 80132. You can contact the unit investment trust division at 8100 East 22nd Street North, Building 800, Suite 102, Wichita, Kansas 67226 or by using the contacts listed on the back cover of the prospectus. The sponsor is a registered broker-dealer and investment adviser and a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (FINRA) and the Securities Investor Protection Corporation (SIPC), and a registrant with the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (MSRB),

If at any time the sponsor shall fail to perform any of its duties under the trust agreement or shall become incapable of acting or shall be adjudged a bankrupt or insolvent or shall have its affairs taken over by public authorities, then the trustee may (a) appoint a successor sponsor at rates of compensation deemed by the trustee to be reasonable and not exceeding such reasonable amounts as may be prescribed by the Securities and Exchange Commission, (b) terminate the trust agreement and liquidate any trust as

provided therein, or (c) continue to act as trustee without terminating the trust agreement.

THE EVALUATOR AND SUPERVISOR. Advisors Asset Management, Inc., the sponsor, also serves as evaluator and supervisor. The evaluator and supervisor may resign or be removed by the sponsor and trustee in which event the sponsor or trustee is to use its best efforts to appoint a satisfactory successor. Such resignation or removal shall become effective upon acceptance of appointment by the successor evaluator. If upon resignation of the evaluator no successor has accepted appointment within thirty days after notice of resignation, the evaluator may apply to a court of competent jurisdiction for the appointment of a successor. Notice of such resignation or removal and appointment shall be mailed by the trustee to each unitholder.

LIMITATIONS ON LIABILITY. The sponsor, evaluator, and supervisor are liable for the performance of their obligations arising from their responsibilities under the trust agreement but will be under no liability to the unitholders for taking any action or refraining from any action in good faith pursuant to the trust agreement or for errors in judgment, except in cases of its own gross negligence, bad faith or willful misconduct or its reckless disregard for its duties thereunder. The sponsor shall not be liable or responsible in any way for depreciation or loss incurred by reason of the sale of any securities.

The trust agreement provides that the trustee shall be under no liability for any action taken in good faith in reliance upon prima facie properly executed documents or for the disposition of moneys, securities or certificates except by reason of its own gross negligence, bad faith or willful misconduct, or its reckless disregard for its duties under the trust agreement, nor shall the trustee be liable or responsible in any way for depreciation or loss incurred by reason of the sale by the trustee of any securities. In the event that the sponsor shall fail to act, the trustee may act and shall not be liable for any such action taken by it in good faith. The trustee shall not be personally liable for any taxes or other governmental charges imposed upon or in respect of the securities or upon the interest thereof. In addition, the trust agreement contains other customary provisions limiting the liability of the trustee.

The trustee and unitholders may rely on any evaluation furnished by the evaluator and shall have no responsibility for the accuracy thereof. The trust agreement provides that the determinations made by the evaluator shall be made in good faith upon the basis of the best

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information available to it, provided, however, that the evaluator shall be under no liability to the trustee or unitholders for errors in judgment, but shall be liable for its gross negligence, bad faith or willful misconduct or its reckless disregard for its obligations under the trust agreement.

EXPENSES OF THE TRUST. The sponsor will not charge a trust any fees for services performed as sponsor. The sponsor will receive a portion of the sale commissions paid in connection with the purchase of units and will share in profits, if any, related to the deposit of securities in the trust.

The sponsor may receive a fee from your trust for creating and developing the trust, including determining the trust's objectives, policies, composition and size, selecting service providers and information services and for providing other similar administrative and ministerial functions. The amount of this "creation and development fee" is set forth in the prospectus. The trustee will deduct this amount from your trust's assets as of the close of the initial offering period. No portion of this fee is applied to the payment of distribution expenses or as compensation for sales efforts. This fee will not be deducted from proceeds received upon a repurchase, redemption or exchange of units before the close of the initial public offering period.

The trustee receives for its services that fee set forth in the prospectus. The trustee's fee which is calculated and paid monthly is based on the total number of units of the related trust outstanding as of January 1 for any annual period, except during the initial offering period the fee will be based on the units outstanding at the end of each month. The trustee benefits to the extent there are funds for future distributions, payment of expenses and redemptions in

the Principal and Interest Accounts since these Accounts are non-interest bearing and the amounts earned by the trustee are retained by the trustee. Part of the trustee's compensation for its services to a trust is expected to result from the use of these funds.

The supervisor will charge a trust a surveillance fee for services performed for the trust in an amount not to exceed that amount set forth in the prospectus but in no event will such compensation, when combined with all compensation received from other unit investment trusts for which the sponsor both acts as sponsor and provides portfolio surveillance, exceed the aggregate cost to the sponsor of providing such services. Such fee shall be based on the total number of units of the related trust outstanding as of January 1 for any annual period, except during the initial offering period the fee will be based on the units outstanding at the end of each month.

For evaluation of the securities in a trust, the evaluator shall receive an evaluation fee in an amount not to exceed that amount set forth in the prospectus but in no event will such compensation, when combined with all compensation from other unit investment trusts for which the sponsor acts as sponsor and provides evaluation services, exceed the aggregate cost of providing such services. Such fee shall be based on the total number of units of the related trust outstanding as of January 1 for any annual period, except during the initial offering period the fee will be based on the units outstanding at the end of each month.

For providing bookkeeping and administrative services to a trust, the sponsor shall receive an administration fee in an amount not to exceed that amount set forth in the prospectus

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but in no event will such compensation, when combined with all compensation from other unit investment trusts for which the sponsor acts as sponsor and provides evaluation services, exceed the aggregate cost of providing such services. Such fee shall be based on the total number of units of the related trust outstanding as of January 1 for any annual period, except during the initial offering period the fee will be based on the units outstanding at the end of each month.

The trustee's fee, sponsor's fee for providing bookkeeping and administrative services to the trust, supervisor's fee and evaluator's fee are deducted from the Interest Account of the related trust to the extent funds are available and then from the Principal Account. Each such fee (other than any creation and development fee) may be increased without approval of unitholders by amounts not exceeding a proportionate increase in the Consumer Price Index or any equivalent index substituted therefor.

The following additional charges are or may be incurred by the trust:

- (a) fees for the trustee's extraordinary services; (b) expenses of the trustee (including legal and auditing expenses and reimbursement of the cost of advances to the trust for payment of expenses and distributions, but not including any fees and expenses charged by an agent for custody and safeguarding of securities) and of counsel, if any; (c) various governmental charges;
- (d) expenses and costs of any action taken by the trustee to protect the trust or the rights and interests of the unitholders; (e) indemnification of the trustee for any loss, liability or expense incurred by it in the administration of the trust not resulting from negligence, bad faith or willful misconduct on its part or its reckless disregard of its obligations under the trust agreement;
- (f) indemnification of the sponsor for any loss, liability or expense incurred in acting in that capacity without gross negligence, bad faith or willful misconduct or its reckless disregard for its obligations under the trust agreement; (g) any offering costs incurred after the end of the initial offering period; and (h) expenditures incurred in contacting unitholders upon termination of the trust. The fees and expenses set forth herein are payable out of a trust and, when owing to the trustee, are secured by a lien on the trust. If the balances in the Interest and Principal Accounts are insufficient to provide for amounts payable by the trust, the trustee has the power to sell securities to pay such amounts. These sales may result in capital gains or losses to unitholders. A trust may pay the costs of updating its registration statement each year.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS AND BROKERAGE ALLOCATION

When a trust sells securities, the composition and diversity of the securities in the trust may be altered. In order to obtain the best price for a trust, it may be necessary for the sponsor to specify minimum amounts in which blocks of securities are to be sold. In effecting purchases and sales of a trust's portfolio securities, the sponsor may direct that orders be placed with and brokerage commissions be paid to brokers, including brokers which may be affiliated with the trust, the sponsor or dealers participating in the offering of units.

PURCHASE, REDEMPTION AND PRICING OF UNITS

PUBLIC OFFERING PRICE. Units of a trust are offered at the public offering price thereof. During the initial offering period, the public offering price per unit is equal to the net asset value

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per unit plus organization costs (generally based on the offering side evaluations of the securities) plus the applicable sales fee referred to in the prospectus plus accrued interest. The public offering price for secondary market transactions, on the other hand, is based on the net asset value per unit (generally based on the bid side evaluations of the securities) plus a sales fee. The initial sales fee is equal to the difference between the maximum sales fee and the sum of the remaining deferred sales fee and the total creation and development fee plus accrued interest. The sales fee as a percentage of the public offering price and the net amount invested is set forth in the prospectus. The deferred sales fee is a fixed dollar amount and will be collected in installments as described in the prospectus. The creation and development fee is a fixed dollar amount and will be collected at the end of the initial offering period as described in the prospectus. Units purchased after the initial deferred sales fee payment will be subject to the remaining deferred sales fee payments. Units sold or redeemed prior to such time as the entire applicable deferred sales fee has been collected will be assessed the remaining deferred sales fee at the time of such sale or redemption. Units sold or redeemed prior to such time as the entire applicable creation and development fee has been collected will not be assessed the remaining creation and development fee at the time of such sale or redemption. During the initial offering period, a portion of the public offering price includes an amount of securities to pay for all or a portion of the costs incurred in establishing a trust. These costs include the cost of preparing the registration statement, the trust indenture and other closing documents, registering units with the Securities and Exchange Commission and states, the initial audit of the trust portfolio, legal fees and the initial fees and expenses of the trustee. These costs will be deducted from a trust as of the end of the initial offering period or after six months, if earlier. Certain broker-dealers may charge a transaction fee for processing unit purchases.

As indicated above, the initial public offering price of the units was established by dividing the aggregate underlying value of the securities by the number of units outstanding. Such price determination as of the opening of business on the date a trust was created was made on the basis of an evaluation of the securities in the trust prepared by the evaluator. After the opening of business on this date, the evaluator will appraise or cause to be appraised daily the value of the underlying securities as of the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange on days the New York Stock Exchange is open and will adjust the public offering price of the units commensurate with such valuation. Such public offering price will be effective for all orders received at or prior to the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange on each such day as discussed in the prospectus. Orders received by the trustee, sponsor or authorized financial professionals for purchases, sales or redemptions after that time, or on a day when the New York Stock Exchange is closed, will be held until the next determination of price as discussed in the prospectus.

Had units of a trust been available for sale at the close of business on the business day before the inception date of the trust, the public offering price would have been as shown under "Essential Information" in the prospectus. The public offering price per unit of a trust on the date of the prospectus or on any subsequent date will vary from the amount stated under "Essential Information" in the prospectus in accordance with fluctuations in the prices of the underlying securities and the amount of accrued interest on the units. Net asset value per unit is determined by dividing the value of a trust's portfolio

securities (including any accrued interest), cash and other assets, less all liabilities (including accrued expenses), by the total number of units

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outstanding. The portfolio securities are valued at their current market value or their fair value as determined in good faith by the Evaluator. The aggregate bid and offering side evaluations of the securities shall be determined (a) on the basis of current bid or offering prices of the securities, (b) if bid or offering prices are not available for any particular security, on the basis of current bid or offering prices for comparable securities, (c) by determining the value of securities on the bid or offer side of the market by appraisal, or (d) by any combination of the above.

The foregoing evaluations and computations shall be made as of the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange, on each business day commencing with the trust's inception date of the securities, effective for all sales made during the preceding 24-hour period.

The interest on the securities deposited in a trust, less the related estimated fees and expenses, will accrue daily for trusts other than GNMA Advantage Income Portfolios. The amount of net interest income which accrues per unit may change as securities mature or are redeemed, exchanged or sold, or as the expenses of a trust change or the number of outstanding units of a trust changes.

Although payment is normally made three business days following the order for purchase, payments may be made prior thereto. A person will become the owner of units on the date of settlement provided payment has been received. Cash, if any, made available to the sponsor prior to the date of settlement for the purchase of units may be used in the sponsor's business and may be deemed to be a benefit to the sponsor, subject to the limitations of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

ACCRUED INTEREST. Accrued interest is the accumulation of unpaid interest on a security from the last day on which interest thereon was paid. Interest on securities generally is paid monthly or semi-annually although a trust accrues such interest daily. Because of this, a trust always has an amount of interest earned but not yet collected by the trustee. For this reason, with respect to sales settling subsequent to the first settlement date, the public offering price of units of a trust will have added to it the proportionate share of accrued interest to the date of settlement. Unitholders will receive on the next distribution date of a trust the amount, if any, of accrued interest paid on their units.

In an effort to reduce the amount of accrued interest which would otherwise have to be paid in addition to the public offering price in the sale of units to the public, the trustee will advance the amount of accrued interest as of the first settlement date and the same will be distributed to the sponsor as the unitholder of record as of the first settlement date. Consequently, the amount of accrued interest to be added to the public offering price of units will include only accrued interest from the first settlement date to the date of settlement, less any distributions from the Interest Account subsequent to the first settlement date.

Because of the varying interest payment dates of securities, accrued interest at any point in time will be greater than the amount of interest actually received by the applicable trusts and distributed to unitholders. Therefore, there will always remain an item of accrued interest that is added to the value of the units. If a unitholder sells or redeems all or a portion of his units, he will be entitled to receive his proportionate share of the accrued interest from the purchaser of his

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units. Since the trustee has the use of the funds held in the Interest Account for distributions to unitholders and since such account is non-interest-bearing to unitholders, the trustee benefits thereby.

COMPARISON OF PUBLIC OFFERING PRICE AND REDEMPTION PRICE. While the net asset value of units during the initial offering period will generally be

determined on the basis of the current offering prices of the securities in a trust, after the initial offering period the net asset value of units will generally be determined on the basis of the current bid prices of the securities. As of the opening of business on the trust's inception date, the public offering price per unit exceeded the redemption price at which units could have been redeemed by the amount of the sales fee. The bid prices for on securities similar to those in the trust are lower than the offering prices thereof. For this reason, among others (including fluctuations in the market prices of the securities and the fact that the public offering price includes a sales fee), the amount realized by a unitholder upon any redemption of units may be less than the price paid for such units.

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION OF UNITS. The sponsor intends to qualify the units for sale in a number of states. Units will be sold through dealers who are members of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. and through others. Sales may be made to or through dealers at prices which represent discounts from the public offering price as set forth in the prospectus. Certain commercial banks may be making units available to their customers on an agency basis. The sponsor reserves the right to change the discounts from time to time.

We may provide, at our own expense and out of our own profits, additional compensation and benefits to broker-dealers who sell shares of units of this trust and our other products. This compensation is intended to result in additional sales of our products and/or compensate broker-dealers and financial advisors for past sales. We may make these payments for marketing, promotional or related expenses, including, but not limited to, expenses of entertaining retail customers and financial advisors, advertising, sponsorship of events or seminars, obtaining shelf space in broker-dealer firms and similar activities designed to promote the sale of the our products. These arrangements will not change the price you pay for your units.

The sponsor reserves the right to reject, in whole or in part, any order for the purchase of units.

PROFITS OF SPONSOR. The sponsor will receive gross sales fees equal to the percentage of the offering price of the units of such trusts stated in the prospectus and will pay a portion of such sales fees to dealers and agents. In addition, the sponsor may realize a profit or a loss resulting from the difference between the purchase prices of the securities to the sponsor and the cost of such securities to a trust, which is based on the offering side evaluation of the securities. The sponsor may also realize profits or losses with respect to securities deposited in a trust which were acquired from underwriting syndicates of which the sponsor was a member. An underwriter or underwriting syndicate purchases securities from the issuer on a negotiated or competitive bid basis, as principal, with the motive of marketing such securities to investors at a profit. The sponsor may realize additional profits or losses during the initial offering period on unsold units as a result of changes in the daily evaluation of the securities in a trust.

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MARKET FOR UNITS. After the initial offering period, while not obligated to do so, the sponsor may, subject to change at any time, maintain a market for units of the trust offered hereby and to continuously offer to purchase said units at the net asset value, determined by the evaluator based on the aggregate bid prices of the underlying securities in the trust, together with any accrued interest to the expected dates of settlement, provided that the repurchase price will not be reduced by any remaining creation and development fee or organization costs during the initial offering period. To the extent that a market is maintained during the initial offering period, the prices at which units will be repurchased will be based upon the aggregate offering side evaluation of the securities in the trust. The aggregate bid prices of the underlying securities in each trust are expected to be less than the related aggregate offering prices (which is generally the evaluation method used during the initial public offering period). While the sponsor may repurchase units from time to time, it does not currently intend to maintain an active secondary market for units. Unitholders who wish to dispose of their units should inquire of their broker as to current market prices in order to determine whether there is in existence any price in excess of the redemption price and, if so, the amount thereof. Unitholders who sell or redeem units prior to such time as the entire deferred sales fee on such units has been collected will be assessed the amount of the remaining deferred sales fee at the time of such sale or

redemption. Unitholders who sell or redeem units prior to such time as the entire creation and development fee on such units has been collected will not be assessed the amount of the remaining creation and development fee at the time of such sale or redemption. The offering price of any units resold by the sponsor will be in accord with that described in the currently effective prospectus describing such units. Any profit or loss resulting from the resale of such units will belong to the sponsor. If the sponsor decides to maintain a secondary market, it may suspend or discontinue purchases of units of the trust if the supply of units exceeds demand, or for other business reasons.

REDEMPTION. A unitholder who does not dispose of units in the secondary market described above may cause units to be redeemed by the trustee by making a written request to the trustee at its unit investment trust division office. Unitholders must sign the request exactly as their names appear on the records of the trustee. Additional documentation may be requested, and a signature guarantee is always required, from corporations, executors, administrators, trustees, guardians or associations. The signatures must be guaranteed by a participant in the Securities Transfer Agents Medallion Program ("STAMP") or such other signature guaranty program in addition to, or in substitution for, STAMP, as may be accepted by the trustee.

Redemption shall be made by the trustee no later than the seventh day following the day on which a tender for redemption is received (the "Redemption Date") by payment of cash equivalent to the redemption price, determined as set forth below under "Computation of Redemption Price," as of the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange next following such tender, multiplied by the number of units being redeemed. Any units redeemed shall be canceled and any undivided fractional interest in the related trust extinguished. The price received upon redemption might be more or less than the amount paid by the unitholder depending on the value of the securities in the trust at the time of redemption. Unitholders who sell or redeem units prior to such time as the entire deferred sales fee on such units has been collected will be assessed the amount of the remaining deferred sales fee at the time of such sale or redemption. Unitholders who sell or redeem units prior to such time as the entire creation and development fee on such units has been collected will not be assessed the amount of the

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remaining creation and development fee at the time of such sale or redemption. Certain broker-dealers may charge a transaction fee for processing redemption requests.

Under regulations issued by the Internal Revenue Service, the trustee is required to withhold a specified percentage of the principal amount of a unit redemption if the trustee has not been furnished the redeeming unitholder's tax identification number in the manner required by such regulations. Any amount so withheld is transmitted to the Internal Revenue Service and may be recovered by the unitholder only when filing a tax return. Under normal circumstances, the trustee obtains the unitholder's tax identification number from the selling broker. However, any time a unitholder elects to tender units for redemption, such unitholder should make sure that the trustee has been provided a certified tax identification number in order to avoid this possible "back-up withholding." In the event the trustee has not been previously provided such number, one must be provided at the time redemption is requested. Any amounts paid on redemption representing interest shall be withdrawn from the Interest Account of a trust to the extent that funds are available for such purpose. All other amounts paid on redemption shall be withdrawn from the Principal Account for a trust.

The trustee is empowered to sell securities in order to make funds available for the redemption of units. To the extent that securities are sold, the size of a trust will be, and the diversity of a trust may be, reduced but each remaining unit will continue to represent approximately the same proportional interest in each security. Sales may be required at a time when securities would not otherwise be sold and may result in lower prices than might otherwise be realized. The price received upon redemption may be more or less than the amount paid by the unitholder depending on the value of the securities in the portfolio at the time of redemption.

In the case of a U.S. Treasury Portfolio or a GNMA Advantage Income Portfolio, securities will generally be sold by the trustee so as to maintain, as closely as practicable, the original percentage relationship between the

principal amounts of the securities in such trusts. The securities to be sold for purposes of redeeming units will be selected from a list supplied by the sponsor. The securities will be chosen for this list by the sponsor on the basis of such market and credit factors as it may determine are in the best interests of such trusts. Provision is made under the related trust agreements for the sponsor to specify minimum face amounts in which blocks of securities are to be sold in order to obtain the best price available. While such minimum amounts may vary from time to time in accordance with market conditions, it is anticipated that the minimum face amounts which would be specified would range from \$25,000 to \$100,000. Sales may be required at a time when the securities would not otherwise be sold and might result in lower prices than might otherwise be realized. Moreover, due to the minimum principal amount in which U.S. Treasury obligations and Ginnie Mae securities may be required to be sold, the proceeds of such sales may exceed the amount necessary for payment of units redeemed. To the extent not used to meet other redemption requests in such trusts, such excess proceeds will be distributed pro rata to all remaining unitholders of record of such trusts, unless reinvested in substitute securities.

The trustee is irrevocably authorized in its discretion, if the sponsor does not elect to purchase any unit tendered for redemption, in lieu of redeeming such units, to sell such units in the over-the-counter market for the account of tendering unitholders at prices which will return to

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the unitholders amounts in cash, net after brokerage commissions, transfer taxes and other charges, equal to or in excess of the redemption price for such units. In the event of any such sale, the trustee shall pay the net proceeds thereof to the unitholders on the day they would otherwise be entitled to receive payment of the redemption price.

The right of redemption may be suspended and payment postponed (1) for any period during which the New York Stock Exchange is closed, other than customary weekend and holiday closings, or during which (as determined by the Securities and Exchange Commission) trading on the New York Stock Exchange is restricted; (2) for any period during which an emergency exists as a result of which disposal by the trustee of securities is not reasonably practicable or it is not reasonably practicable to fairly determine the value of the underlying securities in accordance with the trust agreement; or (3) for such other period as the Securities and Exchange Commission may by order permit. The trustee is not liable to any person in any way for any loss or damage which may result from any such suspension or postponement.

COMPUTATION OF REDEMPTION PRICE. The redemption price for units of each trust is computed by the evaluator as of the evaluation time stated in the prospectus next occurring after the tendering of a unit for redemption and on any other business day desired by it, by:

- A. Adding: (1) the cash on hand in the trust other than cash deposited in the trust to purchase securities not applied to the purchase of such securities; (2) the aggregate value of each issue of the securities (including "when issued" contracts, if any) held in the trust as determined by the evaluator as described above; and (3) interest accrued and unpaid on the securities in the trust as of the date of computation;
- B. Deducting therefrom (1) amounts representing any applicable taxes or governmental charges payable out of the trust and for which no deductions have been previously made for the purpose of additions to the Reserve Account; (2) an amount representing estimated accrued expenses, including but not limited to fees and expenses of the trustee (including legal and auditing fees and any insurance costs), the evaluator, the sponsor and counsel, if any; (3) cash held for distribution to unitholders of record as of the business day prior to the evaluation being made; and (4) other liabilities incurred by the trust, provided that the redemption price will not be reduced by any remaining creation and development fee or organization costs during the initial offering period; and
- C. Finally dividing the results of such computation by the number of units of the trust outstanding as of the date thereof.

RETIREMENT PLANS. A trust may be suited for purchase by Individual

Retirement Accounts, Keogh Plans, pension funds and other qualified retirement plans. Generally, capital gains and income received under each of the foregoing plans are deferred from Federal taxation. All distributions from such plans are generally treated as ordinary income but may, in some cases, be eligible for special income averaging or tax-deferred rollover treatment. Investors considering participation in any such plan should review specific tax laws related thereto and should consult their attorneys or tax advisers with respect to the establishment and maintenance of any such plan. Such plans are offered by brokerage firms and other financial institutions. The

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trust will lower the minimum investment requirement for IRA accounts. Fees and charges with respect to such plans may vary.

OWNERSHIP OF UNITS. Ownership of units will not be evidenced by certificates. Units may be purchased in denominations of one unit or any multiple thereof, subject to the minimum investment requirement. Fractions of units, if any, will be computed to three decimal places.

TAXATION

The prospectus contains a discussion of certain U.S. federal income tax issues concerning your trust and the purchase, ownership and disposition of trust units. The discussion below supplements the prospectus discussion and is qualified in its entirety by the prospectus discussion. Prospective investors should consult their own tax advisors with regard to the federal tax consequences of the purchase, ownership, or disposition of trust units, as well as the tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, locality, non-U.S. country, or other taxing jurisdiction.

The federal income tax summary below and in the prospectus is based in part on the advice of counsel to your trust. The Internal Revenue Service could disagree with any conclusions set forth in these discussions. In addition, our counsel was not asked to review, and has not reached a conclusion with respect to the federal income tax treatment of the assets to be held by your trust. This may not be sufficient for prospective investors to use for the purpose of avoiding penalties under federal tax law.

If so indicated in the prospectus, your trust intends (i) to elect and (ii) to qualify annually as a regulated investment company under the Code and to comply with applicable distribution requirements so that it will not pay federal income tax on income and capital gains distributed to its unitholders.

To qualify for the favorable U.S. federal income tax treatment generally accorded to regulated investment companies, your trust must, among other things, (a) derive in each taxable year at least 90% of its gross income from dividends, interest, payments with respect to securities loans and gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities or foreign currencies or other income derived with respect to its business of investing in such stock, securities or currencies, and net income from certain publicly traded partnerships; (b) diversify its holdings so that, at the end of each quarter of the taxable year, (i) at least 50% of the market value of the trust's assets is represented by cash and cash items (including receivables), U.S. government securities, the securities of other regulated investment companies and other securities, with such other securities of any one issuer generally limited for the purposes of this calculation to an amount not greater than 5% of the value of the trust's total assets and not greater than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, and (ii) not more than 25% of the value of its total assets is invested in the securities (other than U.S. government securities or the securities of other regulated investment companies) of any one issuer, or two or more issuers which the trust controls and are engaged in the same, similar or related trades or businesses, or the securities of certain publicly traded partnerships; and (c) distribute at least 90% of its investment company taxable income (which includes, among other items, dividends, interest and net short-term capital

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gains in excess of net long-term capital losses but excludes net capital gain, if any) and at least 90% of its net tax-exempt interest income each taxable

year.

As a regulated investment company, your trust generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on its investment company taxable income (as that term is defined in the Code, but without regard to the deduction for dividends paid) and net capital gain (the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short term capital loss), if any, that it distributes to unitholders. The trusts intend to distribute to its unitholders, at least annually, substantially all of its investment company taxable income and net capital gain. If your trust retains any net capital gain or investment company taxable income, it will generally be subject to federal income tax at regular corporate rates on the amount retained. In addition, amounts not distributed on a timely basis in accordance with a calendar year distribution requirement are subject to a nondeductible 4% excise tax unless, generally, your trust distributes during each calendar year an amount equal to the sum of (1) at least 98% of its ordinary income (not taking into account any capital gains or losses) for the calendar year, (2) at least 98% of its capital gains in excess of its capital losses (adjusted for certain ordinary losses) for the one-year period ending October 31 of the calendar year, and (3) any ordinary income and capital gains for previous years that were not distributed during those years. To prevent application of the excise tax, your trust intends to make its distributions in accordance with the calendar year distribution requirement. Further, if your trust retains any net capital gain, the trust may designate the retained amount as undistributed capital gains in a notice to unitholders who, if subject to federal income tax on long-term capital gains (i) will be required to include in income for federal income tax purposes, as long-term capital gain, their share of such undistributed amount, and (ii) will be entitled to credit their proportionate share of the tax paid by the trust against their federal income tax liabilities if any, and to claim refunds to the extent the credit exceeds such liabilities. A distribution will be treated as paid on December 31 of the current calendar year if it is declared by your trust in October, November or December with a record date in such a month and paid by your trust during January of the following calendar year. These distributions will be taxable to unitholders in the calendar year in which the distributions are declared, rather than the calendar year in which the distributions are received.

If your trust failed to qualify as a regulated investment company or failed to satisfy the 90% distribution requirement in any taxable year, the trust would be taxed as an ordinary corporation on its taxable income (even if such income were distributed to its unitholders) and all distributions out of earnings and profits would be taxed to unitholders as ordinary dividend income.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

INTEREST, ESTIMATED LONG-TERM RETURN AND ESTIMATED CURRENT RETURN. As of the opening of business on the trust's inception date, the estimated long-term return and the estimated current return, if applicable, for each trust were as set forth in the "Essential Information" for each trust in the prospectus. Estimated current return is calculated by dividing the estimated net annual interest income per unit by the public offering price. The estimated net annual interest income per unit will vary with changes in fees and expenses of the trustee, the sponsor and the evaluator and with the principal prepayment, redemption, maturity, exchange or

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sale of the securities while the public offering price will vary with changes in the offering price of the underlying securities and accrued interest; therefore, there is no assurance that the present estimated current return will be realized in the future. Estimated long-term return is calculated using a formula which (1) takes into consideration, and determines and factors in the relative weightings of, the market values, yields (which takes into account the amortization of premiums and the accretion of discounts) and estimated retirements or average life of all of the securities in a trust and (2) takes into account the expenses and sales fee associated with each trust unit. Since the market values and estimated retirements of the securities and the expenses of a trust will change, there is no assurance that the present estimated long-term return will be realized in the future. Estimated current return and estimated long-term return are expected to differ because the calculation of estimated long-term return reflects the estimated date and amount of principal returned while estimated current return calculations include only net annual interest income and public offering price.

GENERAL. Information contained in this Information Supplement or in the prospectus, as it currently exists or as further updated, may also be included from time to time in other prospectuses or in advertising material. Information on the performance of a trust strategy or the actual performance of a trust may be included from time to time in other prospectuses or advertising material and may reflect sales fees and expenses of a trust. The performance of a trust may also be compared to the performance of money managers as reported in SEI Fund Evaluation Survey or of mutual funds as reported by Lipper Analytical Services Inc. (which calculates total return using actual dividends on ex-dates accumulated for the quarter and reinvested at quarter end), Money Magazine Fund Watch (which rates fund performance over a specified time period after sales fee and assuming all dividends reinvested) or Wiesenberger Investment Companies Service (which states fund performance annually on a total return basis) or of the New York Stock Exchange Composite Index, the American Stock Exchange Index (unmanaged indices of stocks traded on the New York and American Stock Exchanges, respectively), the Dow Jones Industrial Average (an index of 30 widely traded industrial common stocks) or the Standard & Poor's 500 Index (an unmanaged diversified index of 500 stocks) or similar measurement standards during the same period of time.

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CONTENTS OF REGISTRATION STATEMENT

This Amendment to the Registration Statement comprises the following:

- The facing sheet
- The prospectus and information supplement
- The signatures
- The consents of evaluator, independent auditors and legal counsel

The following exhibits:

- 1.1 Trust Agreement.
 - 1.1.1 Standard Terms and Conditions of Trust. Reference is made to Exhibit 1.1.1 to the Registration Statement on Form S-6 for Advisor's Disciplined Trust, Series 13 (File No. 333-116816) as filed on August 5, 2004.
- 1.2 Certificate of Amendment of Certificate of Incorporation and Certificate of Merger of Advisors Asset Management, Inc. Reference is made to Exhibit 1.2 to the Registration Statement on Form S-6 for Advisors Disciplined Trust 647 (File No. 333-171079) as filed on January 6, 2011.
- 1.3 Bylaws of Advisors Asset Management, Inc. Reference is made to Exhibit 1.3 to the Registration Statement on Form S-6 for Advisors Disciplined Trust 647 (File No. 333-171079) as filed on January 6, 2011.
- 1.5 Form of Dealer Agreement. Reference is made to Exhibit 1.5 to the Registration Statement of Form S-6 for Advisors Disciplined Trust 262 (File No. 333-150575) as filed of June 17, 2008.
- 2.2 Form of Code of Ethics. Reference is made to Exhibit 2.2 to the Registration Statement on Form S-6 for Advisor's Disciplined Trust 73 (File No. 333-131959) as filed on March 16, 2006.
- 3.1 Opinion of counsel as to legality of securities being registered.

- 3.3 Opinion of counsel as to the Trustee and the Trust.
- 4.1 Consent of independent pricing agent.
- 4.2 Consent of independent registered public accounting firm.
- 6.1 Directors and Officers of Advisors Asset Management, Inc. Reference is made to Exhibit 6.1 to the Registration Statement on Form S-6 for Advisors Disciplined Trust 736 (File No. 333-174382) as filed on August 18, 2011.
- 7.1 Power of Attorney. Reference is made to Exhibit 7.1 to the Registration Statement on Form S-6 for Advisor's Disciplined Trust 213 (File No. 333-148484) as filed on January 4, 2008.

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SIGNATURES

The Registrant, Advisors Disciplined Trust 966, hereby identifies Matrix Unit Trust, Series 1, Series 2, Series 3, Series 4, Series 5 and Series 8; Advisor's Disciplined Trust, Series 10, Series 11 and Series 13; Advisor's Disciplined Trust 23 and 40; and Advisors Disciplined Trust 256, 318, 404, 460, 518, 533, 544, 560, 588, 595, 610, 625, 677, 678, 699, 731, 782, 785, 803, 814, 820, 830, 834, 833, 839, 847, 854, 855, 862, 863, 867, 879, 880, 888, 891, 897, 901, 910, 911, 931, 932, 936, 938, 949 and 952 for purposes of the representations required by Rule 487 and represents the following:

(1) that the portfolio securities deposited in the series as to the securities of which this Registration Statement is being filed do not differ materially in type or quality from those deposited in such previous series;

(2) that, except to the extent necessary to identify the specific portfolio securities deposited in, and to provide essential financial information for, the series with respect to the securities of which this Registration Statement is being filed, this Registration Statement does not contain disclosures that differ in any material respect from those contained in the registration statements for such previous series as to which the effective date was determined by the Commission or the staff; and

(3) that it has complied with Rule 460 under the Securities Act of 1933.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, the Registrant, Advisors Disciplined Trust 966 has duly caused this Amendment to the Registration Statement to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in the City of Wichita and State of Kansas on the 17th day of January, 2013.

ADVISORS DISCIPLINED TRUST 966

By ADVISORS ASSET MANAGEMENT, INC., DEPOSITOR

By: /s/ ALEX R. MEITZNER

 Alex R. Meitzner
 Senior Vice President

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, this Amendment to the Registration Statement has been signed below on January 17, 2013 by the following persons in the capacities indicated.

SIGNATURE	TITLE
Scott I. Colyer	Director of Advisors Asset Management, Inc.)
)
Lisa A. Colyer	Director of Advisors Asset Management, Inc.)
)

James R. Costas Director of Advisors Asset)
 Management, Inc.)

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Christopher T. Genovese Director of Advisors Asset)
 Management, Inc.)

Randy J. Pegg Director of Advisors Asset)
 Management, Inc.)

R. Scott Roberg Director of Advisors Asset)
 Management, Inc.)

Jack Simkin Director of Advisors Asset)
 Management, Inc.)

Andrew Williams Director of Advisors Asset)
 Management, Inc.)

By /s/ ALEX R MEITZNER

 Alex R. Meitzner
 Attorney-in-Fact*

*An executed copy of each of the related powers of attorney is filed
herewith or incorporated herein by reference as Exhibit 7.1.

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ADVISORS DISCIPLINED TRUST 966

TRUST AGREEMENT

Dated: January 17, 2013

This Trust Agreement among Advisors Asset Management, Inc., as Depositor, Evaluator and Supervisor, and The Bank of New York Mellon, as Trustee, sets forth certain provisions in full and incorporates other provisions by reference to the document entitled "Standard Terms and Conditions of Trust For Advisor's Disciplined Trust, Effective for Unit Investment Trusts Investing in Mortgage-Backed Securities of the Modified Pass-Through guaranteed by the Government National Mortgage Association Established On and After August 5, 2004 (Including Advisor's Disciplined Trust, Series 11 and Subsequent Series)" (the "Standard Terms and Conditions of Trust") and such provisions as are set forth in full and such provisions as are incorporated by reference constitute a single instrument. All references herein to Articles and Sections are to Articles and Sections of the Standard Terms and Conditions of Trust.

WITNESSETH THAT:

In consideration of the premises and of the mutual agreements herein contained, the Depositor, Trustee, Evaluator and Supervisor agree as follows:

PART I

STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF TRUST

Subject to the provisions of Part II hereof, all the provisions contained in the Standard Terms and Conditions of Trust are herein incorporated by reference in their entirety and shall be deemed to be a part of this instrument as fully and to the same extent as though said provisions had been set forth in full in this instrument.

PART II

SPECIAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF TRUST

The following special terms and conditions are hereby agreed to:

1. The Securities listed in the Schedules hereto have been deposited in trust under this Trust Agreement.
2. The fractional undivided interest in and ownership of the Trust represented by each Unit thereof is a fractional amount, the numerator of which is one and the denominator of which is the amount set forth under "Understanding

Your Investment--Statement of Financial Condition--Number of Units" in the Prospectus for the Trust.

3. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Standard Terms and Conditions of Trust, all Units will be held in uncertificated form and Unitholders may not request a certificate representing his or her Units.

4. The aggregate number of Units described in Section 2.03(a) for the Trust is that number of Units set forth under "Understanding Your Investment--Statement of Financial Condition--Number of Units" in the Prospectus for the Trust.

5. The Trust is not a "Reinvestment Trust" as defined in Section 3.13(b).

6. The term "Deferred Sales Charge Payment Dates" shall mean the dates specified for deferred sales fee installments under "Investment Summary-Fees and Expenses" in the Prospectus for the Trust.

7. The term "First Settlement Date" shall mean the third Business Day following the Initial Date of Deposit.

8. The term "Monthly Distribution Date" shall mean the "Distribution Dates" set forth under "Investment Summary--Essential Information" in the Prospectus for the Trust.

9. The term "Monthly Record Date" shall mean the "Record Dates" set forth under "Investment Summary--Essential Information" in the Prospectus for the Trust.

10. Section 1.01(1) of the Standard Terms and Conditions of Trust is replaced in its entirety with the following:

"'Depositor' shall mean Advisors Asset Management, Inc. and its successors in interest, or any successor depositor appointed as hereinafter provided."

11. Section 1.01(2) of the Standard Terms and Conditions of Trust is replaced in its entirety with the following:

"'Trustee' shall mean The Bank of New York Mellon and its successors in interest, or any successor trustee appointed as hereinafter provided."

12. Section 1.01(3) of the Standard Terms and Conditions of Trust is replaced in its entirety with the following:

"'Evaluator' shall mean Advisors Asset Management Inc., and its successors in interest, or any successor evaluator appointed as hereinafter provided."

13. Section 1.01(4) of the Standard Terms and Conditions of Trust is

replaced in its entirety with the following:

"'Supervisor' shall mean Advisors Asset Management Inc., and its successors in interest, or any successor evaluator appointed as hereinafter provided."

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14. Section 3.05 of the Standard Terms and Conditions of Trust is amended by adding the following subsection immediately after Section 3.05(c):

"(d) Notwithstanding any of the previous provisions, if a Trust has elected to be taxed as a regulated investment company under the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, the Trustee is directed to make any distribution or take any action necessary in order to maintain the qualification of the Trust as a regulated investment company for federal income tax purposes or to provide funds to make any distribution for a taxable year in order to avoid imposition of any income or excise taxes on the Trust or on undistributed income in the Trust."

15. Section 3.07(a)(viii) of the Standard Terms and Conditions of Trust shall be replaced in its entirety with the following:

"(viii) if the Trust has elected to be taxed as a "regulated investment company" as defined in the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, that such sale is necessary or advisable (i) to maintain the qualification of the Trust as a regulated investment company or (ii) to provide funds to make any distribution for a taxable year in order to avoid imposition of any income or excise taxes on the Trust or on undistributed income in the Trust.

(ix) that as result of the ownership of the Security, the Trust or its Unitholders would be a direct or indirect shareholder of a passive foreign investment company as defined in section 1297 (a) of the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended."

16. The first two sentences in the second paragraph of Section 3.12 of the Standard Terms and Conditions of Trust shall be replaced in their entirety with the following:

"In the event that an offer by the issuer of any of the Securities or any other party shall be made to issue new securities, or to exchange securities, for Trust Securities, the Trustee shall at the direction of the Depositor, vote for or against, or accept or reject, any offer for new or exchanged securities or property in exchange for a Trust Security. Should any issuance, exchange or substitution be effected, any securities, cash and/or property received shall be deposited hereunder and shall be promptly sold, if securities or property, by the Trustee pursuant to the Depositor's direction, unless the Depositor advises the Trustee to keep such securities or property."

17. Section 3.13(a) of the Standard Terms and Conditions of Trust shall be replaced in its entirety with the following:

"(a) The Replacement Securities shall be Securities as originally selected for deposit in the Trust or securities which the Depositor determines to be similar in character as Securities originally selected for deposit in the Trust;"

18. The third paragraph of Section 3.14 of the Standard Terms and Conditions of Trust is replaced in its entirety by the following:

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"To the extent permitted by applicable laws, rules and regulations, any moneys payable to the Depositor pursuant to this Section 3.14 shall be secured by a lien on the related Trust in favor of the Depositor prior to the interest of Unitholders, but no such lien shall be prior to any lien in favor of the Trustee under the provisions of Section 7.04 herein. To the extent of such lien, the Trustee shall hold the assets of the Trust for the benefit of the Depositor, provided that the Trustee is authorized to make dispositions, distributions and payments for expenses in the ordinary course of the administration of the Trust without regard to such lien."

19. The Depositor's annual compensation as set forth under Section 3.14 shall be that dollar amount per Unit set forth under "Investment Summary--Fees and Expenses--Annual operating expenses--Supervisory, evaluation and administration fees" in the Prospectus for the Trust.

20. Section 3.15 of the Standard Terms and Conditions of Trust is hereby amended by adding the following immediately after the second paragraph:

"To the extent permitted by applicable laws, rules and regulations, any moneys payable to the Depositor pursuant to this Section 3.15 shall be secured by a lien on the related Trust in favor of the Depositor prior to the interest of Unitholders, but no such lien shall be prior to any lien in favor of the Trustee under the provisions of Section 7.04 herein. To the extent of such lien, the Trustee shall hold the assets of the Trust for the benefit of the Depositor, provided that the Trustee is authorized to make dispositions, distributions and payments for expenses in the ordinary course of the administration of the Trust without regard to such lien."

21. Section 3.16 of the Standard Terms and Conditions of Trust is hereby amended by adding the following immediately after the first paragraph:

"To the extent permitted by applicable laws, rules and regulations, any moneys payable to the Depositor pursuant to this Section 3.16 shall be secured by a lien on the related Trust in favor of the Depositor prior to the interest of Unitholders, but no such lien shall be prior to any lien in favor of the Trustee under the provisions of Section 7.04 herein. To the extent of such lien, the Trustee shall hold the assets of the Trust for the benefit of the Depositor, provided that the Trustee is authorized to make dispositions, distributions and payments for expenses in the ordinary course of the administration of the Trust without regard to such lien."

22. The Standard Terms and Conditions of Trust shall be amended to include the following section:

"Section 3.17. Regulated Investment Company Election. If the Prospectus for a Trust states that such Trust intends to elect to be treated and to qualify as a "regulated investment company" as defined in the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, the Trustee is hereby directed to make such elections and take all actions, including any appropriate election to be taxed as a corporation, as shall be necessary to effect such qualification or to provide funds to make any distribution for a taxable year in order to avoid imposition of any income or excise tax on the Trust or on undistributed income in the Trust. The Trustee shall make such reviews of each Trust portfolio as shall be necessary to maintain qualification of a

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particular Trust as regulated investment company and to avoid imposition of tax on a Trust or undistributed income in a Trust, and the Depositor and Supervisor shall be authorized to rely conclusively upon such reviews."

23. The first sentence of Section 6.02 of the Standard Terms and Conditions of Trust is replaced in its entirety by the following:

"Any Unit tendered for redemption by a Unitholder or his duly authorized attorney to the Trustee at its unit investment trust division office, currently at 2 Hanson Place, 12th Floor, Brooklyn, New York 11217, tendered by means of an appropriate request for redemption in form approved by the Trustee shall be redeemed by the Trustee no later than the seventh calendar day following the day on which tender for redemption is made, provided that if such day of redemption is not a Business Day, then such Unit shall be redeemed on the first Business Day prior thereto (being herein called the "Redemption Date")."

24. The first sentence of Section 7.04 of the Standard Terms and Conditions of Trust is replaced in its entirety by the following:

"For services performed under this Indenture the Trustee shall be paid an annual fee in the amount per Unit set forth in the Trust Agreement, which fee shall accrue daily and be computed based on the number of Units outstanding as of January 1 of such year except for a Trust during the year or years in which an initial offering period as determined in Section 5.01 of this Indenture occurs, in which case the fee for a month is based on the number of Units outstanding at the end of such month (such annual fee to be pro rated for any calendar year in which the Trustee provides services during less than the whole of such year)."

25. The Trustee's annual compensation as set forth under Section 7.04 shall be \$0.0105 per Unit.

26. Section 9.01 of the Standard Terms and Conditions of Trust shall be replaced in its entirety with the following:

"Section 9.01. Amendments. (a) This Indenture may be amended from time to time by the Depositor and Trustee or their respective successors, without the consent of any of the Unitholders, (i) to cure any ambiguity or to correct or supplement any provision contained herein which may be defective or inconsistent with any other provision contained herein, (ii) to make such other provision in regard to matters or questions arising hereunder as shall not materially adversely affect the interests of the Unitholders or (iii) to make such amendments as may be necessary (a) for the Trust to continue to qualify as a regulated investment company for federal income tax purposes if the Trust has elected to be taxed as such under the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or (b) to prevent the Trust from being deemed an association taxable as a corporation for federal income tax purposes if the Trust has not elected to be taxed as a regulated investment company under the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. This Indenture may not be amended, however, without the consent of all Unitholders then outstanding, so as (1) to permit, except in accordance with the terms and conditions hereof, the acquisition hereunder of any Securities other than those specified in the

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Schedules to the Trust Agreement or (2) to reduce the aforesaid percentage of Units the holders of which are required to consent to certain of such amendments. This Indenture may not be amended so as to reduce the interest in a Trust represented by Units without the consent of all affected Unitholders.

(b) Except for the amendments, changes or modifications as provided in Section 9.01(a) hereof, neither the parties hereto nor their respective successors shall consent to any other amendment, change or modification of this Indenture without the giving of notice and the obtaining of the approval or consent of Unitholders representing at least 66 2/3% of the Units then outstanding of the affected Trust. Nothing contained in this Section 9.01(b) shall permit, or be construed as permitting, a reduction of the aggregate percentage of Units the holders of which are required to consent to any amendment, change or modification of this Indenture without the consent of the Unitholders of all of the Units then outstanding of the affected Trust and in no event may any amendment be made which would (1) alter the rights to the Unitholders as against each other, (2) provide the Trustee with the power to engage in business or investment activities other than as specifically provided in this Indenture, (3) adversely affect the tax status of the Trust for federal income tax purposes or result in the Units being deemed to be sold or exchanged for federal income tax purposes or (4) unless the Trust has elected to be taxed as a regulated investment company for federal income tax purposes, result in a variation of the investment of Unitholders in the Trust.

(c) Unless the Depositor directs that other notice shall be provided, the Trustee shall include in the annual report provided pursuant to Section 3.06 notification of the substance of such amendment."

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned have caused this Trust Agreement to be executed; all as of the day, month and year first above written.

ADVISORS ASSET MANAGEMENT, INC.

By /s/ ALEX R. MEITZNER

Senior Vice President

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned have caused this Trust Agreement to be executed; all as of the day, month and year first above written.

THE BANK OF NEW YORK MELLON

By /s/ GERARDO CIPRIANO

Vice President

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SCHEDULE A TO TRUST AGREEMENT

SECURITIES INITIALLY DEPOSITED

IN

ADVISORS DISCIPLINED TRUST 966

Incorporated herein by this reference and made a part hereof
is the schedule set forth under "Portfolio" in the Prospectus for the Trust.

111 West Monroe Street
Chicago, IL 60603-4080

CHAPMAN AND CUTLER LLP

Attorneys at Law - Focused on Finance(R)

T 312.845.3000
F 312.701.2361
www.chapman.com

January 17, 2013

Advisors Asset Management, Inc.
18925 Base Camp Road
Monument, Colorado 80132

Re: Advisors Disciplined Trust 966

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have served as counsel for Advisors Disciplined Trust 966 (the "Fund"), in connection with the preparation, execution and delivery of a trust agreement dated January 17, 2013 (the "Indenture") among Advisors Asset Management, Inc., as depositor, supervisor and evaluator (the "Depositor") and The Bank of New York Mellon, as trustee (the "Trustee"), pursuant to which the Depositor has delivered to and deposited the securities listed in the schedule to the Indenture with the Trustee and pursuant to which the Trustee has provided to or on the order of the Depositor documentation evidencing ownership of units (the "Units") of fractional undivided interest in and ownership of the trust of the Fund (the "Trust"), created under said Indenture.

In connection therewith we have examined such pertinent records and documents and matters of law as we have deemed necessary in order to enable us to express the opinions hereinafter set forth. We have assumed the genuineness of all agreements, instruments and documents submitted to us as originals and the conformity to originals of all copies thereof submitted to us. We have also assumed the genuineness of all signatures and the legal capacity of all persons executing agreements, instruments and documents examined or relied upon by us.

We have not reviewed the financial statements, compilation of the securities to be acquired by the Fund, or other financial or statistical data contained in the registration statement and the prospectus, as to which we understand you have been furnished with the reports of the accountants appearing in the registration statement and the prospectus. In addition, we have made no specific inquiry as to whether any stop order or investigatory proceedings have

been commenced with respect to the registration statement or the Depositor nor have we reviewed court or governmental agency dockets.

Statements in this opinion as to the validity, binding effect and enforceability of

agreements, instruments and documents are subject: (i) to limitations as to enforceability imposed by bankruptcy, reorganization, moratorium, insolvency and other laws of general application relating to or affecting the enforceability of creditors' rights, and (ii) to limitations under equitable principles governing the availability of equitable remedies.

The opinions expressed herein are limited to the laws of the State of New York. No opinion is expressed as to the effect that the law of any other jurisdiction might have upon the subject matter of the opinions expressed herein under applicable conflicts of law principles, rules or regulations or otherwise.

Based upon and subject to the foregoing, we are of the opinion that:

1. The execution and delivery of the Indenture and the execution and issuance of the Units in the Fund have been duly authorized; and

2. The Units in the Fund, when duly executed and delivered by the Depositor and the Trustee in accordance with the aforementioned Indenture, will constitute valid and binding obligations of such Fund and the Depositor and such Units, when issued and delivered in accordance with the Indenture against payment of the consideration set forth in the Trust prospectus, will be validly issued, fully paid and non-assessable.

We hereby consent to the filing of this opinion as an exhibit to the registration statement (File No. 333-184662) relating to the Units referred to above and to the use of our name and to the reference to our firm in said registration statement and in the related prospectus. This opinion is intended solely for the benefit of the addressee in connection with the issuance of the Units of the Fund and may not be relied upon in any other manner or by any other person without our express written consent.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Chapman and Cutler LLP
CHAPMAN AND CUTLER LLP

SRA/mdd

DORSEY
Dorsey & Whitney LLP

January 17, 2013

The Bank of New York Mellon
as Trustee of
Advisors Disciplined Trust 966
BNY Atlantic Terminal
2 Hanson Place, 12th Floor
Brooklyn, NY 11217

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We are acting as your counsel in connection with the execution and delivery by you of a certain Reference Trust Agreement (the "Trust Agreement"), dated as of today's date, between Advisors Asset Management, Inc., as Depositor, Evaluator and Supervisor (the "Depositor", "Evaluator" and "Supervisor"), and you, as Trustee, establishing Advisors Disciplined Trust 966 (the "Trust"), and the execution by you, as Trustee under the Trust Agreement, of receipts for units evidencing ownership of all of the units of fractional undivided interest (such receipts for units and such aggregate units being herein respectively called "Receipts for Units" and "Units") in the Trust, as set forth in the prospectus, (the "Prospectus") included in the registration statement on Form S-6, as amended to the date hereof (the "Registration Statement"), relating to the Trust. The Trust consists of the securities listed under "Portfolio" in the Prospectus, including delivery statements relating to contracts for the purchase of certain securities not yet delivered and cash, cash equivalents or an irrevocable letter or letters of credit, or a combination thereof, in the amount required to pay for such purchases upon the receipt of such securities (such securities, delivery statements and cash, cash equivalents, letter or letters of credit being herein called the "Portfolio Assets").

We have examined the Trust Agreement, and originals (or copies certified or otherwise identified to our satisfaction) of such other instruments, certificates and documents as we have deemed necessary or appropriate for the purpose of rendering this opinion. In such examination, we have assumed the genuineness of all signatures, the authenticity of all documents submitted to us as originals and the conformity to the original documents of all documents submitted to us as copies. As to any facts material to our opinion, we have, when relevant facts were not independently established, relied upon the aforesaid instruments, certificates and documents.

Based on the foregoing, we are of the opinion that:

1. The Bank of New York Mellon is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York with the powers of a trust company under the Banking Law of the State of New York.
2. The Trust Agreement and the Standard Terms are in proper form for execution and delivery by you, as Trustee, and each has been duly executed and delivered by you, as Trustee,

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51 WEST 52ND STREET NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10019-6119

USA CANADA EUROPE ASIA PACIFIC
DORSEY

January 17, 2013
Page 2

and assuming due authorization, execution and delivery by the Depositor, the Trust Agreement and the Standard Terms are valid and legally binding obligations of The Bank of New York Mellon.

3. The Receipts for Units are in proper form for execution by you, as Trustee, and have been duly executed by you, as Trustee, and pursuant to the Depositor's instructions, the Trustee has registered on the registration books of the Trust(s) the ownership of the Units by Cede & Co., as nominee of the Depository Trust Company where it has caused the Units to be credited to the account of the Depositor.

In rendering the foregoing opinion we have not considered, among other things, the merchantability of the Portfolio Assets, whether the Portfolio Assets have been duly authorized and delivered or the tax status of the Portfolio Assets under any federal, state or local laws.

The foregoing opinions are limited to the laws of the State of New York and the federal laws of the United States of America. This opinion is for your benefit and may not be disclosed to or relied upon by any other person without our prior written consent.

We hereby consent to the filing of this opinion letter as an exhibit to the Registration Statement relating to the Units and to the use of our name and the reference to our firm in the Registration Statement and in the Prospectus.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Dorsey & Whitney LLP

[LOGO] CAPELOGIC INCORPORATED
Providing Technology Solutions for Financial Services

1 Windhaven Court, Monroe Twp, NJ 08831
Telephone: (609) 448-7930 Fax: (973) 206-9430
Web: www.capelogic.com

January 17, 2013

Advisors Asset Management, Inc.
8100 E. 21st St. North, Ste. 900B
Wichita, KS 67226

Re: Advisors Disciplined Trust 966
GNMA Advantage Income Portfolio, Series 19

Gentlemen:

We have examined the Registration Statement File No. 333-184662, for the referenced Trust and acknowledge that Capelogic, Inc. is currently acting as the independent pricing agent for Advisors Disciplined Trust 966. Subsequently, we hereby consent to the reference of Capelogic, Inc. as independent pricing agent.

In addition, we confirm that the ratings of the bonds comprising the portfolio of the Trust, as indicated in the Registration Statement, are the ratings currently indicated in our database as of the date of the evaluation report.

You are hereby authorized to file a copy of this letter with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Sincerely,

/s/ SALMAN AHMAD

Salman Ahmad
Treasurer

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We have issued our report dated January 17, 2013, with respect to the financial statement of Advisors Disciplined Trust 966, comprising GNMA Advantage Income Portfolio, Series 19, contained in Amendment No. 1 to the Registration Statement on Form S-6 (File No. 333-184662) and related Prospectus. We consent to the use of the aforementioned report in the Registration Statement and Prospectus, and to the use of our name as it appears under the caption "Experts".

/s/ GRANT THORNTON LLP
GRANT THORNTON LLP

Chicago, Illinois
January 17, 2013