

Information Supplement

MLP & Income Portfolio 2016-2

High Income Allocation Portfolio 2016-2

This Information Supplement provides additional information concerning the risks and operations of the Portfolios which is not described in the prospectus. You should read this Information Supplement in conjunction with the prospectus. This Information Supplement is not a prospectus but is incorporated into the prospectus by reference. It does not include all of the information that you should consider before investing in a Portfolio. This Information Supplement may not be used to offer or sell Units without the prospectus. You can obtain copies of the prospectus by contacting the Sponsor's unit investment trust division at 3500 Lacey Road, Suite 700, Downers Grove, Illinois 60515-5456, or by contacting your broker. This Information Supplement is dated as of the date of the prospectus. All capitalized terms have been defined in the prospectus.

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RISK FACTORS

The securities in your Portfolio include master limited partnerships (“MLPs”), shares of closed-end investment companies (“closed-end funds”) and common stocks. The High Income Allocation Portfolio also invests in preferred securities. As such, an investment in Units of the Portfolios should be made with an understanding of the risks of investing in these types of securities.

Preferred Securities Risks. The High Income Allocation Portfolio invests in preferred securities, including hybrid preferred and trust preferred securities. You should understand these securities before you invest. Hybrid-preferred securities are preferred securities that are typically issued by corporations, generally in the form of interest-bearing notes or preferred securities, and may be perpetual in duration or may have a stated maturity. Trust preferred securities are similar to hybrid securities, but are typically issued by an affiliated business trust of a corporation, generally in the form of beneficial interests in subordinated debentures issued by the corporation, or similarly structured securities. The maturity and coupon rate of the preferred securities are structured to match the maturity and coupon rate of the interest-bearing notes, preferred securities or subordinated debentures. Preferred securities with a stated maturity date usually mature on the maturity date of the interest-bearing notes, preferred securities or subordinated debentures and may be redeemed or liquidated prior to the stated maturity date of such instruments for any reason on or after their stated call date or upon the occurrence of certain circumstances at any time.

Preferred securities generally have a yield advantage over traditional preferred stocks, but unlike preferred stocks, distributions on certain preferred securities are treated as interest rather than dividends for federal income tax purposes. Unlike most preferred stocks, distributions received from certain trust preferred securities are not eligible for the dividends-received deduction. Certain of the risks unique to hybrid and trust preferred securities include: (i) distributions on such preferred securities will be made only if interest payments on the interest-bearing notes, preferred securities or subordinated debentures are made; (ii) a corporation issuing the interest-bearing notes, preferred securities or subordinated debentures may defer

interest payments on certain such instruments for up to 20 consecutive quarters and if such election is made, distributions will not be made on the trust preferred securities during the deferral period; (iii) certain tax or regulatory events may trigger the redemption of the interest-bearing notes, preferred securities or subordinated debentures by the issuing corporation and result in prepayment of the hybrid and trust preferred securities prior to their stated maturity date; (iv) future legislation may be proposed or enacted that may prohibit the corporation from deducting its interest payments on the interest-bearing notes, preferred securities or subordinated debentures for tax purposes, making redemption of these instruments likely; (v) a corporation may redeem the interest-bearing notes, preferred securities or subordinated debentures in whole at any time or in part from time to time on or after a stated call date; (vi) hybrid and trust preferred securities holders have very limited voting rights; and (vii) payment of interest on the interest-bearing notes, preferred securities or subordinated debentures, and therefore distributions on the hybrid and trust preferred securities, is dependent on the financial condition of the issuing corporation.

Price Volatility. Because the Portfolios invest in common stocks, you should understand the risks of investing in these securities before purchasing Units. These risks include the risk that the financial condition of the company or the general condition of the securities markets may worsen and the value of the stocks (and therefore Units) will fall. Stocks are especially susceptible to general market movements. The value of stocks often rises or falls rapidly and unpredictably as market confidence and perceptions of companies change. These perceptions are based on factors including expectations regarding government economic policies, inflation, interest rates, economic expansion or contraction, political climates and economic or banking crises. The value of Units will fluctuate with the value of the stocks in your Portfolio and may be more or less than the price you originally paid for your Units. As with any investment, we cannot guarantee that the performance of the Portfolio will be positive over any period of time. Because the Portfolio is unmanaged, the Trustee will not sell Portfolio securities in response to market fluctuations as is common in managed investments.

Dividends. Stocks and shares of closed-end funds represent ownership interests in a company and are not obligations of the company. Common stockholders have a right to receive payments from the company that is subordinate to the rights of creditors, bondholders or preferred stockholders of the company. This means that common stockholders have a right to receive dividends only if a company's board of directors declares a dividend and the company has provided for payment of all of its creditors, bondholders and preferred stockholders. If a company issues additional debt securities or preferred stock, the owners of these securities will have a claim against the company's assets before common stockholders if the company declares bankruptcy or liquidates its assets even though the common stock was issued first. As a result, the company may be less willing or able to declare or pay dividends on its common stock.

Closed-End Funds. Closed-end funds' portfolios are managed and their shares are generally listed on a securities exchange. The net asset value of closed-end fund shares will fluctuate with changes in the value of the underlying securities that the closed-end fund owns. In addition, for various reasons closed-end fund shares frequently trade at a discount from their net asset value in the secondary market. The amount of such discount from net asset value is subject to change from time to time in response to various factors. Closed-end funds' articles of incorporation may contain certain anti-takeover provisions that may have the effect of inhibiting a fund's possible conversion to open-end status and limiting the ability of other persons to acquire control of a fund. In certain circumstances, these provisions might also inhibit the ability of stockholders (including your Portfolio) to sell their shares at a premium over prevailing market prices. This characteristic is a risk separate and distinct from the risk that a fund's net asset value will decrease. In particular, this characteristic would increase the loss or reduce the return on the sale of those closed-end fund shares that were purchased by your Portfolio at a premium. In the unlikely event that a closed-end fund converts to open-end status at a time when its shares are trading at a premium there would be an immediate loss in value to the Portfolio since shares of open-end funds trade at net asset value. Certain closed-end funds may have in place

or may put in place in the future plans pursuant to which the fund may repurchase its own shares in the marketplace. Typically, these plans are put in place in an attempt by a fund's board of directors to reduce a discount on its share price. To the extent that such a plan is implemented and shares owned by your Portfolio are repurchased by a fund, the Portfolio's position in that fund will be reduced and the cash will be distributed.

Your Portfolio is prohibited from subscribing to a rights offering for shares of any of the closed-end funds in which it invests. In the event of a rights offering for additional shares of a fund, Unitholders should expect that your Portfolio will, at the completion of the offer, own a smaller proportional interest in such fund that would otherwise be the case. It is not possible to determine the extent of this dilution in share ownership without knowing what proportion of the shares in a rights offering will be subscribed. This may be particularly serious when the subscription price per share for the offer is less than the fund's net asset value per share. Assuming that all rights are exercised and there is no change in the net asset value per share, the aggregate net asset value of each shareholder's shares of common stock should decrease as a result of the offer. If a fund's subscription price per share is below that fund's net asset value per share at the expiration of the offer, shareholders would experience an immediate dilution of the aggregate net asset value of their shares of common stock as a result of the offer, which could be substantial.

Closed-end funds may use leveraging in their portfolios. Leveraging can be expected to cause increased price volatility for those fund's shares, and as a result, increased volatility for the price of the Units of a Portfolio. There can be no assurance that a leveraging strategy will be successful during any period in which it is employed.

In limited cases certain closed-end funds may employ an investment strategy which includes derivatives such as forward contracts, options, futures contracts, options on futures contracts and swap agreements or intricate derivative-like features, including reverse convertibles, steepener notes, reference point investments and knockout/knock in features. These strategies may utilize multiple features that affect investment returns differently

under various scenarios. Derivatives may be purchased on established exchanges or through privately negotiated transactions. Derivatives can be volatile and involve various types and degrees of risk, depending upon the characteristics of the particular derivative. Derivatives may entail investment exposures that are greater than their cost would suggest, meaning that a small investment in derivatives could have a large potential impact on performance. The market for many derivatives is, or suddenly can become, illiquid. Changes in liquidity may result in significant, rapid and unpredictable changes in the prices for derivatives. Structured notes and other related instruments carry risks similar to those of more traditional derivatives such as futures, forward and option contracts. Structured instruments may entail a greater degree of market risk and volatility than other types of debt obligations. There can be no assurance that a derivative based strategy will be successful during any period in which it is employed.

An exclusion has been claimed for your Portfolio from the definition of the term “commodity pool operator” under the Commodity Exchange Act (“CEA”) and, therefore, your Portfolio is not subject to registration as a commodity pool operator under the CEA.

Consumer Discretionary and Consumer Staples Issuers. The High Income Allocation Portfolio invests significantly in issuers that manufacture or sell consumer products. The profitability of these companies will be affected by various factors including the general state of the economy and consumer spending trends. In the past, there have been major changes in the retail environment due to the declaration of bankruptcy by some of the major corporations involved in the retail industry, particularly the department store segment. The continued viability of the retail industry will depend on the industry’s ability to adapt and to compete in changing economic and social conditions, to attract and retain capable management, and to finance expansion. Weakness in the banking or real estate industry, a recessionary economic climate with the consequent slowdown in employment growth, less favorable trends in unemployment or a marked deceleration in real disposable personal income growth could result in significant pressure on both consumer wealth and

consumer confidence, adversely affecting consumer spending habits. In addition, competitiveness of the retail industry will require large capital outlays for investment in the installation of automated checkout equipment to control inventory, to track the sale of individual items and to gauge the success of sales campaigns. Increasing employee and retiree benefit costs may also have an adverse effect on the industry. In many sectors of the retail industry, competition may be fierce due to market saturation, converging consumer tastes and other factors.

Utility Issuers. An investment in Units of the High Income Allocation Portfolio should be made with an understanding of the characteristics of the public utility industry and the risks which such an investment may entail. General problems of the public utility industry include the difficulty in obtaining an adequate return on invested capital despite frequent increases in rates which have been granted by the public service commissions having jurisdiction, the difficulty in financing large construction programs during an inflationary period, the restrictions on operations and increased cost and delays attributable to environmental, nuclear safety and other regulatory considerations, the difficulty of the capital markets absorbing utility debt and equity securities, the difficulty in obtaining fuel for electric generation at reasonable prices, unusual, unexpected or normal weather and its effects, regulatory restrictions on the ability to pass increasing wholesale costs along to the retail and business customer, and the effects of energy conservation. There is no assurance that public service commissions will grant rate increases in the future or that any such increases will be timely or adequate to cover operating and other expenses and debt service requirements. All of the public utilities which are issuers of the Securities have been experiencing many of these problems in varying degrees. Furthermore, utility stocks are particularly susceptible to interest rate risk, generally exhibiting an inverse relationship to interest rates. As a result, electric utility stock prices may be adversely affected as interest rates rise. Similarly, the success of certain companies is tied to a relatively small concentration of products or technologies with intense competition between companies. There can be no assurance that these customers will place additional

orders, or that an issuer of Securities will obtain orders of similar magnitude as past orders from other customers. Accordingly, a decline in demand for products or technologies or from such customers could have a material adverse impact on issuers of the Securities.

Utilities are generally subject to extensive regulation by state utility commissions which, for example, establish the rates which may be charged and the appropriate rate of return on an approved asset base, which must be approved by the state commissions. Certain utilities have had difficulty from time to time in persuading regulators, who are subject to political pressures, to grant rate increases necessary to maintain an adequate return on investment. Any unexpected limitations could negatively affect the profitability of utilities whose budgets are planned far in advance. In addition, gas pipeline and distribution companies have had difficulties in adjusting to short and surplus energy supplies, enforcing or being required to comply with long-term contracts and avoiding litigation with their customers, on the one hand, or suppliers, on the other. Furthermore, regulatory authorities, which may be subject to political and other pressures, may not grant future rate increases, or may impose accounting or operational policies, any of which could adversely affect a company's profitability and its stock price. Certain utility companies have experienced full or partial deregulation in recent years. These utility companies are frequently more similar to industrial companies in that they are subject to greater competition and have been permitted by regulators to diversify outside of their original geographic regions and their traditional lines of business. These opportunities may permit certain utility companies to earn more than their traditional regulated rates of return. Some companies, however, may be forced to defend their core business and may be less profitable.

Certain of the issuers of the Securities may own or operate nuclear generating facilities. Governmental authorities may from time to time review existing, and impose additional, requirements governing the licensing, construction and operation of nuclear power plants. In the past, nuclear generating projects in the electric utility industry have experienced substantial cost increases, construction delays and licensing difficulties. These have

been caused by various factors, including inflation, high financing costs, required design changes and rework, allegedly faulty construction, objections by groups and governmental officials, limits on the ability to obtain financing, reduced forecasts of energy requirements and economic conditions. This experience indicates that the risk of significant cost increases, delays and licensing difficulties remain present until completion and achievement of commercial operation of any nuclear project. Also, nuclear generating units in service have experienced unplanned outages or extensions of scheduled outages due to equipment problems or new regulatory requirements sometimes followed by a significant delay in obtaining regulatory approval to return to service. A major accident at a nuclear plant anywhere could cause the imposition of limits or prohibitions on the operation, construction or licensing of nuclear units.

In view of the uncertainties discussed above, there can be no assurance that any utility company's share of the full cost of nuclear units under construction ultimately will be recovered in rates or the extent to which a company could earn an adequate return on its investment in such units. The likelihood of a significantly adverse event occurring in any of the areas of concern described above varies, as does the potential severity of any adverse impact. It should be recognized, however, that one or more of such adverse events could occur and individually or collectively could have a material adverse impact on a company's financial condition, the results of its operations, its ability to make interest and principal payments on its outstanding debt or to pay dividends.

Other general problems of the electric, gas and water utility industries (including state and local joint action power agencies) include rising costs of rail transportation to transport fossil fuels, the uncertainty of transmission service costs for both interstate and intrastate transactions, changes in tax laws which adversely affect a utility's ability to operate profitably, increased competition in service costs, recent reductions in estimates of future demand for electricity and gas in certain areas of the country, restrictions on operations and increased cost and delays attributable to environmental considerations, uncertain availability

and increased cost of capital, unavailability of fuel for electric generation at reasonable prices, including the steady rise in fuel costs and the costs associated with conversion to alternate fuel sources such as coal, availability and cost of natural gas for resale, technical and cost factors and other problems associated with construction, licensing, regulation and operation of nuclear facilities for electric generation, including, among other considerations, the problems associated with the use of radioactive materials and the disposal of radioactive wastes, and the effects of energy and environmental conservation efforts. Each of the problems referred to could adversely affect the ability of the issuers of any Securities to make dividend payments and the value of such Securities on redemption of your Units.

Real Estate Investment Trusts. The High Income Allocation Portfolio will invests in shares issued by real estate investment trusts (“REIT”), domestic corporations or business trusts which invest primarily in income producing real estate or real estate related loans or mortgages. REITs are financial vehicles that have as their objective the pooling of capital from a number of investors in order to participate directly in real estate ownership or financing. Thus, an investment in the Portfolio will be subject to risks similar to those associated with the direct ownership of real estate, in addition to securities markets risks, because of the Portfolio’s investments in the securities of companies in the real estate industry. These risks include:

- declines in the value of real estate,
- illiquidity of real property investments,
- risks related to general U.S. and global as well as local economic conditions,
- dependency on management skill,
- heavy cash flow dependency,
- possible lack of availability of mortgage funds,
- excessive levels of debt or overleveraged financial structure,
- over-building,

- extended vacancies, or obsolescence, of properties,
- increase in competition,
- increases in property taxes and operating expenses,
- changes in zoning laws,
- losses due to costs resulting from the clean-up of environmental problems,
- liability to third parties for damages resulting from environmental problems,
- casualty or condemnation losses,
- economic or regulatory impediments to raising rents,
- changes in neighborhood values and buyer demand,
- the ongoing financial strength and viability of government sponsored enterprises, such as Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac,
- changes in the appeal of properties to tenants, and
- changes in interest rates, tax rates or operating expenses.

In addition to these risks, equity REITs may be more likely to be affected by changes in the value of the underlying property owned by the trusts. Further, REITs are dependent upon the management skills of the issuers and generally may not be diversified.

The above factors may also adversely affect a borrower’s or lessee’s ability to meet its obligations to the REIT. In the event of a default by a borrower or lessee, the REIT may experience delays in enforcing its rights as a mortgagee or lessor and may incur substantial costs associated with protecting its investments.

A significant amount of the assets of a REIT may be invested in investments in specific geographic areas or in specific property types, i.e., hotels, shopping malls, residential complexes, and office buildings. The impact of economic conditions on REITs also varies with geographic location and property type. Variations in

rental income and space availability and vacancy rates in terms of supply and demand are additional factors affecting real estate generally and REITs in particular. In addition, you should be aware that REITs may not be diversified and are subject to the risks of financing projects. REITs are also subject to

- defaults by borrowers,
- the market's perception of the REIT industry generally,
- the possibility of failing to qualify for tax-free pass-through of income under the Internal Revenue Code, and
- the possibility of failing to maintain exemption from the Investment Company Act of 1940.

A default by a borrower or lessee may cause the REIT to experience delays in enforcing its rights as mortgagee or lessor and to incur significant costs related to protecting its investments.

Some REITs in the Portfolio may be structured as UPREITs. An UPREIT owns an interest in a partnership that owns real estate. This can result in a potential conflict of interest between (1) shareholders of the REIT who may want to sell an asset and (2) other partnership interest holders who would be subject to tax liability if the REIT sells the property. In some cases, REITs have entered into "no sell" agreements, which are designed to avoid taxing the holders of partnership units by preventing the REIT from selling the property. This arrangement may mean that the REIT would refuse a lucrative offer for an asset or be forced to hold on to a poor asset. Since parties to "no sell" agreements often do not disclose them, the Sponsor does not know whether any of the REITs in the Portfolio have entered into this kind of arrangement.

A REIT generally maintains comprehensive insurance on presently owned and subsequently acquired real property assets, including (1) liability, (2) fire and (3) extended coverage. However, there are certain types of losses, generally of a catastrophic nature, such as earthquakes and floods, that may be uninsurable or not economically insurable, as to which the REIT's properties are at risk in their particular locales. The management of

a REIT uses its discretion in determining (1) amounts, (2) coverage limits and (3) deductibility provisions of insurance. They aim to acquire appropriate insurance on their investments at reasonable costs and on suitable terms. This may result in insurance coverage that, in the event of a substantial loss, would not be sufficient to pay the full current market value or current replacement cost of the lost investment. Inflation, changes in building codes and ordinances, environmental considerations, and several other factors might make it unfeasible to use insurance proceeds to replace a facility after it has been damaged or destroyed. Under such circumstances, the insurance proceeds that a REIT receives might not be adequate to restore its economic position with respect to that property.

Under various federal, state, and local environmental laws, ordinances and regulations, a current or previous owner or operator of real property may be liable for the costs of removal or remediation of hazardous or toxic substances on, under or in such property. Such laws often impose liability (1) whether or not the owner or operator caused or knew of the presence of the hazardous or toxic substances and (2) whether or not the storage of the substances was in violation of a tenant's lease. In addition, (1) the presence of hazardous or toxic substances, or (2) the failure to remediate the property properly, may hinder the owner's ability to borrow using that real property as collateral. We can not give any assurance that one or more of the REITs in the Portfolio may not be currently liable or potentially liable for any of these costs in connection with real estate assets they presently own or subsequently acquire while the shares of those REITs are held in the Portfolio.

Energy Issuers. An investment in Units of the Portfolios should be made with an understanding of the problems and risks inherent in the energy industry in general.

Energy companies are subject to legislative or regulatory changes, adverse market conditions and/or increased competition affecting the energy sector. The prices of the securities of energy companies may fluctuate widely due to changes in value and dividend yield, which depend largely on the price and supply of energy fuels, international political events relating to oil

producing countries, energy conservation, the success of exploration projects, and tax and other governmental regulatory policies.

Energy companies depend on their ability to find and acquire additional energy reserves. The exploration and recovery process involves significant operating hazards and can be very costly. An energy company has no assurance that it will find reserves or that any reserves found will be economically recoverable. The industry also faces substantial government regulation, including environmental regulation. These regulations have increased costs and limited production and usage of certain fuels. Furthermore, certain companies involved in the industry have also faced scrutiny for alleged accounting irregularities that may have led to the overstatement of their financial results, and other companies in the industry may face similar scrutiny.

In addition, energy companies face risks related to political conditions in oil producing regions (such as the Middle East), the actions of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), the price and worldwide supply of oil and natural gas, the price and availability of alternative fuels, operating hazards, government regulation and the level of consumer demand. Political conditions of some oil producing regions have been unstable in the past. Political instability or war in these regions could have a negative impact on your investment. Oil and natural gas prices can be extremely volatile. OPEC controls a substantial portion of world oil production. OPEC may take actions to increase or suppress the price or availability of oil. Various domestic and foreign government authorities and international cartels also impact these prices. Any substantial decline in these prices could have an adverse effect on energy companies.

Liquidity. Whether or not the securities in a Portfolio are listed on a stock exchange, the securities may delist from the exchange or principally trade in an over-the-counter market. As a result, the existence of a liquid trading market could depend on whether dealers will make a market in the securities. We cannot guarantee that dealers will maintain a market or that any market will be liquid. The value of the securities could fall if trading markets are limited or absent.

Additional Units. The Sponsor may create additional Units of a Portfolio by depositing into the Portfolio additional securities or cash with instructions to purchase additional securities. A deposit could result in a dilution of your investment and anticipated income because of fluctuations in the price of the securities between the time of the deposit and the purchase of the securities and because a Portfolio will pay brokerage or acquisition fees.

Voting. Only the Trustee may sell or vote the securities in a Portfolio. While you may sell or redeem your Units, you may not sell or vote the securities in your Portfolio. If applicable, the Trustee will vote any underlying funds in the same general proportion as shares held by other shareholders. The Sponsor will instruct the Trustee how to vote the securities. The Trustee will vote the securities in the same general proportion as shares held by other shareholders if the Sponsor fails to provide instructions.

SPONSOR INFORMATION

Invesco Capital Markets, Inc. is the Sponsor of your Portfolio. The Sponsor is a wholly owned subsidiary of Invesco Advisers, Inc. (“Invesco Advisers”). Invesco Advisers is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Invesco Ltd., a leading independent global investment manager that provides a wide range of investment strategies and vehicles to its retail, institutional and high net worth clients around the globe. The Sponsor’s principal office is located at 11 Greenway Plaza, Houston, Texas 77046-1173. As of March 31, 2016, the total stockholders’ equity of Invesco Capital Markets, Inc. was \$101,917,587.56 (unaudited). The current assets under management and supervision by Invesco Ltd. and its affiliates were valued at approximately \$771.5 billion as of March 31, 2016. (This paragraph relates only to the Sponsor and not to your Portfolio or to any other Series thereof. The information is included herein only for the purpose of informing investors as to the financial responsibility of the Sponsor and its ability to carry out its contractual obligations. More detailed financial information will be made available by the Sponsor upon request).

The Sponsor and your Portfolio have adopted a code of ethics requiring Invesco Ltd.’s employees who have access to information on Portfolio 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 Portfolio.

If the Sponsor shall fail to perform any of its duties under the Trust Agreement or become incapable of acting or shall become bankrupt or its affairs are taken over by public authorities, then the Trustee may (i) appoint a successor Sponsor at rates of compensation deemed by the Trustee to be reasonable and not exceeding amounts prescribed by the Securities and Exchange Commission, (ii) terminate the Trust Agreement and liquidate the Portfolios as provided therein or (iii) continue to act as Trustee without terminating the Trust Agreement.

TRUSTEE INFORMATION

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) 856-8487. 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.

The duties of the Trustee are primarily ministerial in nature. It did not participate in the selection of Securities for the Portfolios.

In accordance with the Trust Agreement, the Trustee shall keep proper books of record and account of all transactions at its office for each Portfolio. Such records shall include the name and address of, and the number of Units of each Portfolio held by, every Unitholder. Such books and records shall be open to inspection by any Unitholder at all reasonable times during the 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 is required to keep a certified copy or duplicate original of the Trust Agreement on file in its office available for inspection at all reasonable times during the

usual business hours by any Unitholder, together with a current list of the Securities held in each Portfolio.

Under the Trust Agreement, the Trustee or any successor trustee may resign and be discharged of its responsibilities 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 60 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 30 days after notification, the retiring Trustee may apply to a court of competent jurisdiction for the appointment of a successor. The Sponsor may remove the Trustee and appoint a successor trustee as provided in the Trust Agreement at any time with or without cause. 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 resignation or removal of a Trustee becomes effective only when the successor trustee accepts its appointment as such or when a court of competent jurisdiction appoints a successor trustee.

Any corporation into which a Trustee may be merged or with which it may be consolidated, or any corporation resulting from any merger or consolidation to which a Trustee shall be a party, shall be the successor trustee. The Trustee must be a banking corporation organized under the laws of the United States or any state and having at all times an aggregate capital, surplus and undivided profits of not less than \$5,000,000.

TAXATION

The prospectus contains a discussion of certain U.S. federal income tax issues concerning the Portfolios and the purchase, ownership and disposition of Portfolio 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 Portfolio Units, as well as the tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, locality, non-U.S. country, or other taxing jurisdiction.

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 yet reached a conclusion with respect to the federal income tax treatment of the assets to be deposited in your Portfolio.

The Portfolios intend to elect and to qualify annually as a regulated investment company under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (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, a Portfolio 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 qualified 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 Portfolio'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 Portfolio'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 Portfolio controls (by owning 20% or more of the issuer's

outstanding voting securities) and which are engaged in the same, similar or related trades or businesses, or the securities of qualified 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 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, if any, each taxable year.

The High Income Allocation Portfolios may invest in preferred securities the U.S. federal income tax treatment of which may not be clear or may be subject to recharacterization by the Internal Revenue Service. To the extent the tax treatment of such securities or the income from such securities differs from the tax treatment expected by the Portfolio, it could affect the timing or character of income recognized by the Portfolio. Specifically, such securities may cause the Portfolio to be treated as having received income for tax purposes notwithstanding that cash distributions would not have been actually received. Should the Portfolio consist of a number of securities deferring interest payments, and not be able to dispose of such securities, it is possible that the Portfolio may not have enough cash to meet its regulated investment company distribution requirements. As a result, the Portfolio may fail to qualify as a regulated investment company for that taxable year.

Your Portfolio plans to invest, within the limits described above, in publicly traded partnerships that qualify for treatment essentially as corporate stock. It is possible that such a publicly traded partnership will fail to so qualify, in which case your Portfolio would treat its investment on a flow-through, rather than dividend equivalent, basis, which could have adverse effects on your Portfolio's ability to qualify as a regulated investment company in any year. Your Portfolio will attempt to monitor such investments with these tax considerations in mind.

As a regulated investment company, your Portfolio 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. Your Portfolio intends to distribute to its Unitholders, at least annually, substantially all of its investment company taxable income and net capital gain. If a Portfolio 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, a Portfolio 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 98.2% 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 or taxed during those years. To prevent application of the excise tax, your Portfolio intends to make its distributions in accordance with the calendar year distribution requirement. Further, if a Portfolio retains any net capital gain, the Portfolio 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 Portfolio 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 a Portfolio in October, November or December with a record date in such a month and paid by the Portfolio 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. There is no assurance that distributions made by your Portfolio will be sufficient to eliminate all taxes on the Portfolio for all periods. Your Portfolio may make taxable distributions to you even during periods in which the value of your Units has declined.

If a Portfolio failed to qualify as a regulated investment company or failed to satisfy the 90% distribution requirement in any taxable year, the Portfolio 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 taxable to Unitholders as ordinary dividend income. There is no assurance that the distributions from your Portfolio will be sufficient to eliminate all taxes in all years. A Portfolio may make taxable distributions to you even during periods in which the share price has declined.

Your Portfolio may be required to withhold as backup withholding federal income tax at the backup withholding rate on all taxable distributions payable to you if you fail to provide your correct taxpayer identification number or to make required certifications, or if the IRS indicates that you are subject to backup withholding. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld may be credited against your federal income tax liability if you provide the required information or certification.

If a Portfolio is treated as holding directly or indirectly 10 percent or more of the combined voting power of the stock of a foreign corporation, and all U.S. shareholders collectively own more than 50 percent of the vote or value of the stock of such corporation, the foreign corporation may be treated as a "controlled foreign corporation" (a "CFC") for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In such circumstances, a Portfolio will be required to include certain types of passive income and certain other types of income relating to insurance, sales and services with related parties and oil related income in the Portfolio's taxable income whether or not such income is distributed.

If a Portfolio holds an equity interest in any "passive foreign investment companies" ("PFICs"), which are generally certain foreign corporations that receive at least 75% of their annual gross income from passive sources (such as interest, dividends, certain rents and royalties or capital gains) or that hold at least 50% of their assets in investments producing such passive income, the Portfolio could be subject to U.S. federal income tax and additional interest charges on gains and

certain distributions with respect to those equity interests, even if all the income or gain is timely distributed to its Unitholders. A Portfolio will not be able to pass through to its Unitholders any credit or deduction for such taxes. A Portfolio may be able to make an election that could ameliorate these adverse tax consequences. In this case, a Portfolio would recognize as ordinary income any increase in the value of such PFIC shares, and as ordinary loss any decrease in such value to the extent it did not exceed prior increases included in income. Under this election, a Portfolio might be required to recognize in a year income in excess of its distributions from PFICs and its proceeds from dispositions of PFIC stock during that year, and such income would nevertheless be subject to the distribution requirement and would be taken into account for purposes of the 4% excise tax (described above). Dividends paid by PFICs will not be treated as qualified dividend income.

PORTFOLIO TERMINATION

A Portfolio may be liquidated at any time by consent of Unitholders representing 66 2/3% of the Units of such Portfolio then outstanding or by the Trustee when the value of the Securities owned by a Portfolio, as shown by any evaluation, is less than \$500,000 (\$3,000,000 if the value of a Portfolio has exceeded \$15,000,000). A Portfolio will be liquidated by the Trustee in the event that a sufficient number of Units of such Portfolio not yet sold are tendered for redemption by the Sponsor, so that the net worth of such Portfolio would be reduced to less than 40% of the value of the Securities at the time they were deposited in such Portfolio. If a Portfolio is liquidated because of the redemption of unsold Units by the Sponsor, the Sponsor will refund to each purchaser of Units the entire sales charge paid by such purchaser. The Trust Agreement will terminate upon the sale or other disposition of the last Security held thereunder, but in no event will it continue beyond the Mandatory Termination Date.

Commencing during the period beginning nine business days prior to, and no later than, the Mandatory Termination Date, Securities will begin to be sold in connection with the termination of the Portfolios. The Sponsor will determine the manner, timing and

execution of the sales of the Securities. The Sponsor shall direct the liquidation of the Securities in such manner as to effectuate orderly sales and a minimal market impact. In the event the Sponsor does not so direct, the Securities shall be sold within a reasonable period and in such manner as the Trustee, in its sole discretion, shall determine. Unitholders will receive a cash distribution from the sale of the remaining Securities within a reasonable time following the Mandatory Termination Date. The Trustee will deduct from the funds of the appropriate Portfolio any accrued costs, expenses, advances or indemnities provided by the Trust Agreement, including estimated compensation of the Trustee, costs of liquidation and any amounts required as a reserve to provide for payment of any applicable taxes or other governmental charges. Any sale of Securities in a Portfolio upon termination may result in a lower amount than might otherwise be realized if such sale were not required at such time. The Trustee will then distribute to each Unitholder of each Portfolio his pro rata share of the balance of the Income and Capital Accounts of such Portfolio.

The Sponsor may, but is not obligated to, offer for sale units of a subsequent series of the Portfolios. There is, however, no assurance that units of any new series of the Portfolios 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.

Within 60 days of the final distribution Unitholders will be furnished a final distribution statement of the amount distributable. At such time as the Trustee in its sole discretion will determine that any amounts held in reserve are no longer necessary, it will make distribution thereof to Unitholders in the same manner.

DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED SECURITIES RATINGS

Standard & Poor's Issue Credit Ratings.

A Standard & Poor's issue credit rating is a current opinion of the credit-worthiness of an obligor with respect to a specific financial obligation, a specific class of financial obligations, or a specific financial program (including ratings on medium term note programs and commercial paper programs). It takes into consideration the

creditworthiness of guarantors, insurers, or other forms of credit enhancement on the obligation and takes into account the currency in which the obligation is denominated. The opinion evaluates the obligor's capacity and willingness to meet its financial commitments as they come due, and may assess terms, such as collateral security and subordination, which could affect ultimate payment in the event of default. The issue credit rating is not a recommendation to purchase, sell, or hold a financial obligation, inasmuch as it does not comment as to market price or suitability for a particular investor. Issue credit ratings are based on current information furnished by the obligors or obtained by Standard & Poor's from other sources it considers reliable. Standard & Poor's does not perform an audit in connection with any credit rating and may, on occasion, rely on unaudited financial information. Credit ratings may be changed, suspended, or withdrawn as a result of changes in, or unavailability of, such information, or based on other circumstances.

Long-term issue credit ratings. Issue credit ratings are based, in varying degrees, on the following considerations:

- Likelihood of payment-capacity and willingness of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on an obligation in accordance with the terms of the obligation;
- Nature of and provisions of the obligation;
- Protection afforded by, and relative position of, the obligation in the event of bankruptcy, reorganization, or other arrangement under the laws of bankruptcy and other laws affecting creditors' rights.

The issue rating definitions are expressed in terms of default risk. As such, they pertain to senior obligations of an entity. Junior obligations are typically rated lower than senior obligations, to reflect the lower priority in bankruptcy, as noted above. (Such differentiation applies when an entity has both senior and subordinated obligations, secured and unsecured obligations, or operating company and holding company obligations.) Accordingly, in the case of junior debt, the rating may not conform exactly with the category definition.

AAA An obligation rated "AAA" has the highest rating assigned by Standard & Poor's. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is extremely strong.

AA An obligation rated "AA" differs from the highest rated obligations only in small degree. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is very strong.

A An obligation rated "A" is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher rated categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is still strong.

BBB An obligation rated "BBB" exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

Obligations rated "BB", "B", "CCC", "CC", and "C" are regarded as having significant speculative characteristics. "BB" indicates the least degree of speculation and "C" the highest. While such obligations will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these may be outweighed by large uncertainties or major exposures to adverse conditions.

BB An obligation rated "BB" is less vulnerable to nonpayment than other speculative issues. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions which could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

B An obligation rated "B" is more vulnerable to nonpayment than obligations rated "BB", but the obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. Adverse business, financial, or

economic conditions will likely impair the obligor's capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

- CCC An obligation rated "CCC" is currently vulnerable to nonpayment, and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. In the event of adverse business, financial, or economic conditions, the obligor is not likely to have the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.
- CC An obligation rated "CC" is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment.
- C A subordinated debt or preferred security obligation rated "C" is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment. The "C" rating may be used to cover a situation where a bankruptcy petition has been filed or similar action taken, but payments on this obligation are being continued. A "C" also will be assigned to a preferred security issue in arrears on dividends or sinking fund payments, but that is currently paying.
- D An obligation rated "D" is in payment default. The "D" rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due even if the applicable grace period has not expired, unless Standard & Poor's believes that such payments will be made during such grace period. The "D" rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of a similar action if payments on an obligation are jeopardized.

Plus (+) or minus (-). The ratings from "AA" to "CCC" may be modified by the addition of a plus or minus sign to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

- NR This indicates that no rating has been requested, that there is insufficient information on which to base a rating, or that Standard & Poor's does not rate a particular obligation as a matter of policy.

Moody's Preferred Security Ratings

- Aaa Bonds and preferred securities which are rated Aaa are judged to be of the best quality. They carry the smallest degree of investment risk and are generally referred to as "gilt edged". Interest payments are protected by a large or by an exceptionally stable margin and principal is secure. While the various protective elements are likely to change, such changes as can be visualized are most unlikely to impair the fundamentally strong position of such issues.
- Aa Bonds and preferred securities which are rated Aa are judged to be of high quality by all standards. Together with the Aaa group they comprise what are generally known as high-grade bonds. They are rated lower than the best bonds because margins of protection may not be as large as in Aaa securities or fluctuation of protective elements may be of greater amplitude or there may be other elements present which make the long-term risk appear somewhat larger than the Aaa securities.
- A Bonds and preferred securities which are rated A possess many favorable investment attributes and are to be considered as upper-medium-grade obligations. Factors giving security to principal and interest are considered adequate, but elements may be present which suggest a susceptibility to impairment some time in the future.
- Baa Bonds and preferred securities which are rated Baa are considered as medium-grade obligations (*i.e.*, they are neither highly protected nor poorly secured). Interest payments and principal security appear adequate for the present but certain protective elements may be lacking or may be characteristically unreliable over any great length of time. Such bonds lack out standing investment characteristics and in fact have speculative characteristics as well.

- Ba Bonds and preferred securities which are rated Ba are judged to have speculative elements; their future cannot be considered as well-assured. Often the protection of interest and principal payments may be very moderate, and thereby not well safeguarded during both good and bad times over the future. Uncertainty of position characterizes bonds in this class.
- B Bonds and preferred securities which are rated B generally lack characteristics of the desirable investment. Assurance of interest and principal payments or of maintenance of other terms of the contract over any long period of time may be small.
- Caa Bonds and preferred securities which are rated Caa are of poor standing. Such issues may be in default or there may be present elements of danger with respect to principal or interest.
- Ca Bonds and preferred securities which are rated Ca represent obligations which are speculative in a high degree. Such issues are often in default or have other marked shortcomings.
- C Bonds and preferred securities which are rated C are the lowest rated class of bonds, and issues so rated can be regarded as having extremely poor prospects of ever attaining any real investment standing.

Note: Moody's applies numerical modifiers 1, 2, and 3 in each generic rating classification from Aa through Caa. The modifier 1 indicates that the obligation ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking; and the modifier 3 indicates a ranking in the lower end of that generic rating category.

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