

Closed-End Strategy: Master Municipal Income Portfolio – California Series 2019-3

Closed-End Strategy: Master Municipal Income Portfolio – New York Series 2019-3

The unit investment trusts named above (the “Portfolios”), included in Invesco Unit Trusts, Series 1992, seek federally tax-exempt income by investing in a portfolio of closed-end funds which concentrate in tax-exempt municipal bonds. The California Series and New York Series also seek to provide income exempt from state income tax for residents of the applicable state. Of course, we cannot guarantee that a Portfolio will achieve its objective.

An investment can be made in the underlying funds directly rather than through the Portfolios. These direct investments can be made without paying the Portfolio sales charge, operating expenses and organization costs.

August 22, 2019

You should read this prospectus and retain it for future reference.

The Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved of the Units or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus.
Any contrary representation is a criminal offense.



Closed-End Strategy: Master Municipal Income Portfolio – California Series

Investment Objective. The Portfolio seeks to provide current income exempt from federal and California income tax and the potential for capital appreciation.

Principal Investment Strategy. The Portfolio seeks to achieve its objective by investing in a portfolio consisting of common stock of closed-end investment companies (known as “closed-end funds”). These closed-end funds generally seek to invest in tax-exempt municipal bonds issued primarily by California issuers. Income may be subject to the alternative minimum tax and a portion of the income could be derived from non-California bonds and taxable to California residents. Invesco Capital Markets, Inc. is the Sponsor of the Portfolio.

In selecting securities for the Portfolio, the Sponsor sought to invest in funds representative of asset classes with generally attractive federal and California state tax-exempt income opportunities. In addition, the Sponsor assembled the final portfolio based on consideration of factors including, but not limited to:

- Manager Performance – Performance relative to its benchmark and peer group
- Valuation – Premium/Discount to net asset value relative to itself and its peer group
- Dividend – Current dividend level and sustainability
- Diversification – Analysis of asset class mix
- Credit Quality – Analysis of fixed income holdings
- Liquidity – Analysis of fund trading volume

Approximately 36% of the closed-end funds in the Portfolio are funds classified as “non-diversified” under the Investment Company Act of 1940. These funds have the ability to invest a greater portion of their assets in obligations of a single issuer. As a result, these funds may be more susceptible to volatility than a more diversified fund.

Of course, we cannot guarantee that your Portfolio will achieve its objective. The value of your Units may fall below the price you paid for the Units. You should read the “Risk Factors” section before you invest.

The Portfolio is designed as part of a long-term investment strategy. The Sponsor may offer a subsequent series of the portfolio when the current Portfolio terminates. As a result, you may achieve more consistent overall results by following the strategy through reinvestment of your proceeds over several years if subsequent series are available. Repeatedly rolling over an investment in a unit investment trust may differ from long-term investments in other investment products when considering the sales charges, fees, expenses and tax consequences attributable to a Unitholder. For more information see “Rights of Unitholders--Rollover”.

Principal Risks. As with all investments, you can lose money by investing in this Portfolio. The Portfolio 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 in the closed-end funds will generally fall if interest rates, in general, rise.** In a low interest rate environment risks associated with rising rates are heightened. The negative impact on fixed income securities from any interest rate increases could be swift and significant. No one can predict whether interest rates will rise or fall in the future.
- **A security issuer may be unable to make payments of interest, dividends or principal in the future.** This may reduce the level of dividends a closed-end fund pays which would reduce your income and cause the value of your Units to fall.
- **You could experience dilution of your investment if the size of the Portfolio**

is increased as Units are sold. There is no assurance that your investment will maintain its proportionate share in the Portfolio's profits and losses.

- **The financial condition of a security issuer may worsen or its credit ratings may drop, resulting in a reduction in the value of your Units.** This may occur at any point in time, including during the primary offering period.
- **The Portfolio invests in shares of closed-end funds.** You should understand the section titled "Closed-End Funds" before you invest. In particular, shares of these funds frequently trade at a discount from their net asset value and are subject to risks related to factors such as management's ability to achieve a fund's objective, market conditions affecting a fund's investments and use of leverage. The underlying funds have management and operating expenses. You will bear not only your share of the Portfolio's expenses, but also the expenses of the underlying funds. By investing in other funds, the Portfolio incurs greater expenses than you would incur if you invested directly in the funds.
- **The Portfolio is concentrated in closed-end funds that invest in municipal bonds.** Municipal bonds are typically long-term fixed rate debt obligations issued by a municipality or agency thereof, and as a result are generally subject to the various economic, political and other such risks that may affect an issuer. Like other fixed income securities, municipal bonds generally decline in value with increases in interest rates. The market for municipal bonds is generally less liquid than for other securities and therefore the price of municipal bonds may be more volatile and subject to greater price fluctuations than securities with greater liquidity.
- **The closed-end funds may invest in securities rated below investment grade and considered to be "junk" or "high-yield" securities.** Securities rated below "BBB-" by Standard & Poor's or Fitch Ratings or below "Baa3" by Moody's are considered to be below investment grade. These securities are considered to be speculative and are subject to greater market and credit risks. Accordingly, the risk of default is higher than with investment grade securities. In addition, these securities may be more sensitive to interest rate changes and may be more likely to make early returns of principal.
- **Because the Portfolio is concentrated in closed-end funds that invest in bonds of issuers located in California, there may be more risk than if the bonds were issued by issuers located in several states.** The financial condition of California is affected by various national and local, economic, social and environmental policies and conditions and may have an effect on the value of Units.
- **We do not actively manage the Portfolio.** While the closed-end funds have managed portfolios, except in limited circumstances, the Portfolio will hold, and may continue to buy, shares of the same funds even if their market value declines.

Fee Table

The amounts below are estimates of the direct and indirect expenses that you may incur based on a \$10 Public Offering Price per Unit. Actual expenses may vary.

	As a % of Public Offering Price	Amount Per 100 Units
Sales Charge		
Initial sales charge	0.000%	\$ 0.000
Deferred sales charge	1.350	13.500
Creation and development fee	0.500	5.000
Maximum sales charge	<u>1.850%</u>	<u>\$18.500</u>
	As a % of Net Assets	Amount Per 100 Units
Estimated Organization Costs	<u>0.399%</u>	<u>\$ 3.902</u>
Estimated Annual Expenses		
Trustee's fee and operating expenses	0.255%	\$ 2.490
Supervisory, bookkeeping and administrative fees	0.050	0.494
Underlying fund expenses	<u>2.482</u>	<u>24.261</u>
Total	<u>2.787%</u>	<u>\$27.245*</u>

Example

This example helps you compare the cost of the Portfolio with other unit trusts and mutual funds. In the example we assume that the expenses do not change and that the Portfolio's annual return is 5%. Your actual returns and expenses will vary. This example also assumes that you continue to follow the Portfolio strategy and roll your investment, including all distributions, into a new trust each year subject to a sales charge of 1.85%. Based on these assumptions, you would pay the following expenses for every \$10,000 you invest in the Portfolio:

1 year	\$ 496
3 years	1,485
5 years	2,470
10 years	4,915

* The estimated annual expenses are based upon the estimated trust size for the Portfolio determined as of the initial date of deposit. Because certain of the operating expenses are fixed amounts, if the Portfolio does not reach the estimated size, or if the value of the Portfolio or number of outstanding units decline over the life of the trust, or if the actual amount of the operating expenses exceeds the estimated amounts, the actual amount of the operating expenses per 100 units would exceed the estimated amounts. In some cases, the actual amount of operating expenses may substantially differ from the amounts reflected above.

The maximum sales charge is 1.85% of the Public Offering Price per Unit. There is no initial sales charge at a Public Offering Price of \$10 or less. If the Public Offering Price exceeds \$10 per Unit, the initial sales charge is the difference between the total sales charge (maximum of 1.85% of the Public Offering Price) and the sum of the remaining deferred sales charge and the creation and development fee. The deferred sales charge is fixed at \$0.135 per Unit and accrues daily from December 10, 2019 through May 9, 2020. Your Portfolio pays a proportionate amount of this charge on the 10th day of each month beginning in the accrual period until paid in full. The combination of the initial and deferred sales charges comprises the "transactional sales charge". The creation and development fee is fixed at \$0.05 per unit and is paid at the earlier of the end of the initial offering period (anticipated to be three months) or six months following the Initial Date of Deposit. For more detail, see "Public Offering Price - General."

Although not an actual operating expense, the Portfolio, and therefore the Unitholders, will indirectly bear the operating expenses of the funds held by the Portfolio in the estimated amount provided above. Estimated fund expenses are based upon the net asset value of the number of fund shares held by the Portfolio per Unit multiplied by the annual operating expenses of the funds for the most recent fiscal year. The Trustee or Sponsor will waive fees otherwise payable by the Portfolio in an amount equal to any 12b-1 fees or other compensation the Trustee, the Sponsor or an affiliate receives from the funds in connection with the Portfolio's investment in the funds, including license fees receivable by an affiliate of the Sponsor from a fund.

Essential Information

Unit Price at Initial Date of Deposit	\$10.0000
Initial Date of Deposit	August 22, 2019
Mandatory Termination Date	November 23, 2020
Historical 12 Month Distributions^{1,2}	\$0.37815 per Unit
Record Dates²	10th day of each month
Distribution Dates²	25th day of each month
CUSIP Numbers	Cash – 46144H748 Reinvest – 46144H755 Fee Based Cash – 46144H763 Fee Based Reinvest – 46144H771

- 1 As of close of business day prior to Initial Date of Deposit. The actual distributions you receive will vary from this per Unit amount due to changes in the Portfolio's fees and expenses, in actual income received by the Portfolio, currency fluctuations and with changes in the Portfolio such as the acquisition or liquidation of securities. See "Rights of Unitholders--Historical and Estimated Distributions."
- 2 The Trustee will make distributions of income and capital on each monthly Distribution Date to Unitholders of record on the preceding Record Date, provided that the total cash held for distribution equals at least 0.1% of the Portfolio's net asset value. Undistributed income and capital will be distributed in the next month in which the total cash held for distribution equals at least 0.1% of the Portfolio's net asset value. Based on the foregoing, it is currently estimated that the initial distribution will occur in October 2019.

Closed-End Strategy: Master Municipal Income Portfolio – California Series 2019-3**Portfolio**

Number of Shares	Name of Issuer (1)	Market Value per Share (2)	Cost of Securities to Portfolio (2)
430	BlackRock California Municipal Income Trust	\$ 13.880	\$ 5,968.40
834	BlackRock MuniHoldings California Quality Fund, Inc.	14.270	11,901.18
410	BlackRock MuniYield California Fund, Inc.	14.500	5,945.00
1,026	BlackRock MuniYield California Quality Fund, Inc.	14.500	14,877.00
1,289	Eaton Vance California Municipal Bond Fund	11.620	14,978.18
1,092	Eaton Vance California Municipal Income Trust	13.710	14,971.32
* 1,454	Invesco California Value Municipal Income Trust	13.310	19,352.74
534	Neuberger Berman California Municipal Fund, Inc.	14.030	7,492.02
1,252	Nuveen California AMT-Free Quality Municipal Income Fund	15.440	19,330.88
1,272	Nuveen California Quality Municipal Income Fund	15.200	19,334.40
1,332	PIMCO California Municipal Income Fund III	11.150	14,851.80
<u>10,925</u>			<u>\$ 149,002.92</u>

See "Notes to Portfolios."

Closed-End Strategy: Master Municipal Income Portfolio – New York Series

Investment Objective. The Portfolio seeks to provide current income exempt from federal and New York income tax and the potential for capital appreciation.

Principal Investment Strategy. The Portfolio seeks to achieve its objective by investing in a portfolio consisting of common stock of closed-end investment companies (known as “closed-end funds”). These closed-end funds generally seek to invest in tax-exempt municipal bonds issued primarily by New York issuers. Income may be subject to the alternative minimum tax and a portion of the income could be derived from non-New York bonds and taxable to New York residents. Invesco Capital Markets, Inc. is the Sponsor of the Portfolio.

In selecting securities for the Portfolio, the Sponsor sought to invest in funds representative of asset classes with generally attractive federal and New York state tax-exempt income opportunities. In addition, the Sponsor assembled the final portfolio based on consideration of factors including, but not limited to:

- Manager Performance – Performance relative to its benchmark and peer group
- Valuation – Premium/Discount to net asset value relative to itself and its peer group
- Dividend – Current dividend level and sustainability
- Diversification – Analysis of asset class mix
- Credit Quality – Analysis of fixed income holdings
- Liquidity – Analysis of fund trading volume

Approximately 64% of the closed-end funds in the Portfolio are funds classified as “non-diversified” under the Investment Company Act of 1940. These funds have the ability to invest a greater portion of their assets in obligations of a single issuer. As a result, these funds may be more susceptible to volatility than a more diversified fund.

Of course, we cannot guarantee that your Portfolio will achieve its objective. The value of your Units may fall below the price you paid for the Units. You should read the “Risk Factors” section before you invest.

The Portfolio is designed as part of a long-term investment strategy. The Sponsor may offer a subsequent series of the portfolio when the current Portfolio terminates. As a result, you may achieve more consistent overall results by following the strategy through reinvestment of your proceeds over several years if subsequent series are available. Repeatedly rolling over an investment in a unit investment trust may differ from long-term investments in other investment products when considering the sales charges, fees, expenses and tax consequences attributable to a Unitholder. For more information see “Rights of Unitholders--Rollover”.

Principal Risks. As with all investments, you can lose money by investing in this Portfolio. The Portfolio 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 in the closed-end funds will generally fall if interest rates, in general, rise.** In a low interest rate environment risks associated with rising rates are heightened. The negative impact on fixed income securities from any interest rate increases could be swift and significant. No one can predict whether interest rates will rise or fall in the future.
- **A security issuer may be unable to make payments of interest, dividends or principal in the future.** This may reduce the level of dividends a closed-end fund pays which would reduce your income and cause the value of your Units to fall.
- **You could experience dilution of your investment if the size of the Portfolio**

is increased as Units are sold. There is no assurance that your investment will maintain its proportionate share in the Portfolio's profits and losses.

- **The financial condition of a security issuer may worsen or its credit ratings may drop, resulting in a reduction in the value of your Units.** This may occur at any point in time, including during the primary offering period.
- **The Portfolio invests in shares of closed-end funds.** You should understand the section titled "Closed-End Funds" before you invest. In particular, shares of these funds frequently trade at a discount from their net asset value and are subject to risks related to factors such as management's ability to achieve a fund's objective, market conditions affecting a fund's investments and use of leverage. The underlying funds have management and operating expenses. You will bear not only your share of the Portfolio's expenses, but also the expenses of the underlying funds. By investing in other funds, the Portfolio incurs greater expenses than you would incur if you invested directly in the funds.
- **The Portfolio is concentrated in closed-end funds that invest in municipal bonds.** Municipal bonds are typically long-term fixed rate debt obligations issued by a municipality or agency thereof, and as a result are generally subject to the various economic, political and other such risks that may affect an issuer. Like other fixed income securities, municipal bonds generally decline in value with increases in interest rates. The market for municipal bonds is generally less liquid than for other securities and therefore the price of municipal bonds may be more volatile and subject to greater price fluctuations than securities with greater liquidity.
- **The closed-end funds may invest in securities rated below investment grade and considered to be "junk" or "high-yield" securities.** Securities rated below "BBB-" by Standard & Poor's or Fitch Ratings or below "Baa3" by Moody's are considered to be below investment grade. These securities are considered to be speculative and are subject to greater market and credit risks. Accordingly, the risk of default is higher than with investment grade securities. In addition, these securities may be more sensitive to interest rate changes and may be more likely to make early returns of principal.
- **Because the Portfolio is concentrated in closed-end funds that invest in bonds of issuers located in New York, there may be more risk than if the bonds were issued by issuers located in several states.** The financial condition of New York is affected by various national and local, economic, social and environmental policies and conditions and may have an effect on the value of Units.
- **We do not actively manage the Portfolio.** While the closed-end funds have managed portfolios, except in limited circumstances, the Portfolio will hold, and may continue to buy, shares of the same funds even if their market value declines.

Fee Table

The amounts below are estimates of the direct and indirect expenses that you may incur based on a \$10 Public Offering Price per Unit. Actual expenses may vary.

	As a % of Public Offering Price	Amount Per 100 Units
Sales Charge		
Initial sales charge	0.000%	\$ 0.000
Deferred sales charge	1.350	13.500
Creation and development fee	0.500	5.000
Maximum sales charge	<u>1.850%</u>	<u>\$18.500</u>
	As a % of Net Assets	Amount Per 100 Units
Estimated Organization Costs	<u>0.311%</u>	<u>\$ 3.039</u>
Estimated Annual Expenses		
Trustee's fee and operating expenses	0.254%	\$ 2.485
Supervisory, bookkeeping and administrative fees	0.050	0.494
Underlying fund expenses	<u>2.506</u>	<u>24.518</u>
Total	<u>2.810%</u>	<u>\$27.497*</u>

Example

This example helps you compare the cost of the Portfolio with other unit trusts and mutual funds. In the example we assume that the expenses do not change and that the Portfolio's annual return is 5%. Your actual returns and expenses will vary. This example also assumes that you continue to follow the Portfolio strategy and roll your investment, including all distributions, into a new trust each year subject to a sales charge of 1.85%. Based on these assumptions, you would pay the following expenses for every \$10,000 you invest in the Portfolio:

1 year	\$ 490
3 years	1,469
5 years	2,444
10 years	4,871

* The estimated annual expenses are based upon the estimated trust size for the Portfolio determined as of the initial date of deposit. Because certain of the operating expenses are fixed amounts, if the Portfolio does not reach the estimated size, or if the value of the Portfolio or number of outstanding units decline over the life of the trust, or if the actual amount of the operating expenses exceeds the estimated amounts, the actual amount of the operating expenses per 100 units would exceed the estimated amounts. In some cases, the actual amount of operating expenses may substantially differ from the amounts reflected above.

The maximum sales charge is 1.85% of the Public Offering Price per Unit. There is no initial sales charge at a Public Offering Price of \$10 or less. If the Public Offering Price exceeds \$10 per Unit, the initial sales charge is the difference between the total sales charge (maximum of 1.85% of the Public Offering Price) and the sum of the remaining deferred sales charge and the creation and development fee. The deferred sales charge is fixed at \$0.135 per Unit and accrues daily from December 10, 2019 through May 9, 2020. Your Portfolio pays a proportionate amount of this charge on the 10th day of each month beginning in the accrual period until paid in full. The combination of the initial and deferred sales charges comprises the "transactional sales charge". The creation and development fee is fixed at \$0.05 per unit and is paid at the earlier of the end of the initial offering period (anticipated to be three months) or six months following the Initial Date of Deposit. For more detail, see "Public Offering Price - General."

Although not an actual operating expense, the Portfolio, and therefore the Unitholders, will indirectly bear the operating expenses of the funds held by the Portfolio in the estimated amount provided above. Estimated fund expenses are based upon the net asset value of the number of fund shares held by the Portfolio per Unit multiplied by the annual operating expenses of the funds for the most recent fiscal year. The Trustee or Sponsor will waive fees otherwise payable by the Portfolio in an amount equal to any 12b-1 fees or other compensation the Trustee, the Sponsor or an affiliate receives from the funds in connection with the Portfolio's investment in the funds, including license fees receivable by an affiliate of the Sponsor from a fund.

Essential Information

Unit Price at Initial Date of Deposit	\$10.0000
Initial Date of Deposit	August 22, 2019
Mandatory Termination Date	November 23, 2020
Historical 12 Month Distributions^{1,2}	\$0.37019 per Unit
Record Dates²	10th day of each month
Distribution Dates²	25th day of each month
CUSIP Numbers	Cash – 46144H789 Reinvest – 46144H797 Fee Based Cash – 46144H805 Fee Based Reinvest – 46144H813

- 1 As of close of business day prior to Initial Date of Deposit. The actual distributions you receive will vary from this per Unit amount due to changes in the Portfolio's fees and expenses, in actual income received by the Portfolio, currency fluctuations and with changes in the Portfolio such as the acquisition or liquidation of securities. See "Rights of Unitholders--Historical and Estimated Distributions."
- 2 The Trustee will make distributions of income and capital on each monthly Distribution Date to Unitholders of record on the preceding Record Date, provided that the total cash held for distribution equals at least 0.1% of the Portfolio's net asset value. Undistributed income and capital will be distributed in the next month in which the total cash held for distribution equals at least 0.1% of the Portfolio's net asset value. Based on the foregoing, it is currently estimated that the initial distribution will occur in October 2019.

Closed-End Strategy: Master Municipal Income Portfolio — New York Series 2019-3**Portfolio**

Number of Shares	Name of Issuer (1)	Market Value per Share (2)	Cost of Securities to Portfolio (2)
1,416	BlackRock MuniHoldings New York Quality Fund, Inc.	\$ 13.650	\$ 19,328.40
1,355	BlackRock MuniYield New York Quality Fund, Inc.	13.130	17,791.15
613	BlackRock New York Municipal Income Trust	14.600	8,949.80
516	BlackRock New York Municipal Income Trust II	14.400	7,430.40
1,200	Eaton Vance New York Municipal Bond Fund	12.440	14,928.00
441	Eaton Vance New York Municipal Income Trust	13.520	5,962.32
* 1,409	Invesco Trust for Investment Grade New York Municipals	13.680	19,275.12
473	Neuberger Berman New York Municipal Fund, Inc.	12.570	5,945.61
1,421	Nuveen New York AMT-Free Quality Municipal Income Fund	13.610	19,339.81
1,360	Nuveen New York Quality Municipal Income Fund	14.220	19,339.20
882	PIMCO New York Municipal Income Fund II	11.850	10,451.70
<u>11,086</u>			<u>\$ 148,741.51</u>

See "Notes to Portfolios."

Notes to Portfolios

- (1) The Securities are initially represented by “regular way” contracts for the performance of which an irrevocable letter of credit has been deposited with the Trustee. Contracts to acquire Securities were entered into on August 21, 2019 and have a settlement date of August 23, 2019 (see “The Portfolios”).
- (2) The value of each Security is determined on the bases set forth under “Public Offering--Unit Price” as of the close of the New York Stock Exchange on the business day before the Initial Date of Deposit. In accordance with FASB Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”), ASC 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures, the Portfolio’s investments are classified as Level 1, which refers to security prices determined using quoted prices in active markets for identical securities. Other information regarding the Securities, as of the Initial Date of Deposit, is as follows:

	Cost to Sponsor	Profit (Loss) To Sponsor
Closed-End Strategy: Master Municipal Income Portfolio – California Series	\$ 149,221	\$ (218)
Closed-End Strategy: Master Municipal Income Portfolio – New York Series	\$ 148,963	\$ (221)

“*” The investment advisor of this fund is an affiliate of the Sponsor.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Sponsor and Unitholders of Invesco Unit Trusts, Series 1992:

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying statements of condition (including the related portfolio schedules) of Closed-End Strategy: Master Municipal Income Portfolio – California Series 2019-3 and Closed-End Strategy: Master Municipal Income Portfolio – New York Series 2019-3 (included in Invesco Unit Trusts, Series 1992 (the “Trust”)) as of August 22, 2019, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the “financial statements”). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Trust as of August 22, 2019, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of Invesco Capital Markets, Inc., the Sponsor. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Trust’s financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (“PCAOB”) and are required to be independent with respect to the Trust in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Trust is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audits we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting 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.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by the Sponsor, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. Our procedures included confirmation of cash or irrevocable letters of credit deposited for the purchase of securities as shown in the statements of condition as of August 22, 2019 by correspondence with The Bank of New York Mellon, Trustee. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

GRANT THORNTON LLP

We have served as the auditor of one or more of the unit investment trusts, sponsored by Invesco Capital Markets, Inc. and its predecessors, since 1976.

New York, New York
August 22, 2019

STATEMENTS OF CONDITION
As of August 22, 2019

INVESTMENT IN SECURITIES	California Series	New York Series
Contracts to purchase Securities (1)	\$ 149,003	\$ 148,742
Total	\$ 149,003	\$ 148,742
LIABILITIES AND INTEREST OF UNITHOLDERS		
Liabilities--		
Organization costs (2)	\$ 581	\$ 453
Deferred sales charge liability (3)	2,012	2,008
Creation and development fee liability (4)	745	744
Interest of Unitholders--		
Cost to investors (5)	149,003	148,742
Less: deferred sales charge, creation and development fee and organization costs (2)(4)(5)(6)	3,338	3,205
Net interest to Unitholders (5)	145,665	145,537
Total	\$ 149,003	\$ 148,742
Units outstanding	14,901	14,875
Net asset value per Unit	\$ 9.776	\$ 9.785

- (1) The value of the Securities is determined by the Trustee on the bases set forth under "Public Offering--Unit Price". The contracts to purchase Securities are collateralized by separate irrevocable letters of credit which have been deposited with the Trustee.
- (2) A portion of the Public Offering Price represents an amount sufficient to pay for all or a portion of the costs incurred in establishing each Portfolio. The amount of these costs are set forth in the "Fee Table". A distribution will be made as of the earlier of the close of the initial offering period (approximately three months) or six months following the Initial Date of Deposit to an account maintained by the Trustee from which the organization expense obligation of the investors will be satisfied. To the extent that actual organization costs of a Portfolio 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 a Portfolio.
- (3) Represents the amount of mandatory distributions from a Portfolio on the bases set forth under "Public Offering".
- (4) The creation and development fee is payable by a Portfolio on behalf of Unitholders out of the assets of the Portfolio as of the close of the initial offering period. If Units are redeemed prior to the close of the initial public offering period, the fee will not be deducted from the proceeds.
- (5) The aggregate public offering price and the aggregate sales charge are computed on the bases set forth under "Public Offering".
- (6) Assumes the maximum sales charge.

THE PORTFOLIOS

The Portfolios were created under the laws of the State of New York pursuant to a Trust Indenture and Trust Agreement (the “Trust Agreement”), dated the date of this prospectus (the “Initial Date of Deposit”), among Invesco Capital Markets, Inc., as Sponsor, Invesco Investment Advisers LLC, as Supervisor, and The Bank of New York Mellon, as Trustee.

The Portfolios offer investors the opportunity to purchase Units representing proportionate interests in a portfolio of shares of closed-end funds. Each Portfolio may be an appropriate medium for investors who desire to participate in a portfolio of securities with greater diversification than they might be able to acquire individually.

The Sponsor intends to qualify Units for sale in a number of states, provided that Units of the California Series may be purchased only by residents of California and Units of the New York Series may be purchased by residents of New York, Connecticut, Florida and New Jersey.

On the Initial Date of Deposit, the Sponsor deposited delivery statements relating to contracts for the purchase of the Securities and an irrevocable letter of credit in the amount required for these purchases with the Trustee. In exchange for these contracts the Trustee delivered to the Sponsor documentation evidencing the ownership of Units of the Portfolios. Unless otherwise terminated as provided in the Trust Agreement, the Portfolios will terminate on the Mandatory Termination Date and any remaining Securities will be liquidated or distributed by the Trustee within a reasonable time. As used in this prospectus the term “Securities” means the securities (including contracts to purchase these securities) listed in each “Portfolio” and any additional securities deposited into each Portfolio.

Additional Units of a Portfolio may be issued at any time by depositing in the Portfolio (i) additional Securities, (ii) contracts to purchase Securities together with cash or irrevocable letters of credit or (iii) cash (or a letter of credit or the equivalent) with instructions to purchase additional Securities. As additional Units are issued by a Portfolio, the aggregate value of the

Securities will be increased and the fractional undivided interest represented by each Unit may be decreased. The Sponsor may continue to make additional deposits into a Portfolio following the Initial Date of Deposit provided that the additional deposits will be in amounts which will maintain, as nearly as practicable, the same percentage relationship among the number of shares of each Security in the Portfolio that existed immediately prior to the subsequent deposit. 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 Portfolio will pay the associated brokerage or acquisition fees. In addition, during the initial offering of Units it may not be possible to buy a particular Security due to regulatory or trading restrictions, or corporate actions. While such limitations are in effect, additional Units would be created by purchasing each of the Securities in your Portfolio that are not subject to those limitations. This would also result in the dilution of the investment in any such Security not purchased and potential variances in anticipated income. Purchases and sales of Securities by your Portfolio may impact the value of the Securities. This may especially be the case during the initial offering of Units, upon Portfolio termination and in the course of satisfying large Unit redemptions.

Each Unit of your Portfolio initially offered represents an undivided interest in the Portfolio. At the close of the New York Stock Exchange on the Initial Date of Deposit, 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 your Portfolio and any historical or estimated per Unit distribution amount will increase or decrease to the extent of any adjustment. To the extent that any Units are redeemed to the Trustee or additional Units are issued as a result of additional Securities being deposited by the Sponsor, the fractional undivided interest in your Portfolio represented by each unredeemed Unit will increase or decrease accordingly, although the actual interest in your Portfolio 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.

Each Portfolio consists of (a) the Securities (including contracts for the purchase thereof) listed under the applicable “Portfolio” as may continue to be held from time to time in the Portfolio, (b) any additional Securities acquired and held by the Portfolio pursuant to the provisions of the Trust Agreement and (c) any cash held in the related Income and Capital Accounts. Neither the Sponsor nor the Trustee shall be liable in any way for any contract failure in any of the Securities.

OBJECTIVES AND SECURITIES SELECTION

The objective of each Portfolio is described in the individual Portfolio sections. There is no assurance that a Portfolio will achieve its objective.

The Sponsor does not manage the Portfolios. You should note that the Sponsor applied the selection criteria to the Securities for inclusion in the Portfolios prior to the Initial Date of Deposit. After this time, the Securities may no longer meet the selection criteria. Should a Security no longer meet the selection criteria, we will generally not remove the Security from a Portfolio. In offering the Units to the public, neither the Sponsor nor any broker-dealers are recommending any of the individual Securities but rather the entire pool of Securities in a Portfolio, taken as a whole, which are represented by the Units.

CLOSED-END FUNDS

Closed-end funds are a type of investment company that holds an actively managed portfolio of securities. Closed-end funds issue shares in “closed-end” offerings which generally trade on a stock exchange (although some closed-end fund shares are not listed on a securities exchange). The funds in the Portfolios all are currently listed on a securities exchange. Since closed-end funds maintain a relatively fixed pool of investment capital, portfolio managers may be better able to adhere to their investment philosophies through greater flexibility and control. In addition, closed-end

funds don’t have to manage fund liquidity to meet potentially large redemptions.

Closed-end funds are subject to various risks, including management’s ability to meet the closed-end fund’s investment objective, and to manage the closed-end fund portfolio when the underlying securities are redeemed or sold, during periods of market turmoil and as investors’ perceptions regarding closed-end funds or their underlying investments change.

Shares of closed-end funds frequently trade at a discount from their net asset value in the secondary market. This risk is separate and distinct from the risk that the net asset value of closed-end fund shares may decrease. The amount of such discount from net asset value is subject to change from time to time in response to various factors.

The closed-end funds included in the Portfolios may employ the use of leverage in their portfolios through the issuance of preferred stock or other methods. While leverage often serves to increase the yield of a closed-end fund, this leverage also subjects the closed-end fund to increased risks. These risks may include the likelihood of increased volatility and the possibility that the closed-end fund’s common share income will fall if the dividend rate on the preferred shares or the interest rate on any borrowings rises. The potential inability for a closed-end fund to employ the use of leverage effectively, due to disruptions in the market for the various instruments issued by closed-end funds or other factors, may result in an increase in borrowing costs and a decreased yield for a closed-end fund.

Certain of the funds in the Portfolios may be classified as “non-diversified” under the Investment Company Act of 1940. These funds have the ability to invest a greater portion of their assets in securities of a single issuer which could reduce diversification.

Only the Trustee may vote the shares of the closed-end funds held in the Portfolios. The Trustee will vote the shares in the same general proportion as shares held by other shareholders of each fund. Your Portfolio is generally required, however, to reject any offer for securities or other property in exchange for portfolio securities as described under “Portfolio Administration--Portfolio Administration.”

RISK FACTORS

All investments involve risk. This section describes the main risks that can impact the value of the securities in your Portfolio or in the underlying funds. 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 Portfolio will achieve its objective or that your investment return will be positive over any period.

The relative weighting or composition of your Portfolio may change during the life of your Portfolio. Following the Initial Date of Deposit, the Sponsor intends to issue additional Units by depositing in your Portfolio additional securities in a manner consistent with the provisions described in the above section entitled “The Portfolios”. As described in that section, it may not be possible to retain or continue to purchase one or more Securities in your Portfolio. In addition, due to certain limited circumstances described under “Portfolio Administration”, the composition of the Securities in your Portfolio may change. Accordingly, the fluctuations in the relative weighting or composition of your Portfolio may result in concentrations (25% or more of a Portfolio’s assets) in securities of a particular type, industry and/or geographic region described in this section.

Market Risk. Market risk is the risk that the value of the securities in your Portfolio or in the underlying funds in your Portfolio will fluctuate. This could cause the value of your Units to fall below your original purchase price. 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 your Portfolio is supervised, you should remember that we do not manage your Portfolio. Your Portfolio will not sell a security solely because the market value falls as is possible in a managed fund.

Interest Rate Risk. Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of securities held by certain closed-end funds will fall if interest rates increase. The securities held by the closed-end funds typically fall in value when interest rates rise and rise in value when interest rates fall. The

securities held by the closed-end funds with longer periods before maturity are often more sensitive to interest rate changes. In a low interest rate environment risks associated with rising rates are heightened. The negative impact on fixed income securities from any interest rate increases could be swift and significant and, as a result, a rise in interest rates may adversely affect the value of your Units.

Credit Risk. Credit risk is the risk that a borrower is unable to meet its obligation to pay principal or interest on a security held by a closed-end fund. This may reduce the level of dividends a closed-end fund pays which would reduce your income and could cause the value of your Units to fall. If dividends received by a Portfolio are insufficient to cover expenses, redemptions or other Portfolio costs, it may be necessary for the Portfolio to sell Securities to cover such expenses, redemptions or other costs. Any such sales may result in capital gains or losses to you. See “Taxation”.

Closed-End Funds. Your Portfolio invest in shares of closed-end funds. You should understand the preceding section titled “Closed-End Funds” before you invest. Shares of closed-end funds frequently trade at a discount from their net asset value in the secondary market. This risk is separate and distinct from the risk that the net asset value of fund shares may decrease. 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 are subject to various risks, including management’s ability to meet the fund’s investment objective, and to manage the fund portfolio when the underlying securities are redeemed or sold, during periods of market turmoil and as investors’ perceptions regarding closed-end funds or their underlying investments change. Your Portfolio and the underlying funds have operating expenses. You will bear not only your share of your Portfolio’s expenses, but also the expenses of the underlying funds. By investing in other funds, a Portfolio incurs greater expenses than you would incur if you invested directly in the funds.

Municipal Bond Risks. Each of the closed-end funds held by your Portfolio invests in tax-exempt municipal bonds. Municipal bonds are debt obligations issued by states or by political sub-divisions or

authorities of states. Municipal bonds are typically designated as general obligation bonds, which are general obligations of a governmental entity that are backed by the taxing power of such entity, or revenue bonds, which are payable from the income of a specific project or authority and are not supported by the issuer's power to levy taxes. Municipal bonds are long-term fixed rate debt obligations that generally decline in value with increases in interest rates, when an issuer's financial condition worsens or when the rating on a bond is decreased. Many municipal bonds may be called or redeemed prior to their stated maturity, an event which is more likely to occur when interest rates fall. In such an occurrence, a closed-end fund may not be able to reinvest the money it receives in other bonds that have as high a yield or as long a maturity.

Many municipal bonds are subject to continuing requirements as to the actual use of the bond proceeds or manner of operation of the project financed from bond proceeds that may affect the exemption of interest on such bonds from federal income taxation. The market for municipal bonds is generally less liquid than for other securities and therefore the price of municipal bonds may be more volatile and subject to greater price fluctuations than securities with greater liquidity. In addition, an issuer's ability to make income distributions generally depends on several factors including the financial condition of the issuer and general economic conditions. Any of these factors may negatively impact the price of municipal bonds held by a closed-end fund and would therefore impact the price of both the fund shares and the Units.

The funds invest primarily in municipal bonds that pay interest that is exempt from regular federal income tax and, for state-specific funds, from regular income tax of the applicable state. Notwithstanding the foregoing, certain income from a fund may not qualify as tax-exempt income and could be subject to federal, state or local tax. In addition, income from the funds may be subject to the alternative minimum tax and may have other tax consequences (e.g., they may affect the amount of social security benefits that are taxed). Capital gains and capital gain dividends, if any, and ordinary income dividends, if any, will be subject to tax.

California Risks. Because the California Series invests substantially all of its total assets in California municipal securities, the Portfolio is more susceptible to political, economic, regulatory or other factors affecting issuers of California municipal securities than an investment which does not limit its investments to such issuers. These risks include possible legislative, state constitutional or regulatory amendments that may affect the ability of state and local governments or regional governmental authorities to raise money to pay principal and interest on their municipal securities. Economic, fiscal and budgetary conditions throughout the state may also influence the Portfolio's performance. The Sponsor is unable to predict what impact these issues may have on the value of your Units or the obligations included in the Portfolio.

California state and local government obligations may be adversely affected by political and economic conditions and developments within California and the nation as a whole. Since the end of the recession, both the state and the U.S. have been in the midst of a modest, drawn-out recovery from the economic downturn. With the improvements to the State's budgetary and fiscal condition, addressing the deferred payment obligations to schools and local governments as well as California's significant unfunded pension liabilities has become a priority in the state's budget. California's Legislature has made substantial progress in reducing the deferred obligations. Consensus among economists is that the economic outlook for the State will continue to improve in the near term however, the economy and California's fiscal condition remain subject to various fiscal risks and pressures which could adversely affect the state's recovery or result in a return to budget deficits.

Although revenue obligations of the State of California or its political sub-divisions may be payable from a specific project or source, there can be no assurance that future economic difficulties and the resulting impact on State and local government finances will not adversely affect the market value of the Portfolio or the ability of the respective obligors to make timely payments of principal and interest on such obligations. Federal tax code revisions which went into effect in 2018 that limit the amount of state and local

taxes an individual may deduct, and generally increase effective federal tax rates for many individuals, may impact the State's ability to increase tax revenue to fund public infrastructure projects and gain approval of general obligation and dedicated tax revenue bond ballot measures. Over time, this could pressure the State's finances and may have a detrimental impact on credit quality of the State's debt issuances.

The value of California municipal instruments may also be affected by general conditions in the money markets or the municipal bond markets, the levels of federal income tax rates, the supply of tax-exempt bonds, the credit quality and rating of the issues and perceptions with respect to the level of interest rates.

There can be no assurance that there will not be a further decline in economic conditions or that the particular California municipal securities in the Portfolio will not be adversely affected by any such changes.

As of August 2019, the State's general obligation bonds are rated Aa3 by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's"), AA- by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services ("S&P"), and AA- by Fitch Ratings, Inc. ("Fitch"). Though bonds issued by the State remain "investment grade" according to each ratings agency and all three ratings agencies have upgraded the state's bond rating based on its improved fiscal condition and economic growth since the recession, California's credit ratings remain lower than most other states, and the state therefore pays higher interest rates than its peers when issuing general obligation bonds. The agencies continue to monitor the State's budget outlook closely to determine whether to alter the ratings. It is not possible to determine whether, or the extent to which, Moody's, S&P or Fitch will change such ratings in the future.

Further information concerning California risk factors may be obtained upon request to the Sponsor as described under "Additional Information".

New York Risks. Because the New York Series invests in funds that invest primarily in New York municipal securities, the Portfolio is more susceptible to political, economic, regulatory or other factors affecting New York municipal securities than an investment which does not limit its investments to such issuers. The financial condition of the State of

New York is affected by various national, economic, social and environmental policies and conditions. Additionally, constitutional and statutory limitations imposed on the State and its local governments concerning taxes, bond indebtedness and other matters may constrain the revenue-generating capacity of the State and its local governments and, therefore, the ability of the issuers of the bonds to satisfy their obligations.

As the nation's financial capital, the volume of financial market activity and equity market volatility pose a particularly large degree of uncertainty for New York. Wall Street employee pay continues to be impacted by an evolving regulatory landscape, resulting in added difficulty in estimating tax revenues. Securities industry revenues have in the past been a useful predictor of bonus payouts, but that relationship has become much more erratic in recent years. A weaker labor market than projected could also result in lower wages, which in turn could result in weaker household consumption.

Similarly, should financial and real estate markets be weaker than anticipated, taxable capital gains realizations could be negatively affected. These effects could ripple through the State economy, depressing employment, wage, and household spending growth. In contrast, stronger national and world economic growth, or a stronger upturn in stock prices, along with even stronger activity in mergers and acquisitions and other Wall Street activities, could result in higher wage and bonuses growth than projected. Federal tax code revisions which went into effect in 2018 that limit the amount of state and local taxes an individual may deduct, and generally increase effective federal tax rates for many individuals, may impact the State's ability to increase tax revenue to fund public infrastructure projects and gain approval of general obligation and dedicated tax revenue bond ballot measures. Over time, this could pressure the State's finances and may have a detrimental impact on credit quality of the State's debt issuances.

The City of New York (the "City") has a diversified economic base, with a substantial volume of business activity in the service, wholesale and retail trade and

manufacturing industries and is the location of many securities, banking, law, accounting, new media and advertising firms. The City is a major seaport and focal point for international business. Many of the major corporations headquartered in the City are multinational in scope and have extensive foreign operations. Numerous foreign owned companies in the United States are also headquartered in the City. These firms, which have increased substantially in number over the past decade, are found in all sectors of the City's economy, but are concentrated in trade, professional and business services, tourism and finance. The City is the location of the headquarters of the United Nations, and several affiliated organizations maintain their principal offices in the City. Economic activity in the City has experienced periods of growth and recession and can be expected to experience periods of growth and recession in the future.

As of August 2019, all outstanding general obligation bonds of the State of New York are rated AA+ by S&P with a stable outlook, Aa1 by Moody's with a stable outlook and AA+ by Fitch with a stable outlook, and all outstanding general obligation bonds of the City of New York are rated AA by S&P with a stable outlook, Aa2 by Moody's with a stable outlook and AA by Fitch with a stable outlook.

Further information concerning New York risk factors may be obtained upon request to the Sponsor as described under "Additional Information".

High-Yield Security Risk. Some of the closed-end funds held by your Portfolio may invest in high-yield securities or unrated securities. High-yield, high risk securities are subject to greater market fluctuations and risk of loss than securities with higher investment ratings. The value of these securities will decline significantly with increases in interest rates, not only because increases in rates generally decrease values, but also because increased rates may indicate an economic slowdown. An economic slowdown, or a reduction in an issuer's creditworthiness, may result in the issuer being unable to maintain earnings at a level sufficient to maintain interest and principal payments.

High-yield or "junk" securities, the generic names for securities rated below "BBB-" by Standard & Poor's or Fitch or "Baa3" by Moody's, are frequently issued by corporations in the growth stage of their development or by established companies who are highly leveraged or whose operations or industries are depressed. Securities rated below BBB- or Baa3 are considered speculative as these ratings indicate a quality of less than investment grade. Because high-yield securities are generally subordinated obligations and are perceived by investors to be riskier than higher rated securities, their prices tend to fluctuate more than higher rated securities and are affected by short-term credit developments to a greater degree.

The market for high-yield securities is smaller and less liquid than that for investment grade securities. High-yield securities are generally not listed on a national securities exchange but trade in the over-the-counter markets. Due to the smaller, less liquid market for high-yield securities, the bid-offer spread on such securities is generally greater than it is for investment grade securities and the purchase or sale of such securities may take longer to complete.

Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk is the risk that the value of a security will fall if trading in the security is limited or absent. The market for certain investments may become less liquid or illiquid due to adverse changes in the conditions of a particular issuer or due to adverse market or economic conditions. In the absence of a liquid trading market for a particular security, the price at which such security may be sold to meet redemptions, as well as the value of the Units of your Portfolio, may be adversely affected. No one can guarantee that a liquid trading market will exist for any security.

Legislation/Litigation. From time to time, various legislative initiatives are proposed in the United States and abroad which may have a negative impact on certain of the companies represented in the Portfolio or on the tax treatment of your Portfolio or of your investment in the Portfolio. In addition, litigation regarding any of the issuers of the Securities or of the industries represented by these issuers may negatively impact the share prices of these Securities. No one can

predict what impact any pending or threatened litigation will have on the share prices of the Securities.

No FDIC Guarantee. An investment in your Portfolio is not a deposit of any bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

PUBLIC OFFERING

General. Units are offered at the Public Offering Price which consists of the net asset value per Unit plus organization costs plus the sales charge. The net asset value per Unit is the value of the securities, cash and other assets in your Portfolio reduced by the liabilities of the Portfolio divided by the total Units outstanding. The maximum sales charge equals 1.85% of the Public Offering Price per Unit (1.885% of the aggregate offering price of the Securities) at the time of purchase.

The initial sales charge is the difference between the total sales charge amount (maximum of 1.85% of the Public Offering Price per Unit) and the sum of the remaining fixed dollar deferred sales charge and the fixed dollar creation and development fee (initially \$0.185 per Unit). Depending on the Public Offering Price per Unit, you pay the initial sales charge at the time you buy Units. The deferred sales charge is fixed at \$0.135 per Unit. Your Portfolio pays the deferred sales charge in installments as described in the “Fee Table.” If any deferred sales charge payment date is not a business day, we will charge the payment on the next business day. If you purchase Units after the initial deferred sales charge payment, you will only pay that portion of the payments not yet collected. If you redeem or sell your Units prior to collection of the total deferred sales charge, you will pay any remaining deferred sales charge upon redemption or sale of your Units. The initial and deferred sales charges are referred to as the “transactional sales charge.” The transactional sales charge does not include the creation and development fee which compensates the Sponsor for creating and developing your Portfolio and is described under “Expenses.” The creation and development fee is fixed at \$0.05 per Unit. Your Portfolio pays the creation and development fee as of the close of the initial offering

period as described in the “Fee Table.” If you redeem or sell your Units prior to collection of the creation and development fee, you will not pay the creation and development fee upon redemption or sale of your Units. After the initial offering period the maximum sales charge will be reduced by 0.50%, reflecting the previous collection of the creation and development fee. Because the deferred sales charge and creation and development fee are fixed dollar amounts per Unit, the actual charges will exceed the percentages shown in the “Fee Table” if the Public Offering Price per Unit falls below \$10 and will be less than the percentages shown in the “Fee Table” if the Public Offering Price per Unit exceeds \$10. In no event will the maximum total sales charge exceed 1.85% of the Public Offering Price per Unit.

The “Fee Table” shows the sales charge calculation at a \$10 Public Offering Price per Unit. At a \$10 Public Offering Price, there is no initial sales charge during the initial offering period. If the Public Offering Price exceeds \$10 per Unit, you will pay an initial sales charge equal to the difference between the total sales charge and the sum of the remaining deferred sales charge and the creation and development fee. For example, if the Public Offering Price per Unit rose to \$14, the maximum sales charge would be \$0.259 (1.85% of the Public Offering Price per Unit), consisting of an initial sales charge of \$0.074, a deferred sales charge of \$0.135 and the creation and development fee of \$0.050. Since the deferred sales charge and creation and development fee are fixed dollar amounts per Unit, your Portfolio must charge these amounts per Unit regardless of any decrease in net asset value. However, if the Public Offering Price per Unit falls to the extent that the maximum sales charge percentage results in a dollar amount that is less than the combined fixed dollar amounts of the deferred sales charge and creation and development fee, your initial sales charge will be a credit equal to the amount by which these fixed dollar charges exceed your sales charge at the time you buy Units. In such a situation, the value of securities per Unit would exceed the Public Offering Price per Unit by the amount of the initial sales charge credit and the value of those securities will fluctuate, which could

result in a benefit or detriment to Unitholders that purchase Units at that price. The initial sales charge credit is paid by the Sponsor and is not paid by your Portfolio. If the Public Offering Price per Unit fell to \$6, the maximum sales charge would be \$0.111 (1.85% of the Public Offering Price per Unit), which consists of an initial sales charge (credit) of -\$0.074, a deferred sales charge of \$0.135 and a creation and development fee of \$0.050.

The actual sales charge that may be paid by an investor may differ slightly from the sales charges shown herein due to rounding that occurs in the calculation of the Public Offering Price and in the number of Units purchased.

The minimum purchase is 100 Units (25 Units for retirement accounts) but may vary by selling firm. Certain broker-dealers or selling firms may charge an order handling fee for processing Unit purchases.

Reducing Your Sales Charge. The Sponsor offers ways for you to reduce the sales charge that you pay. It is your financial professional's responsibility to alert the Sponsor of any discount when you purchase Units. Before you purchase Units you must also inform your financial professional of your qualification for any discount to be eligible for a reduced sales charge. Since the deferred sales charges and creation and development fee are fixed dollar amounts per Unit, your Portfolio must charge these amounts per Unit regardless of any discounts. However, if you are eligible to receive a discount such that your total sales charge is less than the fixed dollar amounts of the deferred sales charges and creation and development fee, you will receive a credit equal to the difference between your total sales charge and these fixed dollar charges at the time you buy Units.

Fee Accounts. Investors may purchase Units through registered investment advisers, certified financial planners and registered broker-dealers who in each case either charge periodic fees for brokerage services, financial planning, investment advisory or asset management services, or provide such services in connection with the establishment of an investment account for which a comprehensive "fee based" charge ("Fee Based") is imposed ("Fee Accounts"). If Units of a

Portfolio are purchased for a Fee Account and the Portfolio is subject to a Fee Based charge (i.e., the Portfolio is "Fee Based Eligible"), then the purchase will not be subject to the transactional sales charge but will be subject to the creation and development fee of \$0.05 per Unit that is retained by the Sponsor. Please refer to the section called "Fee Accounts" for additional information on these purchases. The Sponsor reserves the right to limit or deny purchases of Units described in this paragraph by investors or selling firms whose frequent trading activity is determined to be detrimental to a Portfolio. Fee Based Eligible Units are not eligible for any sales charge discounts in addition to that which is described in this paragraph and under the "Fee Accounts" section found below.

Employees. Employees, officers and directors (including their spouses (or the equivalent if recognized under local law) and children or step-children under 21 living in the same household, parents or step-parents and trustees, custodians or fiduciaries for the benefit of such persons) of Invesco Capital Markets, Inc. and its affiliates, and dealers and their affiliates may purchase Units at the Public Offering Price less the applicable dealer concession. All employee discounts are subject to the policies of the related selling firm. Only employees, officers and directors of companies that allow their employees to participate in this employee discount program are eligible for the discounts.

Distribution Reinvestments. We do not charge any sales charge when you reinvest distributions from your Portfolio into additional Units of your Portfolio. Since the deferred sales charge and creation and development fee are fixed dollar amounts per unit, your Portfolio must charge these amounts per unit regardless of this discount. If you elect to reinvest distributions, the Sponsor will credit you with additional Units with a dollar value sufficient to cover the amount of any remaining deferred sales charge and creation and development fee that will be collected on such Units at the time of reinvestment. The dollar value of these Units will fluctuate over time.

Unit Price. The Public Offering Price of Units will vary from the amounts stated under "Essential Information" in accordance with fluctuations in the prices

of the underlying Securities in your Portfolio. The initial price of the Securities upon deposit by the Sponsor was determined by the Trustee. The Trustee will generally determine the value of the Securities as of the Evaluation Time on each business day and will adjust the Public Offering Price of Units accordingly. The Evaluation Time is the close of the New York Stock Exchange on each business day. The term “business day”, as used herein and under “Rights of Unitholders--Redemption of Units”, means any day on which the New York Stock Exchange is open for regular trading. The Public Offering Price per Unit will be effective for all orders received prior to the Evaluation Time on each business day. Orders received by the Sponsor prior to the Evaluation Time and orders received by authorized financial professionals prior to the Evaluation Time that are properly transmitted to the Sponsor by the time designated by the Sponsor, are priced based on the date of receipt. Orders received by the Sponsor after the Evaluation Time, and orders received by authorized financial professionals after the Evaluation Time or orders received by such persons that are not transmitted to the Sponsor until after the time designated by the Sponsor, are priced based on the date of the next determined Public Offering Price per Unit provided they are received timely by the Sponsor on such date. It is the responsibility of authorized financial professionals to transmit orders received by them to the Sponsor so they will be received in a timely manner.

The value of portfolio securities is based on the securities’ market price when available. When a market price is not readily available, including circumstances under which the Trustee determines that a security’s market price is not accurate, a portfolio security is valued at its fair value, as determined under procedures established by the Trustee or an independent pricing service used by the Trustee. In these cases, your Portfolio’s net asset value will reflect certain portfolio securities’ fair value rather than their market price. With respect to securities that are primarily listed on foreign exchanges, the value of the portfolio securities may change on days when you will not be able to purchase or sell Units. The value of any foreign securities is based on the applicable currency exchange rate as of

the Evaluation Time. The Sponsor will provide price dissemination and oversight services to your Portfolio.

During the initial offering period, part of the Public Offering Price represents an amount that will pay the costs incurred in establishing your Portfolio. These costs include the costs of preparing documents relating to your Portfolio (such as the registration statement, prospectus, trust agreement and legal documents), federal and state registration fees, the initial fees and expenses of the Trustee and the initial audit. Your Portfolio will sell securities to reimburse us for these costs at the end of the initial offering period or after six months, if earlier. The value of your Units will decline when your Portfolio pays these costs.

Unit Distribution. Units will be distributed to the public by the Sponsor, broker-dealers and others at the Public Offering Price. Units repurchased in the secondary market, if any, may be offered by this prospectus at the secondary market Public Offering Price in the manner described above.

Unit Sales Concessions. Brokers, dealers and others will be allowed a regular concession or agency commission in connection with the distribution of Units during the initial offering period of 1.25% of the Public Offering Price per Unit.

Volume Concession Based Upon Annual Sales. As described below, broker-dealers and other selling agents may in certain cases be eligible for an additional concession based upon their annual eligible sales of all Invesco fixed income and equity unit investment trusts. Eligible sales include all units of any Invesco unit investment trust underwritten or purchased directly from Invesco during a trust’s initial offering period. For purposes of this concession, trusts designated as either “Invesco Unit Trusts, Taxable Income Series” or “Invesco Unit Trusts, Municipal Series” are fixed income trusts, and trusts designated as “Invesco Unit Trusts Series” are equity trusts. In addition to the regular concessions or agency commissions described above in “Unit Sales Concessions” all broker-dealers and other selling firms will be eligible to receive additional compensation based on total initial offering period

sales of all eligible Invesco unit investment trusts during the previous consecutive 12-month period through the end of the most recent month. The Volume Concession, as applicable to equity and fixed income trust units, is set forth in the following table:

Total Sales (in millions)	Volume Concession	
	Equity Trust Units	Fixed Income Trust Units
\$25 but less than \$100	0.035%	0.035%
\$100 but less than \$150	0.050	0.050
\$150 but less than \$250	0.075	0.075
\$250 but less than \$1,000	0.100	0.100
\$1,000 but less than \$5,000	0.125	0.100
\$5,000 but less than \$7,500	0.150	0.100
\$7,500 or more	0.175	0.100

Broker-dealers and other selling firms will not receive the Volume Concession on the sale of units purchased in Fee Accounts, however, such sales will be included in determining whether a firm has met the sales level breakpoints set forth in the Volume Concession table above. Secondary market sales of all unit investment trusts are excluded for purposes of the Volume Concession. Eligible dealer firms and other selling agents include clearing firms that place orders with Invesco and provide Invesco with information with respect to the representatives who initiated such transactions. Eligible dealer firms and other selling agents will not include firms that solely provide clearing services to other broker-dealer firms or firms who place orders through clearing firms that are eligible dealers. We reserve the right to change the amount of the concessions or agency commissions from time to time. For a trust to be eligible for this additional compensation, the trust's prospectus must include disclosure related to this additional compensation.

Additional Information. Except as provided in this section, any sales charge discount provided to investors will be borne by the selling broker-dealer or agent. For all secondary market transactions the total concession or agency commission will amount to 80% of the applicable sales charge. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, in no case shall the

total of any concessions, agency commissions and any additional compensation allowed or paid to any broker, dealer or other distributor of Units with respect to any individual transaction exceed the total sales charge applicable to such transaction. The Sponsor reserves the right to reject, in whole or in part, any order for the purchase of Units and to change the amount of the concession or agency commission to dealers and others 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 Units of a Portfolio 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 Portfolio(s) and our other products. Fees may include payment for travel expenses, including lodging, incurred in connection with trips taken by invited registered representatives for meetings or seminars of a business nature. These arrangements will not change the price you pay for your Units.

Sponsor Compensation. The Sponsor will receive the total sales charge applicable to each transaction. Except as provided under "Unit Distribution" above, any sales charge discount provided to investors will be borne by the selling dealer or agent. In addition, the Sponsor will realize a profit or loss as a result of the difference between the price paid for the Securities by the Sponsor and the cost of the Securities to the Portfolios on the Initial Date of Deposit as well as on subsequent deposits. See "Notes to Portfolios". Invesco Advisers, Inc., an affiliate of the Sponsor, acts as an investment advisor to certain of the underlying funds in your Portfolio and will receive compensation in this capacity. The Sponsor has not participated as sole underwriter or as manager or as a member of the underwriting syndicates or as an agent in a private placement for any of the Securities. The

Sponsor may realize profit or loss as a result of the possible fluctuations in the market value of Units held by the Sponsor for sale to the public. In maintaining a secondary market, the Sponsor will realize profits or losses in the amount of any difference between the price at which Units are purchased and the price at which Units are resold (which price includes the applicable sales charge) or from a redemption of repurchased Units at a price above or below the purchase price. 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, as amended ("1934 Act").

The Sponsor or an affiliate may have participated in a public offering of one or more of the Securities. The Sponsor, an affiliate or their employees may have a long or short position in these Securities or related securities. An affiliate may act as a specialist or market maker for these Securities. An officer, director or employee of the Sponsor or an affiliate may be an officer or director for issuers of the Securities.

Market for Units. Although it is not obligated to do so, the Sponsor may maintain a market for Units and to purchase Units at the secondary market repurchase price (which is described under "Right of Unitholders--Redemption of Units"). The Sponsor may discontinue purchases of Units or discontinue purchases at this price at any time. In the event that a secondary market is not maintained, a Unitholder will be able to dispose of Units by tendering them to the Trustee for redemption at the Redemption Price. See "Rights of Unitholders--Redemption of Units". Unitholders should contact their broker to determine the best price for Units in the secondary market. Units sold prior to the time the entire deferred sales charge has been collected will be assessed the amount of any remaining deferred sales charge at the time of sale. The Trustee will notify the Sponsor of any Units tendered for redemption. If the Sponsor's bid in the secondary market equals or exceeds the Redemption Price per Unit, it may purchase the Units not later than the day on which Units would have been redeemed by the Trustee. The Sponsor may sell

repurchased Units at the secondary market Public Offering Price per Unit.

RETIREMENT ACCOUNTS

Units are available for purchase in connection with certain types of tax-sheltered retirement plans, including Individual Retirement Accounts for individuals, Simplified Employee Pension Plans for employees, qualified plans for self-employed individuals, and qualified corporate pension and profit sharing plans for employees. The minimum purchase for these accounts is reduced to 25 Units but may vary by selling firm. The purchase of Units may be limited by the plans' provisions and does not itself establish such plans.

FEE ACCOUNTS

As described above, Units may be available for purchase by investors in Fee Accounts where the Portfolio is Fee Based Eligible. You should consult your financial professional to determine whether you can benefit from these accounts. This table illustrates the sales charge you will pay if the Portfolio is Fee Based Eligible as a percentage of the initial Public Offering Price per Unit on the Initial Date of Deposit (the percentage will vary thereafter).

Initial sales charge	0.00%
Deferred sales charge	<u>0.00</u>
Transactional sales charge	<u>0.00%</u>
Creation and development fee	<u>0.50%</u>
Total sales charge	<u>0.50%</u>

You should consult the "Public Offering--Reducing Your Sales Charge" section for specific information on this and other sales charge discounts. That section governs the calculation of all sales charge discounts. The Sponsor reserves 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 a Portfolio. To purchase Units in these Fee Accounts, your financial professional must purchase Units designated with one of the Fee Based CUSIP numbers set forth under "Essential

Information,” either Fee Based Cash for cash distributions or Fee Based Reinvest for the reinvestment of distributions in additional Units, if available. See “Rights of Unitholders--Reinvestment Option.”

RIGHTS OF UNITHOLDERS

Distributions. The Trustee will generally distribute the cash held in the Income and Capital Accounts of your Portfolio, net of expenses, on each Distribution Date to Unitholders of record on the preceding Record Date, provided that the total cash held for distribution equals at least 0.1% of your Portfolio's net asset value. These dates appear under “Essential Information”. Distributions made by the closed-end funds in your Portfolio include ordinary income, but may also include sources other than ordinary income such as returns of capital, loan proceeds, short-term capital gains and long-term capital gains (see “Taxation--Distributions”). Unitholders will also receive a final distribution of income when their Portfolio terminates. A person becomes a Unitholder of record on the date of settlement (generally two business days after Units are ordered, or any shorter period as may be required by the applicable rules under the 1934 Act). Unitholders may elect to receive distributions in cash or to have distributions reinvested into additional Units. See “Rights of Unitholders--Reinvestment Option”.

Dividends and interest received by a Portfolio are credited to the Income Account of the Portfolio. Other receipts (e.g., capital gains, proceeds from the sale of Securities, etc.) are credited to the Capital Account. Proceeds received on the sale of any Securities, to the extent not used to meet redemptions of Units or pay deferred sales charges, fees or expenses, will be distributed to Unitholders. Proceeds received from the disposition of any Securities after a Record Date and prior to the following Distribution Date will be held in the Capital Account and not distributed until the next Distribution Date. Any distribution to Unitholders consists of each Unitholder's pro rata share of the available cash in the Income and Capital Accounts as of the related Record Date.

Historical and Estimated Distributions. The Historical 12 Month Distributions per Unit, and Estimated Initial Distribution per Unit (if any), may be shown under

“Essential Information.” These figures are based upon the weighted average of the actual distributions paid by the securities included in your Portfolio over the 12 months preceding the Initial Date of Deposit and are reduced to account for the effects of fees and expenses which will be incurred when investing in your Portfolio. While both figures are calculated using a Public Offering Price of \$10 per Unit, any presented Estimated Initial Distribution per Unit will reflect an estimate of the per Unit distributions you may receive on the first Distribution Date based upon each issuer's preceding 12 month distributions. Dividend payments are not assured and therefore the amount of future dividend income to your Portfolio is uncertain. The actual net annual distributions may decrease over time because a portion of the securities included in your Portfolio will be sold to pay for the organization costs, deferred sales charge and creation and development fee. Securities may also be sold to pay regular fees and expenses during your Portfolio's life. The actual net annual income distributions you receive will vary from the Historical 12 Month Distributions amount due to changes in dividends and distribution amounts paid by issuers, currency fluctuations, the sale of securities to pay any deferred sales charge, Portfolio fees and expenses, and with changes in your Portfolio such as the acquisition, call, maturity or sale of securities. Due to these and various other factors, actual income received by your Portfolio will most likely differ from the most recent dividends or scheduled income payments.

Reinvestment Option. Unitholders may have distributions automatically reinvested in additional Units without a sales charge (to the extent Units may be lawfully offered for sale in the state in which the Unitholder resides). The CUSIP numbers for either “Cash” distributions or “Reinvest” for the reinvestment of distributions are set forth under “Essential Information”. Brokers and dealers can use the Dividend Reinvestment Service through Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) or purchase a Reinvest (or Fee Based Reinvest in the case of Fee Based Eligible Units held in Fee Accounts) CUSIP, if available. To participate in this reinvestment option, a Unitholder must file with the Trustee a written notice of election, together with any other documentation that the Trustee may then

require, at least five days prior to the related Record Date. A Unitholder's election will apply to all Units owned by the Unitholder and will remain in effect until changed by the Unitholder. The reinvestment option is not offered during the 30 calendar days prior to termination. If Units are unavailable for reinvestment or this reinvestment option is no longer available, distributions will be paid in cash. To the extent that a distribution is taxable, it will be taxable to Unitholders whether paid in cash or reinvested in additional Units. See "Taxation".

A participant may elect to terminate his or her reinvestment plan and receive future distributions in cash by notifying the Trustee in writing no later than five days before a Distribution Date. The Sponsor shall have the right to suspend or terminate the reinvestment plan at any time. The reinvestment plan is subject to availability or limitation by each broker-dealer or selling firm. Broker-dealers may suspend or terminate the offering of a reinvestment plan at any time. Please contact your financial professional for additional information.

Redemption of Units. All or a portion of your Units may be tendered to The Bank of New York Mellon, the Trustee, for redemption at Unit Investment Trust Division, 111 Sanders Creek Parkway, East Syracuse, New York 13057, on any day the New York Stock Exchange is open. No redemption fee will be charged by the Sponsor or the Trustee, but you are responsible for applicable governmental charges, if any. Units redeemed by the Trustee will be canceled. You may redeem all or a portion of your Units by sending a request for redemption to your bank or broker-dealer through which you hold your Units. No later than two business days (or any shorter period as may be required by the applicable rules under the 1934 Act) following satisfactory tender, the Unitholder will be entitled to receive in cash an amount for each Unit equal to the Redemption Price per Unit next computed on the date of tender. The "date of tender" is deemed to be the date on which Units are received by the Trustee, except that with respect to Units received by the Trustee after the Evaluation Time or on a day which is not a business day, the date of tender is deemed to be the next business day. Redemption requests received by the Trustee after the

Evaluation Time, and redemption requests received by authorized financial professionals after the Evaluation 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 timely 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. Certain broker-dealers or selling firms may charge an order handling fee for processing redemption requests. Units redeemed directly through the Trustee are not subject to such fees.

Unitholders tendering 1,000 or more Units of the Portfolios (or such higher amount as may be required by your broker-dealer or selling agent) for redemption may request an in kind distribution of Securities equal to the Redemption Price per Unit on the date of tender. Unitholders may not request an in kind distribution during the initial offering period or within 30 calendar days of a Portfolio's termination. The Portfolios generally will not offer in kind distributions of portfolio securities that are held in foreign markets. An in kind distribution will be made by the Trustee through the distribution of each of the Securities in book-entry form to the account of the Unitholder's broker-dealer at DTC. Amounts representing fractional shares will be distributed in cash. The Trustee may adjust the number of shares of any Security included in a Unitholder's in kind distribution to facilitate the distribution of whole shares. The in kind distribution option may be modified or discontinued at any time without notice. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the Unitholder requesting an in kind distribution is the Sponsor or an affiliated person of the Portfolio, the Trustee may make an in kind distribution to such Unitholder, provided that no one with a pecuniary incentive to influence the in kind distribution may influence selection of the distributed securities, the distribution must consist of a pro rata distribution of all portfolio securities (with limited exceptions) and the in kind distribution may not favor such affiliated person to the detriment of any other Unitholder. Unitholders will incur transaction costs in liquidating securities received in an in-kind distribution, and any such

securities received will be subject to market risk until sold. In the event that any securities received in-kind are illiquid, Unitholders will bear the risk of not being able to sell such securities in the near term, or at all.

The Trustee may sell Securities to satisfy Unit redemptions. To the extent that Securities are redeemed in kind or sold, the size of a Portfolio will be, and the diversity of a Portfolio may be, reduced. 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 at the time of redemption. Special federal income tax consequences will result if a Unitholder requests an in kind distribution. See "Taxation".

The Redemption Price per Unit and the secondary market repurchase price per Unit are equal to the pro rata share of each Unit in a Portfolio determined on the basis of (i) the cash on hand in the Portfolio, (ii) the value of the Securities in the Portfolio and (iii) dividends or other income distributions receivable on the Securities in the Portfolio trading ex-dividend as of the date of computation, less (a) amounts representing taxes or other governmental charges payable out of the Portfolio, (b) the accrued expenses of the Portfolio (including costs associated with liquidating securities after the end of the initial offering period) and (c) any unpaid deferred sales charge payments. During the initial offering period, the redemption price and the secondary market repurchase price will not be reduced by estimated organization costs or the creation and development fee. For these purposes, the Trustee may determine the value of the Securities in the following manner: If the Securities are listed on a national or foreign securities exchange or the Nasdaq Stock Market, Inc., this evaluation is generally based on the closing sale prices on that exchange or market (unless it is determined that these prices are inappropriate as a basis for valuation) or, if there is no closing sale price on that exchange or market, at the closing bid prices. If the Securities are not so listed or, if so listed and the principal market therefor is other than on the exchange or market, the evaluation may be based on the current bid price on the over-the-counter

market. If current bid prices are unavailable or inappropriate, the evaluation may be determined (a) on the basis of current bid prices for comparable securities, (b) by appraising the Securities on the bid side of the market or (c) by any combination of the above. The value of any foreign securities is based on the applicable currency exchange rate as of the Evaluation Time.

The right of redemption may be suspended and payment postponed for any period during which the New York Stock Exchange is closed, other than for customary weekend and holiday closings, or any period during which the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") determines that trading on that Exchange is restricted or an emergency exists, as a result of which disposal or evaluation of the Securities is not reasonably practicable, or for other periods as the SEC may permit.

Exchange Option. When you redeem Units of your Portfolio or when your Portfolio terminates (see "Rollover" below), you may be able to exchange your Units for units of other Invesco unit trusts. You should contact your financial professional for more information about trusts currently available for exchanges. Before you exchange Units, you should read the prospectus of the new trust 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. A rollover or exchange is a taxable event to you. We may discontinue this option at any time.

Units. Ownership of Units is evidenced in book-entry form only and will not be evidenced by certificates. Units purchased or held through your bank or broker-dealer will be recorded in book-entry form and credited to the account of your bank or broker-dealer at DTC. Units are transferable by contacting your bank or broker-dealer through which you hold your Units. Transfer, and the requirements therefore, will be governed by the applicable procedures of DTC and your agreement with the DTC participant in whose name your Units are registered on the transfer records of DTC.

Rollover. We may offer a subsequent series of each Portfolio for a Rollover when the Portfolios terminate.

On the Mandatory Termination Date you will have the option to (1) participate in a Rollover and have your Units reinvested into a subsequent trust series or (2) receive a cash distribution.

If you elect to participate in a cash Rollover, your Units will be redeemed on the Mandatory Termination Date. As the redemption proceeds become available, the proceeds (including dividends) will be invested in a new trust series at the public offering price for the new trust. The Trustee will attempt to sell Securities to satisfy the redemption as quickly as practicable on the Mandatory Termination Date. We do not anticipate that the sale period will be longer than one day, however, certain factors could affect the ability to sell the Securities and could impact the length of the sale period. The liquidity of any Security depends on the daily trading volume of the Security and the amount available for redemption and reinvestment on any day.

We may make subsequent trust series available for sale at various times during the year. Of course, we cannot guarantee that a subsequent trust or sufficient units will be available or that any subsequent trusts will offer the same investment strategies or objectives as the current Portfolios. We cannot guarantee that a Rollover will avoid any negative market price consequences resulting from trading large volumes of securities. Market price trends may make it advantageous to sell or buy securities more quickly or more slowly than permitted by the Portfolio procedures. We may, in our sole discretion, modify a Rollover or stop creating units of a trust at any time regardless of whether all proceeds of Unitholders have been reinvested in a Rollover. If we decide not to offer a subsequent series, Unitholders will be notified prior to the Mandatory Termination Date. Cash which has not been reinvested in a Rollover will be distributed to Unitholders shortly after the Mandatory Termination Date. Rollover participants may receive taxable dividends or realize taxable capital gains which are reinvested in connection with a Rollover but may not be entitled to a deduction for capital losses due to the “wash sale” tax rules. Due to the reinvestment in a subsequent trust, no cash will be distributed to pay any taxes. See “Taxation”.

Reports Provided. Unitholders will receive a statement of dividends and other amounts received by a Portfolio for each distribution. Within a reasonable

time after the end of each year, each person who was a Unitholder during that year will receive a statement describing dividends and capital received, actual Portfolio distributions, Portfolio expenses, a list of the Securities and other Portfolio information. Unitholders may obtain evaluations of the Securities upon request to the Trustee. If you have questions regarding your account or your Portfolio, please contact your financial advisor or the Trustee. The Sponsor does not have access to individual account information.

PORTFOLIO ADMINISTRATION

Portfolio Administration. The Portfolios are not managed funds and, except as provided in the Trust Agreement, Securities generally will not be sold or replaced. The Sponsor may, however, direct that Securities be sold in certain limited circumstances to protect a Portfolio based on advice from the Supervisor. These situations may include events such as the issuer having defaulted on payment of any of its outstanding obligations or the price of a Security has declined to such an extent or other credit factors exist so that in the opinion of the Supervisor retention of the Security would be detrimental to a Portfolio. If a public tender offer has been made for a Security or a merger or acquisition has been announced affecting a Security, the Trustee may either sell the Security or accept an offer if the Supervisor determines that the sale or exchange is in the best interest of Unitholders (only offers for cash if a Portfolio has not elected to be taxed as a regulated investment company for tax purposes). The Trustee will distribute any cash proceeds to Unitholders. In addition, the Trustee may sell Securities to redeem Units or pay Portfolio expenses or deferred sales charges. The Trustee must reject any offer for securities or property other than cash in exchange for the Securities. If securities or property are nonetheless acquired by a Portfolio, the Sponsor may direct the Trustee to sell the securities or property and distribute the proceeds to Unitholders or to accept the securities or property for deposit in the Portfolio. Should any contract for the purchase of any of the Securities fail, the Sponsor will (unless substantially all of the moneys held in a Portfolio to cover the purchase are reinvested in substitute

Securities in accordance with the Trust Agreement) refund the cash and sales charge attributable to the failed contract to all Unitholders on or before the next Distribution Date.

The Trust Agreement requires the Trustee to vote all shares of the funds held in a Portfolio in the same manner and ratio on all proposals as the owners of such shares not held by the Portfolio.

When your Portfolio sells Securities, the composition and diversity of the Securities in the Portfolio may be altered. However, if the Trustee sells funds shares to redeem Units or to pay Portfolio expenses or sales charges, the Trustee will do so, as nearly as practicable, on a pro rata basis. In order to obtain the best price for a Portfolio, it may be necessary for the Supervisor to specify minimum amounts in which blocks of Securities are to be sold. In effecting purchases and sales of 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 Portfolios, the Sponsor or dealers participating in the offering of Units.

Pursuant to an exemptive order, your Portfolio may be permitted to sell Securities to a new trust when it terminates if those Securities are included in the new trust. The exemption may enable your Portfolio to eliminate commission costs on these transactions. The price for those securities will be the closing sale price on the sale date on the exchange where the Securities are principally traded, as certified by the Sponsor.

Amendment of the Trust Agreement. The Trustee and the Sponsor may amend the Trust Agreement without the consent of Unitholders to correct any provision which may be defective or to make other provisions that will not materially adversely affect Unitholders (as determined in good faith by the Sponsor and the Trustee). The Trust Agreement may not be amended to increase the number of Units or permit acquisition of securities in addition to or substitution for the Securities (except as provided in the Trust Agreement). The Trustee will notify Unitholders of any amendment.

Termination. A Portfolio will terminate on the Mandatory Termination Date specified under “Essential Information” or upon the sale or other disposition of the last Security held in the Portfolio. A Portfolio may be terminated at any time with consent of Unitholders representing two-thirds of the outstanding Units or by the Trustee when the value of the Portfolio is less than \$500,000 (\$3,000,000 if the value of the Portfolio has exceeded \$15,000,000) (the “Minimum Termination Value”). A Portfolio will be liquidated by the Trustee in the event that a sufficient number of Units of the Portfolio not yet sold are tendered for redemption by the Sponsor, so that the net worth of the Portfolio would be reduced to less than 40% of the value of the Securities at the time they were deposited in the 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 Trustee may begin to sell Securities in connection with a Portfolio termination nine business days before, and no later than, the Mandatory Termination Date. Qualified Unitholders may elect an in kind distribution of Securities, provided that Unitholders may not request an in kind distribution of Securities within 30 calendar days of a Portfolio’s termination. Any in kind distribution of Securities will be made in the manner and subject to the restrictions described under “Rights of Unitholders--Redemption of Units”, provided that, in connection with an in kind distribution election more than 30 calendar days prior to termination, Unitholders tendering 1,000 or more Units of a Portfolio (or such higher amount as may be required by your broker-dealer or selling agent) may request an in kind distribution of Securities equal to the Redemption Price per Unit on the date of tender. Unitholders will receive a final cash distribution within a reasonable time after the Mandatory Termination Date. All distributions will be net of Portfolio expenses and costs. Unitholders will receive a final distribution statement following termination. The Information Supplement contains further information regarding termination of your Portfolio. See “Additional Information”.

Limitations on Liabilities. The Sponsor, Supervisor and Trustee are under no liability for taking any action or for refraining from taking any action in

good faith pursuant to the Trust Agreement, or for errors in judgment, but shall be liable only for their own willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence (negligence in the case of the Trustee) in the performance of their duties or by reason of their reckless disregard of their obligations and duties hereunder. The Trustee is not liable for depreciation or loss incurred by reason of the sale by the Trustee of any of the Securities. In the event of the failure of the Sponsor to act under the Trust Agreement, the Trustee may act thereunder and is not liable for any action taken by it in good faith under the Trust Agreement. The Trustee is not liable for any taxes or other governmental charges imposed on the Securities, on it as Trustee under the Trust Agreement or on a Portfolio which the Trustee may be required to pay under any present or future law of the United States of America or of any other taxing authority having jurisdiction. In addition, the Trust Agreement contains other customary provisions limiting the liability of the Trustee. The Sponsor and Supervisor may rely on any evaluation furnished by the Trustee and have no responsibility for the accuracy thereof. Determinations by the Trustee shall be made in good faith upon the basis of the best information available to it.

Sponsor. 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 June 30, 2019, the total stockholders’ equity of Invesco Capital Markets, Inc. was \$93,716,910.81 (unaudited). The current assets under management and supervision by Invesco Ltd. and its affiliates were valued at approximately \$1,197.8 billion as of June 30, 2019.

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. The Information Supplement contains additional information about the Sponsor.

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 SEC, (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. 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. If you have questions regarding your account or your Portfolio, please contact the Trustee at its principal unit investment trust division offices or your financial adviser. The Sponsor does not have access to individual account information. 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. Additional information regarding the Trustee is set forth in the Information Supplement, including the Trustee’s qualifications and duties, its ability to resign, the effect of a merger involving the Trustee and the Sponsor’s ability to remove and replace the Trustee. See “Additional Information”.

TAXATION

This section summarizes some of the principal U.S. federal income tax consequences of owning Units of a Portfolio. Tax laws and interpretations are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. This summary does not describe all of the tax consequences to all taxpayers. For example, this summary generally does not describe your situation if you are a corporation, a non-U.S.

person, a broker/dealer, a tax-exempt entity, financial institution, person who marks to market their Units or other investor with special circumstances. In addition, this section does not describe your state, local or foreign tax consequences of investing in a Portfolio.

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 the tax treatment of the assets to be deposited in your Portfolio.

Additionally, a Portfolio may not be a suitable investment for individual retirement accounts, for other tax-exempt or tax-deferred accounts or for investors who are not sensitive to the federal income tax consequences of their investments. As with any investment, you should seek advice based on your individual circumstances from your own tax advisor.

Assets of the Portfolio. Each Portfolio is expected to hold shares (the “RIC Shares”) in funds that are treated as regulated investment companies (“RICs”) for federal income tax purposes.

It is possible that your Portfolio will also hold other assets, including assets that are treated differently for federal income tax purposes from those described above, in which case you will have federal income tax consequences different from or in addition to those described in this section. We refer to the assets held by your Portfolio, including the RIC Shares, as “Portfolio Assets”.

Portfolio Status. If your Portfolio is at all times operated in accordance with the documents establishing the Portfolio and certain requirements of federal income tax law are met, the Portfolio will not be taxed as a corporation for federal income tax purposes. As a Unit owner, you will be treated as the owner of a pro rata portion of each of the Portfolio Assets, and as such you will be considered to have received a pro rata share of income (e.g. dividends and capital gains), if any from each Portfolio Asset when such income would be considered to be received by you if you directly owned the Portfolio Assets. This tax treatment applies even if you elect to have your distributions reinvested into

additional Units. In addition, the income from Portfolio Assets that you must take into account for federal income tax purposes is not reduced by amounts used to pay sales charges or Portfolio expenses.

Your Tax Basis and Income or Loss Upon Disposition. If you dispose of your Units or redeem your Units for cash, you will generally recognize taxable gain or loss. To determine the amount of this gain or loss, you must subtract your adjusted tax basis in your Units disposed of from your proceeds received in the transaction. You also generally will recognize taxable gain or loss if your Portfolio disposes of Portfolio Assets based on your share of the Portfolio’s disposition. Your initial tax basis in each Portfolio Asset is determined by apportioning the cost of your Units, including sales charges, among the Portfolio Assets ratably according to their values on the date you acquire your Units. In certain circumstances, however, your tax basis in certain Portfolio Assets must be adjusted after you acquire your Units.

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. 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 of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), however, treats certain capital gains as ordinary income in special situations. If you hold a Unit for six months or less or if your Portfolio holds a RIC Share for six months or less, any loss incurred by you related to the disposition of such RIC Share will be disallowed to the extent of the exempt interest dividends you received. To the extent, if any, it is not disallowed, it will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any long-term capital gain distributions received (or deemed to have been received) with respect to such RIC Share. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations under the Code, including generally a maximum deduction against ordinary income of \$3,000 per year. Income from a Portfolio and gains on the sale of your

Units may also be subject to a 3.8% federal tax imposed on net investment income if your adjusted gross income exceeds certain threshold amounts, which currently are \$250,000 in the case of married couples filing joint returns and \$200,000 in the case of single individuals. This 3.8% tax also applies to all or a portion of the undistributed net investment income of certain shareholders that are estates and trusts. For these purposes, interest, dividends and certain capital gains are generally taken into account in computing a shareholder's net investment income, but exempt interest dividends are not taken into account.

Dividends from RIC Shares. Unitholders of the Portfolios are treated as directly receiving dividends and distributions paid to the Portfolio by the Portfolio Assets. Some dividends on the RIC Shares may be reported as "capital gain dividends," generally taxable to you as long-term capital gains. Some dividends on the RIC Shares may qualify as "exempt interest dividends," which are derived from tax-exempt obligations held by the RIC and which generally are excluded from your gross income for federal income tax purposes. Some or all of the exempt-interest dividends, however may be taken into account in determining your individual alternative minimum taxable income, and may have other tax consequences (e.g., they may affect the amount of your social security benefits that are taxed or may be subject to state or local taxation). Other dividends on the RIC Shares will generally be taxable to you as ordinary income. Certain ordinary income dividends from a RIC may qualify to be taxed at the same federal tax rates that apply to net capital gain (as discussed above), however, this lower tax rate does not apply to RIC dividends attributable to income from municipal bonds. Regulated investment companies are required to provide notice to their shareholders of the amount of any distribution that may be taken into account as a dividend that is eligible for capital gains tax rates. Distributions of income or capital gains declared on the RIC Shares in October, November or December but paid in January will be deemed to have been paid to you on December 31 of the year they are declared.

Dividends Received Deduction. Generally, a domestic corporation owning Units in a Portfolio may be eligible for the dividends received deduction with respect to such Unitholder's pro rata portion of certain types of dividends received by the Portfolio. However, a corporation generally will not be entitled to the dividends received deduction with respect to dividends from most foreign corporations.

In Kind Distributions. Under certain circumstances as described in this prospectus, you may request an in kind distribution of Portfolio Assets when you redeem your Units. By electing to receive an in kind distribution, you will receive Portfolio Assets plus, possibly, cash. You generally will not recognize gain or loss if you only receive whole Portfolio Assets in exchange for the identical amount of your pro rata portion of the same Portfolio Assets held by your Portfolio. However, if you also receive cash in exchange for a Portfolio Asset or a fractional portion of a Portfolio Asset, you will generally recognize gain or loss based on the difference between the amount of cash you receive and your proportional tax basis in such Portfolio Asset or fractional portion.

Cash Distributions, Rollovers and Exchanges. If you receive cash when you redeem your Units or at your Portfolio's termination or if you elect to direct that the cash proceeds you are deemed to receive when you redeem your Units or at your Portfolio's termination be rolled into a future trust, it would generally be considered a sale for federal income tax purposes, and any gain on the sale will be treated as a capital gain, and, in general, any loss will be treated as a capital loss. However, any loss you incur in connection with the receipt or deemed receipt of cash, or in connection with the exchange of your Units of the Portfolio for units of another trust (deemed sale and subsequent deemed repurchase), will generally be disallowed to the extent you acquire units of a subsequent trust and such subsequent trust has substantially identical assets under the wash sale provisions of the Code. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to other limitations in the tax law.

Limitations on the Deductibility of Portfolio Expenses. Generally, for federal income tax purposes, you must take into account your full pro rata

share of your Portfolio's income, even if some of that income is used to pay Portfolio expenses. Recent legislation, effective in 2018, has suspended for tax years beginning prior to January 1, 2026, the deductibility of expenses that are characterized as miscellaneous itemized deductions, which include investment expenses.

Because some of the RICs pay exempt-interest dividends, which are treated as tax-exempt interest for federal income tax purposes, you will not be able to deduct some of your share of the Portfolio expenses. In addition, you will not be able to deduct some of your interest expense for debt that you incur or continue to purchase or carry your Units.

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), distributions of dividends and interest from your Portfolio generally are subject to U.S. federal income taxes, including withholding taxes, unless certain conditions for exemption from U.S. taxation are met. Gains from the sale or redemption of your Units may not be subject to U.S. federal income taxes if you are not otherwise subject to net income taxation in the United States. In the case of Units held by nonresident alien individuals, foreign corporations or other non-U.S. persons, distributions by your Portfolio that are treated as U.S. source income (*e.g.*, dividends received on stocks of domestic corporations) will generally be subject to U.S. income taxation and withholding, subject to any applicable treaty. You should consult your tax advisor with respect to the conditions you must meet in order to be exempt from U.S. taxation. In general, Unitholders who are non-U.S. persons will not be subject to withholding tax on any distributions of the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital loss or upon such Unitholder's sale or other disposition of Shares. A Portfolio may, under certain circumstances, report all or a portion of a dividend as an "interest-related dividend" or a "short-term capital gain dividend," which would generally be exempt from U.S. withholding tax, provided certain other requirements are met. You should also consult your tax advisor with respect to other U.S. tax withholding and reporting requirements.

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA"). A 30% withholding tax on your Portfolio's distributions generally applies if paid to a foreign entity unless: (i) if the foreign entity is a "foreign financial institution" as defined under FATCA, the foreign entity undertakes certain due diligence, reporting, withholding, and certification obligations, (ii) if the foreign entity is not a "foreign financial institution," it identifies certain of its U.S. investors or (iii) the foreign entity is otherwise excepted under FATCA. If required under the rules above and subject to the applicability of any intergovernmental agreements between the United States and the relevant foreign country, withholding under FATCA may apply. Under existing regulations, FATCA withholding on gross proceeds from the sale of Units and capital gain distributions from your Portfolio took effect on January 1, 2019; however, recently proposed U.S. tax regulations eliminate FATCA withholding on such types of payments. Tax Payers generally may rely on these proposed Treasury Regulations until Final Treasury Regulations are issued. If withholding is required under FATCA on a payment related to your Units, investors that otherwise would not be subject to withholding (or that otherwise would be entitled to a reduced rate of withholding) on such payment generally will be required to seek a refund or credit from the IRS to obtain the benefit of such exemption or reduction. Your Portfolio will not pay any additional amounts in respect of amounts withheld under FATCA. You should consult your tax advisor regarding the effect of FATCA based on your individual circumstances.

Foreign Taxes. Some distributions by your Portfolio may be subject to foreign withholding taxes. Any income withheld will still be treated as income to you. Under the grantor trust rules, you are considered to have paid directly your share of any foreign taxes that are paid by your Portfolio. Therefore, for U.S. tax purposes, you may be entitled to a foreign tax credit or deduction for those foreign taxes.

Backup Withholding. By law, your Portfolio must withhold as backup withholding a percentage (currently 24%) of your taxable distributions and redemption proceeds if you do not provide your correct social

security or taxpayer identification number and certify that you are not subject to backup withholding, or if the IRS instructs your Portfolio to do so.

New York Tax Status. Under the existing income tax laws of the State and City of New York, your Portfolio will not be taxed as a corporation, subject to the New York State franchise tax of the New York City general corporation tax. You should consult your tax advisor regarding potential federal, foreign, state or local taxation with respect to your Units based on your individual circumstances.

CALIFORNIA TAX STATUS

Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP has examined the income tax laws of the State of California to determine its applicability to Closed-End Strategy: Master Municipal Income Portfolio - California Series (the “California Series”) and to the holders of Units in the California Series who are full-time residents of the State of California (“California Unitholders”).

In connection therewith, Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP has examined the registration statement, this prospectus, the Trust Agreement and such other documents as they have deemed pertinent. The assets of the California Series will consist of shares in entities each of which is taxed as a RIC for federal income tax purposes.

Neither the Sponsor nor its counsel have independently examined the RIC Shares to be deposited in and held in the California Series. However, although no opinion is expressed with respect to the issuance of the RIC Shares, in rendering the opinion expressed herein, it has been assumed that: (i) each RIC qualifies as a regulated investment company for federal income tax purposes and (ii) at the close of each quarter of the taxable year of each RIC, at least 50 percent of the value of such RIC’s total assets consists of obligations the interest on which is exempt from the income tax imposed by the State of California that is applicable to individuals, trusts and estates (the “California Personal Income Tax”).

Based upon the foregoing, and upon an investigation of such matters of law as were considered to be applicable, Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP is of the

opinion that, under existing provisions of the law of the State of California as of the date hereof:

1. If the California series is at all times operated in accordance with the documents establishing the series and certain requirements of California income tax law are met, the California Series will not be treated as an association taxable as a corporation for purposes of the California Corporation Tax Law, and each California Unitholder will be treated as the owner of a pro rata portion of the California Series, and the income of such portion of the California Series will be treated as the income of the California Unitholders under the California Personal Income Tax.
2. The portion of each dividend paid by a RIC to the California Series and distributed to a California Unitholder which (i) is excludable from California taxable income for purposes of the California Personal Income Tax if received directly by a California Unitholder, (ii) is properly reported by a RIC as an exempt-interest dividend for California income tax purposes in a written statement furnished to its shareholders and (iii) does not exceed the amount of interest received by the RIC during its taxable year (minus certain non-deductible expenses) on obligations the interest on which would be excludable from California taxable income for purposes of the California Personal Income Tax if received directly by a California Unitholder, will be excludable from California taxable income for purposes of the California Personal Income Tax when received by the California Series and distributed to a California Unitholder. However, dividends other than exempt-interest dividends paid by a RIC will generally be taxable for purposes of the California Personal Income Tax.

3. Each California Unitholder of the California Series will generally recognize gain or loss for California Personal Income Tax purposes if the Trustee disposes of a RIC Share (whether by redemption, sale or otherwise) or when the California Unitholder redeems or sells Units of the California Series, to the extent that such a transaction results in a recognized gain or loss to such California Unitholder for federal income tax purposes. However, there are certain differences between the recognition of gain or loss for federal income tax purposes and for California Personal Income Tax purposes, and California Unitholders are advised to consult their own tax advisors.
4. Under the California Personal Income Tax, interest on indebtedness incurred or continued by a California Unitholder to purchase Units in the California Series is generally not deductible for purposes of the California Personal Income Tax.

This opinion does not address the taxation of persons other than full time residents of California. This opinion relates only to California Unitholders subject to the California Personal Income Tax. No opinion is expressed with respect to the taxation of California Unitholders subject to the California Corporation Tax Law and such California Unitholders are advised to consult their own tax advisors. Please note, however, that dividends from the RIC Shares attributed to a California Unitholder that is subject to the California Corporation Tax Law may be includible in its gross income for purposes of determining its California franchise tax and its California income tax. Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP has not examined any of the RIC Shares to be deposited and held in the California Series or the proceedings for the issuance thereof or the opinions of counsel with respect thereto, and no opinion is expressed with respect to taxation under any other provisions of the California law. Ownership of the Units may result in collateral California tax consequences to certain taxpayers. Prospective

investors should consult their tax advisors as to the applicability of any such collateral consequences.

NEW YORK TAX STATUS

Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP has analyzed the tax status and treatment of the Closed-End Strategy: Master Municipal Income Portfolio - New York Series (the "New York Series") under the income tax laws of the State and City of New York and the treatment of the holders of Units in the New York Series who are residents of the State and City of New York under such tax laws. In connection therewith, Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP has examined the registration statement, this prospectus, the Trust Agreement and such other documents as they have deemed pertinent. 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. The New York or other taxing authorities could disagree with any conclusions set forth in this section.

The assets of the New York Series will consist of shares in entities each of which is taxed as a RIC for federal income tax purposes. Neither the Sponsor nor its counsel has independently examined the RIC Shares to be deposited in and held in the New York Series. In rendering its opinion, Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP has assumed that: (i) each RIC qualifies as a regulated investment company for federal income tax purposes, (ii) the assets of the RICs will include interest-bearing obligations issued by or on behalf of the State of New York or political subdivisions thereof or United States possessions, the interest on which is excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes and from taxable income for purposes of the personal income tax imposed by Article 22 of the New York State Tax Law (the "State Personal Income Tax") and the personal income tax imposed by the City of New York under Section 11-1701 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York (the "City Personal Income Tax") (collectively, the "Bonds").

In the opinion of Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP, in summary under existing New York law:

- (i) The New York Series will not be taxed as a corporation subject to the New York State

franchise tax imposed on domestic and foreign corporations by Article 9-A of the New York State Tax Law (the “State Corporate Tax”) or the general corporation tax imposed by The City of New York on domestic and foreign corporations under Section 11-653 of the Administrative Code of The City of New York (the “City Corporate Tax”).

- (ii) Exempt-interest dividends paid by the RICs to the New York Series and distributed to Unitholders that are excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes and that are attributable to interest on the Bonds will be excluded from taxable income for purposes of the State Personal Income Tax and the City Personal Income Tax.
- (iii) Distributions paid by the RICs to the New York Series and distributed to Unitholders, other than exempt-interest dividends attributable to interest on the Bonds, will generally not be excluded from taxable income for purposes of the State Personal Income Tax and the City Personal Income Tax.
- (iv) Each Unitholder of the New York Series will generally recognize gain or loss for purposes of the State Personal Income Tax and the City Personal Income Tax if the Trustee disposes of a RIC Share (whether by redemption, sale or otherwise) or when a Unitholder redeems or sells Units of the New York Series, to the extent that such a transaction results in a recognized gain or loss to such Unitholder for federal income tax purposes.

Unitholders should be aware that, generally, interest on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry Units is not deductible for purposes of the State Personal Income Tax and the City Personal Income Tax.

This disclosure does not address the taxation of persons other than full-time residents of the State of

New York and New York City and relates only to the Unitholders subject to the State Personal Income Tax and the City Personal Income Tax. Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP has expressed no opinion with respect to the taxation of Unitholders subject to the State Corporate Tax, the City Corporate Tax or the unincorporated business tax imposed by New York City and such Unitholders are advised to consult their own tax advisors. Please note, however, that dividends from the RIC Shares attributed to a New York Unitholder that is subject to the State Corporate Tax or the City Corporate Tax may be subject to such taxes. Neither the Sponsor nor its counsel has independently examined the RIC Shares or the opinions of bond counsel with respect thereto. Ownership of Units in the New York Series may result in other New York State and New York City tax consequences to certain taxpayers, and prospective investors should consult their tax advisors.

PORTFOLIO OPERATING EXPENSES

General. The fees and expenses of your Portfolio will generally accrue on a daily basis. Portfolio operating fees and expenses are generally paid out of the Income Account to the extent funds are available, and then from the Capital Account. The deferred sales charge, creation and development fee and organization costs are generally paid out of the Capital Account of your Portfolio. It is expected that Securities will be sold to pay these amounts which will result in capital gains or losses to Unitholders. See “Taxation”. These sales will reduce future income distributions. The Sponsor’s, Supervisor’s and Trustee’s fees may be increased without approval of the Unitholders by amounts not exceeding proportionate increases under the category “Services Less Rent of Shelter” in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers or, if this category is not published, in a comparable category.

Organization Costs. You and the other Unitholders will bear all or a portion of the organization costs and charges incurred in connection with the establishment of your Portfolio. These costs and charges will include the cost of the preparation, printing and execution of the trust agreement, registration

statement and other documents relating to your Portfolio, federal and state registration fees and costs, the initial fees and expenses of the Trustee, and legal and auditing expenses. The Public Offering Price of Units includes the estimated amount of these costs. The Trustee will deduct these expenses from your Portfolio's assets at the end of the initial offering period.

Creation and Development Fee. The Sponsor will receive a fee from your Portfolio for creating and developing the Portfolio, including determining the Portfolio's objectives, policies, composition and size, selecting service providers and information services and for providing other similar administrative and ministerial functions. The creation and development fee is a charge of \$0.05 per Unit. The Trustee will deduct this amount from your Portfolio'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.

Trustee's Fee. For its services the Trustee will receive the fee from your Portfolio set forth in the "Fee Table" (which includes the estimated amount of miscellaneous Portfolio expenses). The Trustee benefits to the extent there are funds in the Capital and Income Accounts since these Accounts are non-interest bearing to Unitholders and the amounts earned by the Trustee are retained by the Trustee. Part of the Trustee's compensation for its services to your Portfolio is expected to result from the use of these funds.

Compensation of Sponsor and Supervisor. The Sponsor and the Supervisor, which is an affiliate of the Sponsor, will receive the annual fee for providing bookkeeping, administrative services and portfolio supervisory services set forth in the "Fee Table". These fees may exceed the actual costs of providing these services to your Portfolio but at no time will the total amount received for these services rendered to all Invesco unit investment trusts in any calendar year exceed the aggregate cost of providing these services in that year.

Miscellaneous Expenses. The following additional charges are or may be incurred by your Portfolio: (a) normal expenses (including the cost of mailing reports to Unitholders) incurred in connection with the operation of the Portfolio, (b) fees of the Trustee for extraordinary services, (c) expenses of the Trustee (including legal and auditing expenses) and of counsel designated by the Sponsor, (d) various governmental charges, (e) expenses and costs of any action taken by the Trustee to protect the Portfolio and the rights and interests of Unitholders, (f) indemnification of the Trustee for any loss, liability or expenses incurred in the administration of the Portfolio without negligence, bad faith or wilful misconduct on its part, (g) foreign custodial and transaction fees (which may include compensation paid to the Trustee or its subsidiaries or affiliates), (h) costs associated with liquidating the securities held in the Portfolio, (i) any offering costs incurred after the end of the initial offering period and (j) expenditures incurred in contacting Unitholders upon termination of the Portfolio. A Portfolio may pay the expenses of updating its registration statement each year.

Fund Expenses. Each Portfolio will also bear the expenses of the underlying funds. While your Portfolio will not pay these expenses directly out of its assets, an estimate of these expenses is shown in your Portfolio's "Estimated Annual Expenses" in the "Fee Table" to illustrate the impact of these expenses. This estimate is based upon each underlying fund's annual operating expenses for the most recent fiscal year. Each underlying fund's annual operating expense amount is subject to change in the future.

OTHER MATTERS

Legal Opinions. The legality of the Units offered hereby has been passed upon by Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP. Dorsey & Whitney LLP has acted as counsel to the Trustee.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm. The statements of condition and the related portfolios included in this prospectus have been audited by Grant Thornton LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, as set forth in their report in this prospectus, and are included herein in

reliance upon the authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This prospectus does not contain all the information set forth in the registration statements filed by your Portfolio with the SEC under the Securities Act of 1933 and the Investment Company Act of 1940 (file no. 811-2754). The Information Supplement, which has been filed with the SEC and is incorporated herein by reference, includes more detailed information concerning the Securities, investment risks and general information about the Portfolios. Reports and other information about your Portfolio are available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>. Copies of this information may be obtained, after paying a duplication fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov or by writing the SEC's Public Reference Section, Washington, DC 20549-0102.

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When Units of the Portfolios are no longer available this prospectus may be used as a preliminary prospectus for a future Portfolio. If this prospectus is used for future Portfolios you should note the following:

The information in this prospectus is not complete with respect to future Portfolio series and may be changed. No person may sell Units of future Portfolios until a registration statement is filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and is effective. This prospectus is not an offer to sell Units and is not soliciting an offer to buy Units in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.

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PROSPECTUS

August 22, 2019

***Closed-End Strategy: Master Municipal
Income Portfolio – California Series 2019-3***

***Closed-End Strategy: Master Municipal
Income Portfolio – New York Series 2019-3***

Please retain this prospectus for future reference.

