

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

FORM 485BPOS

Post-effective amendments [Rule 485(b)]

Filing Date: **1995-02-22**
SEC Accession No. **0000891093-95-000491**

([HTML Version](#) on [secdatabase.com](#))

FILER

INSURED TAX FREE BOND TRUST SERIES 6

CIK: **779268** | State of Incorpor.: **DE** | Fiscal Year End: **1231**
Type: **485BPOS** | Act: **33** | File No.: **033-00886** | Film No.: **95514075**

Business Address
*ONE PARKVIEW PLAZA, UIT
ADMN
C/O VAN KAMPEN MERRITT
INC
OAKBROOK TERRACE IL
60181*

Securities and Exchange Commission
Washington, D. C. 20549-1004

Post-Effective
Amendment No. 8

to
Form S-6

For Registration under the Securities Act of 1933 of
Securities of Unit Investment Trusts Registered on
Form N-8B-2

Insured Tax-Exempt Bond Trust, Series 6
(Exact Name of Trust)

Van Kampen American Capital Distributors, Inc.
(Exact Name of Depositor)

One Parkview Plaza
Oakbrook Terrace, Illinois 60181
(Complete address of Depositor's principal executive offices)

Van Kampen American Capital Distributors, Inc. Chapman and Cutler	
Attention: Don G. Powell	Attention: Mark J. Kneedy
One Parkview Plaza	111 West Monroe Street
Oakbrook Terrace, Illinois 60181	Chicago, Illinois 60603
(Name and complete address of agents for service)	

(X) Check if it is proposed that this filing will become effective
on February 22, 1995 pursuant to paragraph (b) of Rule 485.

SERIES 6

4,389 Units

PROSPECTUS PART ONE

NOTE: Part One of this Prospectus may not be distributed unless accompanied by
Part Two. Please retain both parts of this Prospectus for future reference.

In the opinion of counsel, interest income to the Trust and to Unitholders,
with certain exceptions, is exempt under existing law from all Federal income
taxes, but may be subject to state and local taxes. Capital gains, if any, are
subject to Federal tax.

THE TRUST

The above-named series of Insured Tax Free Bond Trust (the "Trust") consists
of an insured portfolio of interest-bearing obligations (the "Bonds" or
"Securities") issued by or on behalf of municipalities and other governmental
authorities or by certain United States territories or possessions and their
public authorities, the interest of which is, in the opinion of recognized
bond counsel to the issuing governmental authority, exempt from all Federal
income taxes under existing law. Each Unit represents a fractional undivided
interest in the principal and net income of the Trust (see "Summary of
Essential Information" in this Part One and "The Trust" in Part Two).

The Units being offered by this Prospectus are issued and outstanding Units
which have been purchased by the Sponsor in the secondary market or from the
Trustee after having been tendered for redemption. The profit or loss
resulting from the sale of Units will accrue to the Sponsor. No proceeds from
the sale of Units will be received by the Trust.

PUBLIC OFFERING PRICE

The Public Offering Price of the Units of each Trust is equal to the aggregate
bid price of the Bonds in the portfolio of such Trust divided by the number of
Units of such Trust outstanding, plus a sales charge. The sales charge is
based upon the years to average maturity of the Bonds in the portfolio. The
sales charge ranges from 1.5% of the Public Offering Price (1.523% of the
aggregate bid price of the Bonds) for a Trust with a portfolio with less than

two years to average maturity to 5.7% of the Public Offering Price (6.045% of the aggregate bid price of the Bonds) for a Trust with a portfolio with sixteen or more years to average maturity. See "Summary of Essential Information" in this Part One.

ESTIMATED CURRENT AND LONG-TERM RETURNS

Estimated Current and Long-Term Returns to Unitholders are indicated under "Summary of Essential Information" in this Part One. The methods of calculating Estimated Current Returns and Estimated Long-Term Return are set forth in Part Two of this Prospectus.

THESE SECURITIES HAVE NOT BEEN APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED BY THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION NOR HAS THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION PASSED UPON THE ACCURACY OR ADEQUACY OF THIS PROSPECTUS. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

The Date of this Prospectus is February 22, 1995

Van Kampen American Capital
INSURED TAX FREE BOND TRUST, SERIES 6
Summary of Essential Financial Information
As of December 6, 1994

Sponsor: Van Kampen American Capital Distributors, Inc.
Evaluator: American Portfolio Evaluation Services
(A division of a subsidiary of the Sponsor)
Trustee: The Bank of New York

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

	ITNT
<S>	<C>
General Information	
Principal Amount (Par Value) of Securities.....	\$ 3,075,000
Number of Units.....	4,389
Fractional Undivided Interest in Trust per Unit.....	1/4,389
Public Offering Price:	
Aggregate Bid Price of Securities in Portfolio.....	\$ 2,967,063.35
Aggregate Bid Price of Securities per Unit.....	\$ 676.02
Sales charge 5.374% (5.1% of Public Offering Price excluding principal cash)...	\$ 36.29
Principal Cash per Unit.....	\$ (.80)
Public Offering Price per Unit <F1>.....	\$ 711.51
Redemption Price per Unit.....	\$ 675.22
Excess of Public Offering Price per Unit over Redemption Price per Unit.....	\$ 36.29
Minimum Value of the Trust under which Trust Agreement may be terminated.....	\$ 1,001,000.00
Annual Premium on Portfolio Insurance.....	\$ 5,092.43

</TABLE>

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

	<C>
<S>	<C>
Minimum Principal Distribution.....	\$1.00 per Unit
Date of Deposit.....	February 6, 1986
Mandatory Termination Date.....	December 31, 2035
Evaluator's Annual Supervisory Fee.....	Maximum of \$0.25 per Unit
Evaluator's Annual Fee <F4>.....	\$1,347

</TABLE>

Evaluations for purpose of sale, purchase or redemption of Units are made as of 4:00 P.M. Eastern time on days of trading on the New York Stock Exchange next following receipt of an order for a sale or purchase of Units or receipt by The Bank of New York of Units tendered for redemption.

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

Special Information Based On Various Distribution Plans	Monthly	Semi-Annual
<S>	<C>	<C>
Calculation of Estimated Net Annual Unit Income:		
Estimated Annual Interest Income per Unit.....	\$ 55.11	\$ 55.11
Less: Estimated Annual Expense excluding Insurance.....	\$ 1.98	\$ 1.52
Less: Annual Premium on Portfolio Insurance.....	\$ 1.16	\$ 1.16
Estimated Net Annual Interest Income per Unit.....	\$ 51.97	\$ 52.43
Calculation of Estimated Interest Earnings per Unit:		
Estimated Net Annual Interest Income.....	\$ 51.97	\$ 52.43
Divided by 12 and 2, respectively.....	\$ 4.33	\$ 26.22
Estimated Daily Rate of Net Interest Accrual per Unit.....	\$.14435	\$.14564
Estimated Current Return Based on Public Offering Price <F2><F3>...	7.30%	7.36%
Estimated Long-Term Return <F2><F3>.....	6.05%	6.11%

</TABLE>

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

<S> <C>
 FIRST day of the month as follows: monthly - each month; semi-annual - June and
 Record and Computation Dates...December.
 FIFTEENTH day of the month as follows: monthly - each month; semi-annual - June and
 Distribution Dates.....December.
 \$1.24 and \$0.69 per \$1,000 principal amount of Bonds respectively, for those portions of
 Trustee's Annual Fee.....the Trust under the monthly, quarterly and semi-annual distribution plans.

<FN>
 <F1>Plus accrued interest to the date of settlement (five business days after
 purchase) of \$9.27 and \$9.71, respectively, for those portions of the Trust
 under the monthly, and semi-annual distribution plans.
 <F2>The Estimated Current Return and Estimated Long-Term Return are increased for
 transactions entitled to a reduced sales charge.
 <F3>The Estimated Current Return and Estimated Long-Term Return on an identical
 portfolio without the insurance obtained by the Trust would have been slightly
 higher.

<F4>Notwithstanding information to the Contrary in Part Two of this Prospectus,
 the Trust Indenture provides that as compensation for its services, the
 Evaluator shall receive a fee of \$.30 per \$1,000 principal amount of Bonds per
 Trust annually. This fee may be adjusted for increases in consumer prices for
 services under the category "All Services Less Rent of Shelter" in the
 Consumer Price Index.
 </TABLE>

PORTFOLIO

In selecting Bonds for the Insured Tax Free Bond Trust, Series 6, the
 following facts, among others, were considered: (i) either the Standard &
 Poor's Corporation rating of the Bonds was in no case less than "BBB-" or the
 Moody's Investors Service, Inc. rating of the Bonds was in no case less than
 "Baa", including provisional or conditional ratings, respectively (see
 "Description of Securities Ratings" in Part Two), (ii) the prices of the Bonds
 relative to other Bonds of comparable quality and maturity, (iii) the
 availability and cost of insurance for the prompt payment of principal and
 interest on the Bonds and (iv) the diversification of Bonds as to purpose of
 issue and location of issuer. As of October 31, 1994, the Trust consists of 8
 issues which are payable from the income of a specific project or authority.
 The portfolio is divided by purpose of issue as follows: General Obligation, 1
 (16%); Pre-refunded, 2 (26%); Single Family, 1 (1%); Wholesale Electric, 3
 (49%) and Miscellaneous, 1 (8%). The portfolio consists of 8 Bond issues in 8
 states. See "Bond Portfolio" herein and "Description of Securities Ratings"
 in Part Two.

PER UNIT INFORMATION

<TABLE>
 <CAPTION>

<S>	<C>	1986 <F1>	<C>	1987	<C>	1988	<C>	1989	<C>	1990
Net asset value per Unit at beginning of period...	\$	951.00	\$	1,000.95	\$	815.27	\$	879.06	\$	887.68
Net asset value per Unit at end of period.....	\$	1,000.95	\$	815.27	\$	879.06	\$	887.68	\$	871.00
Distributions to Unitholders of investment income including accrued interest to carry paid on Units redeemed (average Units outstanding for entire period) <F2>.....										
	\$	28.44	\$	73.46	\$	67.55	\$	66.66	\$	65.71
Distributions to Unitholders from Bond redemption proceeds (average Units outstanding for entire period).....										
	\$	--	\$	106.44	\$	--	\$	--	\$	3.56
Unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of Bonds (per Unit outstanding at end of period).....										
	\$	24.83	\$	(68.38)	\$	61.34	\$	9.62	\$	(12.78)
Distributions of investment income by frequency of payment <F2>										
Monthly.....	\$	36.54	\$	71.67	\$	65.88	\$	65.92	\$	65.35
Semiannual.....	\$	11.45	\$	75.48	\$	66.00	\$	66.18	\$	65.96
Units outstanding at end of period.....		5,001		4,940		4,477		4,466		4,462

<FN>
 <F1>For the period from February 6, 1986 (date of deposit) through October 31, 1986.

<F2>Unitholders may elect to receive distributions on a monthly or semi-annual basis.
 </TABLE>

PER UNIT INFORMATION (continued)

<TABLE>
 <CAPTION>

<S>	<C>	1991	<C>	1992	<C>	1993	<C>	1994
Net asset value per Unit at beginning of period.....	\$	871.00	\$	897.75	\$	901.08	\$	918.14

Net asset value per Unit at end of period.....	\$ 897.75	\$	901.08	\$	918.14	\$	696.45
Distributions to Unitholders of investment income including accrued interest to carry paid on Units redeemed (average Units outstanding for entire period) <F2>.....	\$ 65.50	\$	65.22	\$	65.11	\$	58.79
Distributions to Unitholders from Bond redemption proceeds (average Units outstanding for entire period).....	\$ 1.48	\$	--	\$	2.49	\$	162.55
Unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of Bonds (per Unit outstanding at end of period).....	\$ 28.47	\$	3.20	\$	20.34	\$	(54.80)
Distributions of investment income by frequency of payment <F2>							
Monthly.....	\$ 64.99	\$	64.92	\$	64.81	\$	56.95
Semiannual.....	\$ 65.69	\$	65.60	\$	65.59	\$	61.83
Units outstanding at end of period.....	4,459		4,446		4,443		4,389

<FN>

<F1>For the period from February 6, 1986 (date of deposit) through October 31, 1986.

<F2>Unitholders may elect to receive distributions on a monthly or semi-annual basis.

</TABLE>

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

To the Board of Directors of Van Kampen American Capital Distributors, Inc. and the Unitholders of Insured Tax Free Bond Trust, Series 6:

We have audited the accompanying statement of condition (including the analysis of net assets) and the related portfolio of Insured Tax Free Bond Trust, Series 6 as of October 31, 1994, and the related statements of operations and changes in net assets for the three years ended October 31, 1994. These statements are the responsibility of the Trustee and the Sponsor. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on such statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our procedures included confirmation of tax-exempt securities owned at October 31, 1994 by correspondence with the Trustee. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by the Trustee and the Sponsor, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Insured Tax Free Bond Trust, Series 6 as of October 31, 1994, and the results of operations and changes in net assets for the three years ended October 31, 1994, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

GRANT THORNTON LLP

Chicago, Illinois
December 2, 1994

<TABLE>

INSURED TAX FREE BOND TRUST
SERIES 6
Statement of Condition
October 31, 1994

<CAPTION>

<S>	<C>	ITNT
Trust property		
Cash.....	\$	--
Tax-exempt securities at market value, (cost \$2,946,026) (note 1).....		2,984,035
Accrued interest.....		81,890
Receivable for securities sold.....		--
	\$	3,065,925
Liabilities and interest to Unitholders		
Cash overdraft.....	\$	9,227
Redemptions payable.....		--
Interest to Unitholders.....		3,056,698
	\$	3,065,925
Analysis of Net Assets		
Interest of Unitholders (4,389 Units of fractional undivided interest outstanding)		
Cost to original investors of 5,001 Units (note 1).....	\$	5,001,000
Less initial underwriting commission (note 3).....		245,001
		4,755,999
Less redemption of 612 Units.....		494,201

	4,261,798
Undistributed net investment income	
Net investment income.....	2,614,962
Less distributions to Unitholders.....	2,538,812
	76,150
Realized gain (loss) on Bond sale or redemption.....	(38,248)
Unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of Bonds (note 2).....	38,009
Distributions to Unitholders of Bond sale or redemption proceeds.....	(1,281,011)
Net asset value to Unitholders.....	\$ 3,056,698
Net asset value per Unit (4,389 Units outstanding).....	\$ 696.45

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

<TABLE>
INSURED TAX FREE BOND TRUST, SERIES 6
Statements of Operations
Years ended October 31,

	1992		1993		1994
<S>	<C>		<C>		<C>
Investment income					
Interest income.....	\$ 305,908		\$ 304,775		\$ 253,451
Expenses					
Trustee fees and expenses.....	6,584		6,390		5,435
Evaluator fees.....	922		2,236		1,347
Insurance expense.....	7,123		7,102		5,420
Supervisory fees.....	418		1,355		1,116
Total expenses.....	15,047		17,083		13,318
Net investment income.....	290,861		287,692		240,133
Realized gain (loss) from Bond sale or redemption					
Proceeds.....	5,000		30,000		740,488
Cost.....	5,300		31,800		747,013
Realized gain (loss).....	(300)		(1,800)		(6,525)
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of Bonds...	14,246		90,386		(240,521)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET ASSETS RESULTING FROM OPERATIONS.\$	304,807		\$ 376,278		\$ (6,913)

<TABLE>
Statements of Changes in Net Assets
Years ended October 31,

		1992		1993		1994
<S>		<C>		<C>		<C>
Increase (decrease) in net assets						
Operations:						
Net investment income.....		\$ 290,861		\$ 287,692		\$ 240,133
Realized gain (loss) on Bond sale or redemption.....		(300)		(1,800)		(6,525)
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of Bonds.....		14,246		90,386		(240,521)
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations.....		304,807		376,278		(6,913)
Distributions to Unitholders from:						
Net investment income.....		(290,339)		(289,423)		(259,395)
Bonds sale or redemption proceeds.....		--		(11,071)		(717,181)
Redemption of Units		(11,346)		(2,694)		(39,109)
Total increase (decrease).....		3,122		73,090		(1,022,598)
Net asset value to Unitholders						
Beginning of period.....		4,003,084		4,006,206		4,079,296
End of period (including undistributed net investment income of \$97,143, \$95,412 and \$76,150, respectively).....		\$ 4,006,206		\$ 4,079,296		\$ 3,056,698

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

<TABLE>
INSURED TAX FREE INCOME TRUST
PORTFOLIO as of October 31, 1994

						October 31, 1994
Port- folio Item	Aggregate Principal	Name of Issuer, Title, Interest Rate and Maturity Date	Rating (Note 2)	Redemption Feature (Note 2)		Market Value (Note 1)
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>		<C>
A	\$ 500,000	Village of Rosemont Illinois, (Cook County) General Obligation Corporate Purpose Bonds Tax Increment Project #3 Series 1985 D (BIG Insured) 9.000% Due 01/01/05	AAA	1996 @ 102	\$	519,090
B	250,000	City and County of Denver, Colorado, Excise Tax Revenue Bonds, Series 1985 A 5.000% Due 11/01/08	A	1995 @ 102 2002 @ 100 S.F.		214,135
C	290,000	State of Indiana, Indiana Toll Road Finance Authority Toll Road Revenue Bonds, Series 1985				

		9.000% Due 07/01/14	AAA 1995 @ 102	301,142
D	- 0 -	Wisconsin Housing Finance Authority Home Ownership Revenue Bonds, 1983 Series I 0.000% Due 07/01/14		- 0 -
E	500,000	The Hospital Authority of The City of Fort Wayne, Indiana Hospital Revenue Refunding Bonds (Ancilla System Incorporated) Series 1985A (BIG Insured) 9.125% Due 07/01/15	AAA 1995 @ 102	519,615
F	- 0 -	City of Chicago, Chicago-O-Hare International Airport General Airport Revenue Bonds, 1985 Series A 8.750% Due 01/01/16		- 0 -
G	500,000	Municipal Electric Authority of Georgia Power Revenue Bonds, Series K 9.875% Due 01/01/16	1995 @ 102 A+ 2008 @ 100 S.F.	506,865
H	35,000	Missouri Housing Development Commission Single Family Mortgage Revenue Bonds, (Insured Mortgage Loans) Issue of April 1, 1985 9.375% Due 04/01/16	AA 2008 @ 100 S.F.	34,943
I	- 0 -	Illinois Housing Development Authority Multi-Family Housing Bonds, 1985 Series C 9.375% Due 07/01/18		- 0 -
J	500,000	North Carolina Municipal Power Agency #1 Catawba Electric Revenue Bonds, Series 1985 B 6.000% Due 01/01/20	1996 @ 100 A 2018 @ 100 S.F.	446,050
K	- 0 -	Jacksonville Electric Authority (Jacksonville, Florida) St. Johns River Power Park System Revenue Bonds, Issue One, Series Five 9.500% Due 10/01/20		- 0 -
L	500,000	Intermountain Power Agency (A Political Subdivision of The State of Utah) Power Supply Revenue Refunding Bonds, 1985 Series H 6.000% Due 07/01/21	1995 @ 100 AA 2020 @ 100 S.F.	442,195
	\$	3,075,000		\$ 2,984,035

</TABLE>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

INSURED TAX FREE BOND TRUST SERIES 6 Notes to Financial Statements October 31, 1992, 1993 and 1994

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Security Valuation - Tax-exempt municipal securities are stated at the value determined by the Evaluator, American Portfolio Evaluation Services (a division of a subsidiary of the Sponsor). The Evaluator may determine the value of the Bonds (1) on the basis of current bid prices of the Bonds obtained from dealers or brokers who customarily deal in Bonds comparable to those held by the Trust, (2) on the basis of bid prices for comparable Bonds, (3) by determining the value of the Bonds by appraisal or (4) by any combination of the above. The Trust maintains insurance which provides for the timely payment when due, of all principal and interest on Bonds owned by it. Except in cases in which Bonds are in default, or significant risk of default, this valuation does not include any value attributable to this insurance feature since the insurance terminates as to any Bond at the time of its disposition.

Security Cost - The original cost to the Trust was based on the determination by Interactive Data Services, Inc. of the offering prices of the Bonds on the date of deposit (February 6, 1986). Since the valuation is based upon the bid prices the Trust recognized a downward adjustment of \$40,530 on the date of deposit resulting from the difference between the bid and offering prices. This downward adjustment was included in the aggregate amount of unrealized appreciation reported in the financial statements for the period ended October 31, 1986.

Unit Valuation - The redemption price per Unit is the pro rata share of each Unit based upon (1) the cash on hand in the Trust or monies in the process of being collected, (2) the Bonds in the Trust based on the value determined by the Evaluator and (3) interest accrued thereon, less accrued expenses of the Trust, if any.

Federal Income Taxes - The Trust is not taxable for Federal income tax purposes. Each Unitholder is considered to be the owner of a pro rata portion of the Trust and, accordingly, no provision has been made for Federal income taxes.

Other - The financial statements are presented on the accrual basis of accounting. Any realized gains or losses from securities transactions are reported on an identified cost basis.

NOTE 2 - PORTFOLIO

Ratings - The source of all ratings, exclusive of those designated N/R or * is Standard & Poor's Corporation. Ratings marked * are by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. as these Bonds are not rated by Standard & Poor's Corporation. N/R indicates that the Bond is not rated by Standard & Poor's Corporation or

Moody's Investors Service, Inc. The ratings shown represent the latest published ratings of the Bonds. For a brief description of rating symbols and their related meanings, see "Description of Securities Ratings" in Part Two.

Redemption Feature - There is shown under this heading the year in which each issue of Bonds is initially or currently callable and the call price for that year. Each issue of Bonds continues to be callable at declining prices thereafter (but not below par value) except for original issue discount Bonds which are redeemable at prices based on the issue price plus the amount of original issue discount accreted to redemption date plus, if applicable, some premium, the amount of which will decline in subsequent years. "S.F." indicates a sinking fund is established with respect to an issue of Bonds. Redemption pursuant to call provisions generally will, and redemption pursuant to sinking fund provisions may, occur at times when the redeemed Bonds have an offering side evaluation which represents a premium over par. To the extent that the Bonds were deposited in the Trust at a price higher than the price at which they are redeemed, this will represent a loss of capital when compared with the original Public Offering Price of the Units. Conversely, to the extent that the Bonds were acquired at a price lower than the redemption price, this will represent an increase in capital when compared with the original Public Offering Price of the Units. Distributions will generally be reduced by the amount of the income which would otherwise have been paid with respect to redeemed Bonds and there will be distributed to Unitholders the principal amount in excess of \$1 per Unit semi-annually and any premium received on such redemption. However, should the amount available for distribution in the Principal Account exceed \$10.00 per Unit, the Trustee will make a special distribution from the Principal Account on the next succeeding monthly distribution date to holders of record on the related monthly record date. The Estimated Current Return in this event may be affected by such redemptions. For the Federal tax effect on Unitholders of such redemptions and resultant distributions, see paragraph (3) under "Federal Tax Status of the Trusts" and "Annual Unit Income and Estimated Current Returns" in Part Two.

NOTE 2 - PORTFOLIO (continued)

Insurance - Insurance coverage providing for the timely payment when due of all principal and interest on the Bonds in the Trust has been obtained by the Trust or by one of the Preinsured Bond Insurers (as indicated in the Bond name). Such insurance does not guarantee the market value of the Bonds or the value of the Units. For Bonds covered under the Trust's insurance policy the insurance is effective only while Bonds thus insured are held in the Trust and the insurance premium, which is a Trust obligation, is paid on a monthly basis. The premium for insurance which has been obtained from various insurance companies by the issuer of the Bond involved is payable by the issuer. Insurance expense for the period reflects adjustments for redeemed or sold Bonds.

An Accounting and Auditing Guide issued by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants states that, for financial reporting purposes, insurance coverage of the type acquired by the Trust does not have any measurable value in the absence of default of the underlying Bonds or indication of the probability of such default. In the opinion of the Evaluator, there is no indication of a probable default of Bonds in the portfolio as of the date of these financial statements.

Unrealized Appreciation and Depreciation - An analysis of net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) at October 31, 1994 is as follows:

<TABLE>	
<CAPTION>	
<S>	
	<C>
Unrealized Appreciation	\$ 150,100
Unrealized Depreciation	(112,091)
	\$ 38,009

NOTE 3 - OTHER

Marketability - Although it is not obligated to do so, the Sponsor intends to maintain a market for Units and to continuously offer to purchase Units at prices, subject to change at any time, based upon the aggregate bid price of the Bonds in the portfolio of the Trust, plus interest accrued to the date of settlement. If the supply of Units exceeds demand, or for other business reasons, the Sponsor may discontinue purchases of Units at such prices. In the event that a market is not maintained for the Units, a Unitholder desiring to dispose of his Units may be able to do so only by tendering such Units to the Trustee for redemption at the redemption price.

Cost to Investors - The cost to original investors was based on the Evaluator's determination of the aggregate offering price of the Bonds per Unit on the date of an investor's purchase, plus a sales charge of 4.9% of the public offering price which is equivalent to 5.152% of the aggregate offering price of the Bonds. The secondary market cost to investors is based on the

Evaluator's determination of the aggregate bid price of the Bonds per Unit on the date of an investor's purchase plus a sales charge based upon the years to average maturity of the Bonds in the portfolio. The sales charge ranges from 1.5% of the public offering price (1.523% of the aggregate bid price of the Bonds) for a Trust with a portfolio with less than two years to average maturity to 5.7% of the public offering price (6.045% of the aggregate bid price of the Bonds) for a Trust with a portfolio with sixteen or more years to average maturity.

Compensation of Evaluator - The Evaluator receives a fee for providing portfolio supervisory services for the Trust (\$.25 per Unit, not to exceed the aggregate cost of the Evaluator for providing such services to all applicable Trusts). In addition, the Evaluator receives an annual fee for regularly evaluating the Trust's portfolio. Both fees may be adjusted for increases under the category "All Services Less Rent of Shelter" in the Consumer Price Index.

NOTE 4 - REDEMPTION OF UNITS

During the years ended October 31, 1992, 1993 and 1994, 13 Units, 3 Units and 54 Units, respectively, were presented for redemption.

NATIONAL AND STATE TRUSTS

FIRST FAMILY PROSPECTUS
OF TRUSTS PART TWO

INSURED TAX FREE

BOND TRUST

In the opinion of counsel, interest to the Fund and to Unitholders, with certain exceptions, is excludable under existing law from gross income for Federal income taxes. In addition, the interest income of the State Trust is, in the opinion of counsel, exempt to the extent indicated from state and local taxes, when held by residents of the state where the issuers of Bonds in such Trust are located. Capital gains, if any, are subject to Federal tax.

The Fund. The objectives of the Fund are Federal and, in the case of the State Trust, Federal and state tax-exempt income and conservation of capital through an investment in a diversified, insured portfolio of tax-exempt bonds. The Fund consists of a series of separate unit investment trusts, some of which are contained in Insured Tax Free Bond Trust, Insured Multi-Series. The various trusts collectively are referred to herein as the "Trusts" while the Insured Tax Free Bond Trust, Limited Maturity Trust is sometimes referred to herein as the "Limited Maturity Trust" and the New York Insured Tax Free Bond Trust is sometimes referred to herein as the "State Trust". Each Trust consists of such securities as may continue to be held (the "Bonds" or "Securities"). Such Securities are interest-bearing obligations issued by or on behalf of municipalities and other governmental authorities, the interest

on which is, in the opinion of recognized bond counsel to the issuing governmental authority, excludable from Federal gross income under existing law. In addition, the interest income of the State Trust is, in the opinion of counsel, exempt to the extent indicated from state and local taxes, when held by residents of the state where the issuers of Bonds in such Trust are located.

The Fund and "AAA" Rating. Insurance guaranteeing the payments of principal and interest, when due, on the Securities in the portfolio of each Trust has been obtained from a municipal bond insurance company either by the Trust, by a prior owner of the Bonds, by the issuer of the Bonds involved or by the Sponsor prior to the deposit of the Bonds in the Fund. Insurance obtained by a Trust applies only while Bonds are retained in such Trust while insurance obtained by a Bond issuer is effective so long as such Bonds are outstanding. Bonds for which insurance has been obtained by the issuer thereof or by the Sponsor prior to the deposit of such Bonds in the Fund are referred to herein as "Preinsured Bonds". All issues of a Trust are insured under one or more insurance policies obtained by the Trust, if any, except for certain issues of certain Trusts which are Preinsured Bonds. Insurance obtained by a Trust, if any, applies only while Bonds are retained in such Trust while insurance obtained on Preinsured Bonds is effective so long as such Bonds are outstanding. The Trustee, upon sale of a Bond insured under an insurance policy obtained by a Trust, has a right to obtain from the insurer involved permanent insurance for such Bond upon the payment of a single predetermined insurance premium and any expenses related thereto from the proceeds of the sale of such Bond. Insurance relates only to the Bonds in the respective Trust and not to the Units offered hereby or to the market value thereof. As a result of such insurance, the Units of each Trust received a rating of "AAA" by Standard & Poor's Corporation on the date the Trust was created. Standard & Poor's Corporation has indicated that this rating is not a recommendation to buy, hold or sell Units nor does it take into account the extent to which expenses of each Trust or sales by each Trust of Bonds for less than the purchase price by such Trust will reduce payment to Unitholders of the interest and principal required to be paid on such Bonds. See "Insurance on the Bonds". No representation is made as to any insurer's ability to meet its commitments.

Public Offering Price. The secondary market Public Offering Price of each

Trust will be equal to the aggregate bid price of the Securities in such Trust and cash, if any, in the Principal Account held or owned by the Trust plus the sales charge referred to under "Public Offering General". If the Securities in each Trust were available for direct purchase by investors, the purchase price of the Securities would not include the sales charge included in the Public Offering Price of the Units.

THESE SECURITIES HAVE NOT BEEN APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED BY THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION NOR HAS THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION PASSED UPON THE ACCURACY OR ADEQUACY OF THIS PROSPECTUS. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

Both parts of this Prospectus should be retained for future reference.

This Prospectus is dated as of the date of the Prospectus Part I accompanying this Prospectus Part II.

Van Kampen Merritt

THE FUND

Each series of the Fund was created under the laws of the State of New York pursuant to a Trust Indenture and Agreement (the "Trust Agreement"), dated the Date of Deposit, among Van Kampen Merritt Inc., as Sponsor, American Portfolio Evaluation Services, a division of Van Kampen Investment Advisory Corp., as Evaluator, and The Bank of New York, as Trustee, or their respective predecessors.

The Fund consists of various Trusts, each of which contains a portfolio of interest bearing obligations issued by or on behalf of states and territories of the United States, and political subdivisions and authorities thereof, the interest on which is, in the opinion of recognized bond counsel

to the issuing authorities, excludable from gross income for Federal income tax under existing law. All issuers of Securities in a State Trust are located in the State for which such Trust is named, in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico or in certain territories of the United States; consequently, in the opinion of recognized bond counsel to such State issuers, the related interest earned on such Securities is exempt to the extent indicated from state and local taxes of such State. Unless otherwise terminated as provided therein, the Trust Agreement for each Trust other than the Limited Maturity Trust will terminate at the end of the calendar year prior to the fiftieth anniversary of its execution while the Trust Agreement for a Limited Maturity Trust will terminate at the end of the year prior to the twentieth anniversary of its execution.

Certain of the Bonds in certain of the Trusts are "zero coupon" bonds. Zero coupon bonds are purchased at a deep discount because the buyer receives only the right to receive a final payment at the maturity of the bond and does not receive any periodic interest payments. The effect of owning deep discount bonds which do not make current interest payments (such as the zero coupon bonds) is that a fixed yield is earned not only on the original investment but also, in effect, on all discount earned during the life of such obligation. This implicit reinvestment of earnings at the same rate eliminates the risk of being unable to reinvest the income on such obligation at a rate as high as the implicit yield on the discount obligation, but at the same time eliminates the holder's ability to reinvest at higher rates in the future. For this reason, zero coupon bonds are subject to substantially greater price fluctuations during periods of changing market interest rates than are securities of comparable quality which pay interest currently. See note (6) in "Notes to Portfolio" in Part One of this Prospectus.

Each Unit of each Trust represents a fractional undivided interest in the principal and net income of such Trust. To the extent that any Units are redeemed by the Trustee, the fractional undivided interest in a Trust represented by each unredeemed Unit will increase, although the actual interest in such Trust represented by such fraction will remain unchanged. Units will remain outstanding until redeemed upon tender to the Trustee by Unitholders, which may include the Sponsor, or until the termination of the Trust Agreement.

OBJECTIVES AND SECURITIES SELECTION

The objectives of the Fund are income exempt from Federal and, in the case of a State Trust, Federal and state income taxation and conservation of capital through an investment in diversified, insured portfolios of Federal and state tax-exempt obligations. There is, of course, no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its objectives. The Fund may be an appropriate investment vehicle for investors who desire to participate in a portfolio of tax-exempt fixed income securities with greater diversification than they might be able to acquire individually. In addition, securities of the type deposited in the Fund are often not available in small amounts.

Insurance guaranteeing the timely payment, when due, of all principal and interest on the Bonds in each Insured Trust has been obtained by such Trust from either AMBAC Indemnity Corporation ("AMBAC Indemnity"), Financial Guaranty Insurance Company ("Financial Guaranty" or "FGIC") or a combination thereof (collectively, the "Portfolio Insurers"), or by the issuer of such Bonds, by a prior owner of such Bonds, or by the Sponsor prior to the deposit of such Bonds in such Trust from (1) AMBAC Indemnity or one of its subsidiaries, American Municipal Bond Assurance Corporation ("AMBAC") or MGIC Indemnity Corporation ("MGIC Indemnity"), (2) Financial Guaranty, (3) Municipal Bond Investors Assurance Corporation ("MBIA"), (4) Bond Investors Guaranty Insurance Company ("BIG"), (5) National Union Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, PA. ("National Union"), (6) Capital Guaranty Insurance Company ("Capital Guaranty"), (7) Capital Markets Assurance Corporation ("CapMAC") and/or (8) Financial Security Assurance Inc. ("Financial Security" or "FSA") (collectively, the "Preinsured Bond Insurers") (see "Unitholder Explanations--Insurance on the Bonds in the Insured Trusts" in Part One of this Prospectus for the applicable Trust.). Insurance obtained by an Insured Trust is effective only while the Bonds thus insured are held in such Trust. The Trustee has the right to acquire permanent insurance from a Portfolio Insurer with respect to each Bond insured by the respective Portfolio Insurer under a Trust portfolio insurance policy. Insurance relating to Bonds insured by the issuer, by a prior owner of such Bonds or by the Sponsor is effective so long as such Bonds are outstanding. Bonds insured under a policy of insurance obtained by the issuer, by a prior owner of such Bonds or by the Sponsor from one of the Preinsured Bond Insurers (the "Preinsured Bonds") are not additionally insured by an Insured Trust. No

representation is made as to any insurer's ability to meet its commitments.

Neither the Public Offering Price nor any evaluation of Units for purposes of repurchases or redemptions reflects any element of value for the insurance obtained by a Trust unless Bonds are in default in payment of principal or interest or in significant risk of such default. See "Public Offering Price". On the other hand, the value, if any, of insurance obtained by the issuer of the Bonds is reflected and included in the market value of such Bonds.

In order for bonds to be eligible for insurance, they must have credit characteristics which would qualify them for at least the Standard & Poor's Corporation rating of "BBB " or at least the Moody's Investors Service, Inc. rating of "Baa", which in brief represent the lowest ratings for securities of investment grade (see "Description of Securities Ratings"). Insurance is not a substitute for the basic credit of an issuer, but supplements the existing credit and provides additional security therefor. If an issue is accepted for insurance, a non-cancellable policy for the prompt payment of interest and principal on the bonds, when due, is issued by the insurer. Any premium or premiums relating to Preinsured Bonds insurance is paid by the issuer, by a prior owner of such Bonds or by the sponsor, and a monthly premium is paid by an Insured Trust for the portfolio insurance, if any, obtained by such Trust. The Trustee has the right to obtain permanent insurance from a Portfolio Insurer in connection with the sale of a Bond insured under the insurance policy obtained from the respective Portfolio Insurer by an Insured Trust upon the payment of a single predetermined insurance premium from the proceeds of the sale of such Bond. Accordingly, any Bond in an Insured Trust is eligible to be sold on an insured basis. All Bonds insured by the Portfolio Insurers and the Preinsured Bond Insurers receive a " AAA" rating by Standard & Poor's Corporation. See "Insurance on the Bonds".

In selecting Securities for a Trust the following facts, among others, were considered by the Sponsor: (a) either the Standard & Poor's Corporation rating of the Securities was in no case less than "BBB ", or the Moody's Investors Service, Inc. rating the Securities was in no case less than "Baa" including provisional or conditional ratings, respectively, or, if not rated, the Securities had, in the opinion of the Sponsor, credit

characteristics sufficiently similar to the credit characteristics of interest-bearing tax-exempt obligations that were so rated as to be acceptable for acquisition by the Trust (see "Description of Securities Ratings"), (b) the prices of the Securities relative to other bonds of comparable quality and maturity, (c) the diversification of Securities as to purpose of issue and location of issuer and (d) the availability and cost of insurance for the prompt payment of principal and interest, when due, on the Securities. Subsequent to the Date of Deposit, a Security may cease to be rated or its rating may be reduced below the minimum required as of the Date of Deposit. Neither event requires elimination of such Security from the portfolio of a Trust but may be considered in the Sponsor's determination as to whether or not to direct the Trustee to dispose of the Security (see "Trust Administration and Expenses--Portfolio Administration").

TRUST PORTFOLIO

Portfolio Concentrations. Certain of the Bonds in certain of the Trusts may be general obligations of a governmental entity that are backed by the taxing power of such entity. In view of this an investment in such a Trust should be made with an understanding of the characteristics of such issuers and the risks which such an investment may entail. All other Bonds in the Trusts are revenue bonds payable from the income of a specific project or authority and are not supported by the issuer's power to levy taxes. General obligation bonds are secured by the issuer's pledge of its faith, credit and taxing power for the payment of principal and interest. Revenue bonds, on the other hand, are payable only from the revenues derived from a particular facility or class of facilities or, in some cases, from the proceeds of a special excise tax or other specific revenue source. There are, of course, variations in the security of the different Bonds in the Fund, both within a particular classification and between classifications, depending on numerous factors. See "General" for each Trust.

Certain of the Bonds in certain of the Trusts are obligations which derive their payments from mortgage loans. Certain of such housing bonds may be FHA insured or may be single family mortgage revenue bonds issued for the purpose of acquiring from originating financial institutions notes secured by mortgages on residences located within the issuer's boundaries and owned by

persons of low or moderate income. In view of this an investment in the Trust should be made with an understanding of the characteristics of such issuers and the risks which such an investment may entail. Mortgage loans are generally partially or completely prepaid prior to their final maturities as a result of events such as sale of the mortgaged premises, default, condemnation or casualty loss. Because these bonds are subject to extraordinary mandatory redemption in whole or in part from such prepayments of mortgage loans, a substantial portion of such bonds will probably be redeemed prior to their scheduled maturities or even prior to their ordinary call dates. Extraordinary mandatory redemption without premium could also result from the failure of the originating financial institutions to make mortgage loans in sufficient amounts within a specified time period. Additionally, unusually high rates of default on the underlying mortgage loans may reduce revenues available for the payment of principal of or interest on such mortgage revenue bonds. These bonds were issued under Section 103A of the Internal Revenue Code, which Section contains certain requirements relating to the use of the proceeds of such bonds in order for the interest on such bonds to retain its tax-exempt status. In each case the issuer of the bonds has covenanted to comply with applicable requirements and bond counsel to such issuer has issued an opinion that the interest on the bonds is exempt from Federal income tax under existing laws and regulations. Certain issuers of housing bonds have considered various ways to redeem bonds they have issued prior to the stated first redemption dates for such bonds. In connection with the housing Bonds held by the Trust, the Sponsor has not had any direct communications with any of the issuers thereof, but at the Date of Deposit it was not aware that any of the respective issuers of such Bonds were actively considering the redemption of such Bonds prior to their respective stated initial call dates. See "General" herein.

Certain of the Bonds in certain of the Trusts are health care revenue bonds. In view of this an investment in such a Trust should be made with an understanding of the characteristics of such issuers and the risks which such an investment may entail. Ratings of bonds issued for health care facilities are often based on feasibility studies that contain projections of occupancy levels, revenues and expenses. A facility's gross receipts and net income available for debt service may be affected by future events and conditions including, among other things, demand for services and the ability of the facility to provide the services required, physicians' confidence in the facility, management capabilities, economic developments in the service area, competition, efforts by insurers and governmental agencies to limit rates,

legislation establishing state rate-setting agencies, expenses, the cost and possible unavailability of malpractice insurance, the funding of Medicare, Medicaid and other similar third party payor programs, government regulation and the termination or restriction of governmental financial assistance, including that associated with Medicare, Medicaid and other similar third party payor programs. Pursuant to recent Federal legislation, Medicare reimbursements are currently calculated on a prospective basis utilizing a single nationwide schedule of rates. Prior to such legislation Medicare reimbursements were based on the actual costs incurred by the health facility. The current legislation may adversely affect reimbursements to hospitals and other facilities for services provided under the Medicare program. Such adverse changes also may adversely affect the ratings of Securities held in the portfolios of the Fund; however, because of the insurance obtained by each of the Insured Trusts, the "AAA" rating of the Units of each of the Insured Trusts would not be affected. See "General" for each Trust.

Certain of the Bonds in certain of the Trusts are obligations of public utility issuers, including those selling wholesale and retail electric power and gas. In view of this an investment in such a Trust should be made with an understanding of the characteristics of such issuers and the risks which such an investment may entail. General problems of such issuers would include the difficulty in financing large construction programs in an inflationary period, the limitations on operations and increased costs and delays attributable to environmental considerations, the difficulty of the capital market in absorbing utility debt, the difficulty in obtaining fuel at reasonable prices and the effect of energy conservation. All of such issuers have been experiencing certain of these problems in varying degrees. In addition, Federal, state and municipal governmental authorities may from time to time review existing, and impose additional, regulations governing the licensing, construction and operation of nuclear power plants, which may adversely affect the ability of the issuers of certain of the Bonds in the portfolio to make payments of principal and/or interest on such Bonds.

Certain of the Bonds in certain of the Trusts may be obligations of issuers whose revenues are derived from the sale of water and/or sewerage services. In view of this an investment in such a Trust should be made with an understanding of the characteristics of such issuers and the risks which such an investment may entail. Such Bonds are generally payable from user fees. The problems of such issuers include the ability to obtain timely and adequate rate increases, population decline resulting in decreased user fees, the difficulty of financing large construction programs, the limitations on

operations and increased costs and delays attributable to environmental considerations, the increasing difficulty' of obtaining or discovering new supplies of fresh water, the effect of conservation programs and the impact of " no-growth" zoning ordinances. All of such issuers have been experiencing certain of these problems in varying degrees. See " General" for each Trust.

Certain of the Bonds in certain of the Trusts are industrial revenue bonds ("IRBs"). In view of this an investment in such a Trust should be made with an understanding of the characteristics of such issuers and the risks which such an investment may entail. IRBs have generally been issued under bond resolutions pursuant to which the revenues and receipts payable under the arrangements with the operator of a particular project have been assigned and pledged to purchasers. In some cases, a mortgage on the underlying project may have been granted as security for the IRBs. Regardless of the structure, payment of IRBs is solely dependent upon the creditworthiness of the corporate operator of the project or corporate guarantor. Corporate operators or guarantors may be affected by many factors which may have an adverse impact on the credit quality of the particular company or industry. These include cyclicity of revenues and earnings, regulatory and environmental restrictions, litigation resulting from accidents or environmentally-caused illnesses, extensive competition and financial deterioration resulting from corporate restructuring pursuant to a leveraged buy-out, takeover or otherwise. Such a restructuring may result in the operator of a project becoming highly leveraged which may impact on such operator's creditworthiness which in turn would have an adverse impact on the rating and/or market value of such Bonds. Further, the possibility of such a restructuring may have an adverse impact on the market for and consequently the value of such Bonds, even though no actual takeover or other action is ever contemplated or effected. See "General" herein.

Certain of the Bonds in certain of the Trusts may be obligations that are secured by lease payments of a governmental entity (hereinafter called " lease obligations"). Lease obligations are often in the form of certificates of participation. In view of this an investment in such a Trust should be made with an understanding of the characteristics of such issuers and the risks which such an investment may entail. Although the lease obligations do not constitute general obligations of the municipality for which the municipality's taxing power is pledged, a lease obligation is ordinarily backed by the municipality's covenant to appropriate for and make

the payments due under the lease obligation. However, certain lease obligations contain " non-appropriation" clauses which provide that the municipality has no obligation to make lease payments in future years unless money is appropriated for such purpose on a yearly basis. A governmental entity that enters into such a lease agreement cannot obligate future governments to appropriate for and make lease payments but covenants to take such action as is necessary to include any lease payments due in its budgets and to make the appropriations therefor. A governmental entity's failure to appropriate for and to make payments under its lease obligation could result in insufficient funds available for payment of the obligations secured thereby. Although " non-appropriation" lease obligations are secured by the leased property, disposition of the property in the event of foreclosure might prove difficult. See " General" for each Trust.

Certain of the Bonds in certain of the Trusts may be obligations of issuers which are, or which govern the operation of, schools, colleges and universities and whose revenues are derived mainly from ad valorem taxes or for higher education systems, from tuition, dormitory revenues, grants and endowments. In view of this an investment in such a Trust should be made with an understanding of the characteristics of such issuers and the risks which such an investment may entail. General problems relating to school bonds include litigation contesting the State constitutionality of financing public education in part from ad valorem taxes, thereby creating a disparity in educational funds available to schools in wealthy areas and schools in poor areas. Litigation or legislation on this issue may affect the sources of funds available for the payment of school bonds in the Trusts. General problems relating to college and university obligations include the prospect of a declining percentage of the population consisting of " college" age individuals, possible inability to raise tuitions and fees sufficiently to cover increased operating costs, the uncertainty of continued receipt of Federal grants and state funding, and government legislation or regulations which may adversely affect the revenues or costs of such issuers. All of such issuers have been experiencing certain of these problems in varying degrees. See " General" for each Trust.

Certain of the Bonds in certain of the Trusts may be obligations which are payable from and secured by revenues derived from the ownership and operation of facilities such as airports, bridges, turnpikes, port authorities, convention centers and arenas. In view of this an investment in such a Trust should be made with an understanding of the characteristics of such issuers and the risks which such an investment may entail. The major portion of an airport's gross operating income is generally derived from fees received from signatory airlines pursuant to use agreements which consist of annual payments

for leases, occupancy of certain terminal space and service fees. Airport operating income may therefore be affected by the ability of the airlines to meet their obligations under the use agreements. The air transport industry is experiencing significant variations in earnings and traffic, due to increased competition, excess capacity, increased costs, deregulation, traffic constraints and other factors, and several airlines are experiencing severe financial difficulties. The Sponsor cannot predict what effect these industry conditions may have on airport revenues which are dependent for payment on the financial condition of the airlines and their usage of the particular airport facility. Similarly, payment on Bonds related to other facilities is dependent on revenues from the projects, such as user fees from ports, tolls on turnpikes and bridges and rents from buildings. Therefore, payment may be adversely affected by reduction in revenues due to such factors as increased cost of maintenance, decreased use of a facility, lower cost of alternative modes of transportation, scarcity of fuel and reduction or loss of rents. See " General" for each Trust.

Certain of the Bonds in certain of the Trusts may be obligations which are payable from and secured by revenues derived from the operation of resource recovery facilities. In view of this an investment in such a Trust should be made with an understanding of the characteristics of such issuers and the risks which such an investment may entail. Resource recovery facilities are designed to process solid waste, generate steam and convert steam to electricity. Resource recovery bonds may be subject to extraordinary optional redemption at par upon the occurrence of certain circumstances, including but not limited to: destruction or condemnation of a project; contracts relating to a project becoming void, unenforceable or impossible to perform; changes in the economic availability of raw materials, operating supplies or facilities necessary for the operation of a project or technological or other unavoidable changes adversely affecting the operation of a project; administrative or judicial actions which render contracts relating to the projects void, unenforceable or impossible to perform; or impose unreasonable burdens or excessive liabilities. The Sponsor cannot predict the causes or likelihood of the redemption of resource recovery bonds in such a Trust prior to the stated maturity of the Bonds. See " General" for each Trust.

Bond Redemptions. Because certain of the Bonds in certain of the Trusts may from time to time under certain circumstances be sold or redeemed or will mature in accordance with their terms and because the proceeds from such events will be distributed to Unitholders and will not be reinvested, no

assurance can be given that any Trust will retain for any length of time its present size and composition. Neither the Sponsor nor the Trustee shall be liable in any way for any default, failure or defect in any Bond.

Certain of the Bonds in certain of the Trusts may be subject to redemption prior to their stated maturity date pursuant to sinking fund provisions, call provisions or extraordinary optional or mandatory redemption provisions or otherwise. A sinking fund is a reserve fund accumulated over a period of time for retirement of debt. A callable debt obligation is one which is subject to redemption or refunding prior to maturity at the option of the issuer. A refunding is a method by which a debt obligation is redeemed, at or before maturity, by the proceeds of a new debt obligation. In general, call provisions are more likely to be exercised when the offering side valuation is at a premium over par than when it is at a discount from par. The exercise of redemption or call provisions will (except to the extent the proceeds of the called Bonds are used to pay for Unit redemptions) result in the distribution of principal and may result in a reduction in the amount of subsequent interest distributions and it may also offset the current return on Units of the Trust. Each Trust portfolio contains a listing of the sinking fund and call provisions, if any, with respect to each of the debt obligations. Extraordinary optional redemptions and mandatory redemptions result from the happening of certain events including, but not limited to, a final determination that the interest on the Bonds is taxable; the substantial damage or destruction by fire or other casualty of the project for which the proceeds of the Bonds were used; an exercise by a local, state or Federal governmental unit of its power of eminent domain to take all or substantially all of the project for which the proceeds of the Bonds were used; changes in the economic availability of raw materials, operating supplies or facilities or technological or other changes which render the operation of the project for which the proceeds of the Bonds were used uneconomic; changes in law or an administrative or judicial decree which renders the performance of the agreement under which the proceeds of the Bonds were made available to finance the project impossible or which creates unreasonable burdens or which imposes excessive liabilities, such as taxes, not imposed on the date the Bonds are issued on the issuer of the Bonds or the user of the proceeds of the Bonds; an administrative or judicial decree which requires the cessation of a substantial part of the operations of the project financed with the proceeds of the Bonds; an overestimate of the costs of the project to be financed with the proceeds of the Bonds resulting in excess proceeds of the Bonds which may be applied to redeem Bonds; or an underestimate of a source of funds securing the Bonds resulting in excess funds which may be applied to redeem Bonds. The

issuer of certain Bonds in a Trust may have sold or reserved the right to sell, upon the satisfaction of certain conditions, to third parties all or any portion of its rights to call Bonds in accordance with the stated redemption provisions of such Bonds. In such a case the issuer no longer has the right to call the Bonds for redemption unless it reacquires the rights from such third party. A third party pursuant to these rights may exercise the redemption provisions with respect to a Bond at a time when the issuer of the Bond might not have called a Bond for redemption had it not sold such rights. The Sponsor is unable to predict all of the circumstances which may result in such redemption of an issue of Bonds. See "Trust Portfolio" and note (3) in "Notes to Portfolio" in Part One of this Prospectus. See also the discussion of single family mortgage and multi-family revenue bonds above for more information on the call provisions of such Bonds.

Distributions. Distributions of interest received by a Trust pro-rated on an annual basis, will be made on a semi-annual basis, unless the Unitholder elects to receive them monthly. Distributions from the Principal Account will be made on a semi-annual basis, except under certain special circumstances (see "Public Offering Distributions of Interest and Principal"). Record dates for monthly distributions for each Trust are the first day of each month and record dates for semi-annual distributions for each Trust are the first day of the months indicated under "Per Unit Information" in Part One of this Prospectus. Distributions are made on the fifteenth day of the month subsequent to the respective record dates.

Change of Distribution Option. The plan of distribution selected by a Unitholder remains in effect until changed. Unitholders purchasing Units in the secondary market will initially receive distributions in accordance with the election of the prior owner. Unitholders may change the plan of distribution in which they are participating. For the convenience of Unitholders, the Trustee will furnish a card for this purpose; cards may also be obtained upon request from the Trustee. Unitholders desiring to change their plan of distribution may so indicate on the card and return it, together with their certificate and such other documentation that the Trustee may then require, to the Trustee. Certificates should be sent only by registered or certified mail to minimize the possibility of their being lost or stolen. If the card and certificate are properly presented to the Trustee, the change will become effective for all subsequent distributions.

Certificates. The Trustee is authorized to treat as the record owner of Units that person who is registered as such owner on the books of the Trustee. Ownership of Units of each Trust is evidenced by separate registered certificates executed by the Trustee and the Sponsor. Certificates are transferable by presentation and surrender to the Trustee properly endorsed or accompanied by a written instrument or instruments of transfer. A Unitholder must sign exactly as his name appears on the face of the certificate with the signature guaranteed by a participant in the Securities Transfer Agents Medallion Program ("STAMP") or such other signature guaranty program in addition to, or in substitution for, STAMP, as may be accepted by the Trustee. In certain instances the Trustee may require additional documents such as, but not limited to, trust instruments, certificates of death, appointments as executor or administrator or certificates of corporate authority. Certificates will be issued in denominations of one Unit or any multiple thereof.

Although no such charge is now made or contemplated, the Trustee may require a Unitholder to pay a reasonable fee for each certificate re-issued (other than as a result of a change in plan of distribution) or transferred and to pay any governmental charge that may be imposed in connection with each such transfer or interchange. Destroyed, stolen, mutilated or lost certificates will be replaced upon delivery to the Trustee of satisfactory indemnity, evidence of ownership and payment of expenses incurred. Mutilated certificates must be surrendered to the Trustee for replacement.

ESTIMATED CURRENT RETURNS AND
ESTIMATED LONG-TERM RETURNS

As of the opening of business on the date indicated therein, the Estimated Current Returns for each Trust under the monthly and semi-annual distribution plans were as set forth under "Per Unit Information" for the applicable Trust in Part One of this Prospectus. Estimated Current Return is calculated by dividing the estimated net annual interest income per Unit by the Public Offering Price. The estimated net annual interest income per Unit

will vary with changes in fees and expenses of the Trustee and the Evaluator and with the principal prepayment, redemption, maturity, exchange or sale of Securities while the Public Offering Price will vary with changes in the bid price of the underlying Securities; therefore, there is no assurance that the present Estimated Current Return will be realized in the future. Estimated Long-Term Return is calculated using a formula with (1) takes into consideration, and determines and factors in the relative weightings of, the market values, yields (which takes into account the amortization of premiums and the accretion of discounts) and estimated retirements of all of the Securities in the Trust and (2) takes into account the expenses and sales charge associated with each Trust Unit. Since the market values and estimated retirements of the Securities and the expenses of the Trust will change, there is no assurance that the present Estimated Long-Term Return will be realized in the future. Estimated Current Return and Estimated Long-Term Return are expected to differ because the calculation of Estimated Long-Term Return reflects the estimated date and amount of principal returned while Estimated Current Return calculations include only Net Annual Interest Income and Public Offering Price.

PUBLIC OFFERING

General. Units are offered at the Public Offering Price, which in the secondary market is based on the bid prices of the Securities and includes the sales charge determined in accordance with the table set forth below, which is based upon the dollar weighted average maturity of each Trust. For purposes of computation, Bonds will be deemed to mature on their expressed maturity dates unless: (a) the Bonds have been called for redemption or funds or securities have been placed in escrow to redeem them on an earlier call date, in which case such call date will be deemed to be the date upon which they mature; or (b) such Bonds are subject to a "mandatory tender", in which case such mandatory tender will be deemed to be the date upon which they mature.

The effect of this method of sales charge computation will be that different sales charge rates will be applied to each Trust based upon the dollar weighted average maturity of such Trust's Portfolio, in accordance with the following schedule:

Years to Maturity Sales Charge Years to Maturity Sales Charge

1	1.523%	9	4.712%
2	2.041	10	4.932
3	2.564	11	4.932
4	3.199	12	4.932
5	3.842	13	5.374
6	4.058	14	5.374
7	4.275	15	5.374
8	4.493	16 to 30	6.045

The sales charges in the above table are expressed as a percentage of the net amount invested. Expressed as a percent of the Public Offering Price, the sales charge on a Trust consisting entirely of a portfolio of Bonds with 15 years to maturity would be 5.10%.

Accrued Interest (Accrued Interest to Carry). Accrued interest to carry consists of two elements. The first element arises as a result of accrued interest which is the accumulation of unpaid interest on a bond from the last day on which interest thereon was paid. Interest on Securities in each Trust is actually paid either monthly or semi-annually to such Trust. However, interest on the Securities in each Trust is accounted for daily on an accrual basis. Because of this, each Trust always has an amount of interest earned but not yet collected by the Trustee because of coupons that are not yet due. For this reason, the Public Offering Price of Units will have added to it the proportionate share of accrued and undistributed interest to the date of settlement.

The second element of accrued interest to carry arises because of the

structure of the Interest Account. The Trustee has no cash for distribution to Unitholders of a Trust until it receives interest payments on the Securities in such Trust. The Trustee is obligated to provide its own funds, at times, in order to advance interest distributions. The Trustee will recover these advancements when such interest is received. Interest Account balances are established so that it will not be necessary on a regular basis for the Trustee to advance its own funds in connection with such interest distributions. The Interest Account balances are also structured so that there will generally be positive cash balances and since the funds held by the Trustee may be used by it to earn interest thereon, it benefits thereby. If a Unitholder sells or redeems all or a portion of his Units of a Trust or if the Bonds in such Trust are sold or otherwise removed or if such Trust is liquidated, he will receive at that time his proportionate share of the accrued interest to carry computed to the settlement date in the case of sale or liquidation and to the date of tender in the case of redemption.

Offering Price. The Public Offering Price of the Units will vary from the amounts stated under "Summary of Essential Financial Information" in Part One of this Prospectus in accordance with fluctuations in the prices of the underlying Securities in each Trust. As indicated above, the price of the Units as of the opening of business on the date of Part One of this Prospectus was determined by adding to the determination of the aggregate bid price of the Securities an amount equal to the applicable sales charge expressed as a percentage of the aggregate bid price of the Bonds and dividing the sum so obtained by the number of Units outstanding. This computation produced a gross commission equal to such sales charge expressed as a percentage of the Public Offering Price. For secondary market purposes an appraisal and adjustment with respect to a Trust will be made by the Evaluator as of 4:00 P.M. Eastern time on days in which the New York Stock Exchange is open for each day on which any Unit of such Trust is tendered for redemption, and it shall determine the aggregate value of any Trust as of 4:00 P.M. Eastern time at such other times as may be necessary.

The aggregate price of the Securities in each Trust has been and will be determined on the basis of bid prices: (a) on the basis of current market prices for the Securities obtained from dealers or brokers who customarily deal in bonds comparable to those held by the Trust; (b) if such prices are not available for any particular Securities, on the basis of

current market prices for comparable bonds; (c) by causing the value of the Securities to be determined by others engaged in the practice of evaluation, quoting or appraising comparable bonds; or (d) by any combination of the above. Market prices of the Securities will generally fluctuate with changes in market interest rates. Unless Bonds are in default in payment of principal or interest or in significant risk of such default, the Evaluator will not attribute any value to the insurance obtained by the Trust. On the other hand, the value, if any, of insurance obtained by the issuer of Bonds is reflected and included in the market value of such Bonds.

The Evaluator will consider in its evaluation of Bonds which are in default in payment of principal or interest or, in the Sponsor's opinion, in significant risk of such default and which are covered by insurance obtained by the Trust the value of the insurance guaranteeing interest and principal payments as well as the market value of the Bonds and the market value of bonds of issuers whose bonds, if identifiable, carry identical interest rates and maturities and are of a credit worthiness of minimum investment grade. If such other bonds are not identifiable, the Evaluator will compare prices of bonds which have substantially identical interest rates and maturities and which are of a creditworthiness of minimum investment grade. In any case the Evaluator will consider the ability of an insurer to meet its commitments under the Trust's insurance policy. For example, if the Trust was to hold the defaulted Bonds of a municipality, the Evaluator would first consider in its evaluation the market price of the defaulted Bonds. The Evaluator would ascribe a value to the insurance feature of the defaulted Bonds which would be equal to the difference between the market value of the defaulted Bonds insured by such Trust and the market value of bonds of minimum investment grade as described herein which were not in default in payment of interest or in significant risk of such default. The Evaluator intends to use a similar valuation method with respect to Bonds insured by the Trust if there is a significant risk of default and a resulting decrease in the market value. It is the position of the Sponsor that this is a fair method of valuing insured Bonds and reflects a proper valuation method in accordance with the provisions of the Investment Company Act of 1940. No value has been ascribed to insurance obtained by an Insured Trust, if any, as of the date of Part One of this Prospectus.

Although payment is normally made five business days following the order for purchase, payment may be made prior thereto. A person will become

the owner of Units on the date of settlement provided payment has been received. Cash, if any, made available to the Sponsor prior to the date of settlement for the purchase of Units may be used in the Sponsor's business and may be deemed to be a benefit to the Sponsor, subject to the limitations of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Delivery of certificates representing Units so ordered will be made five business days following such order or shortly thereafter. See "Redemption of Units" below for information regarding the ability to redeem Units ordered for purchase.

Market for Units. Although they are not obligated to do so, the Sponsor intends to, and certain of the dealers may, maintain a market for the Units offered hereby and to offer continuously to purchase such Units at prices, subject to change at any time, based upon the aggregate bid prices of the Securities in the portfolio of each Trust plus interest accrued to the date of settlement and plus any principal cash on hand, less any amounts representing taxes or other governmental charges payable out of the Trust and less any accrued Trust expenses. If the supply of Units exceeds demand or if some other business reason warrants it, the Sponsor and/or the dealers may either discontinue all purchases of Units or discontinue purchases of Units at such prices. In the event that a market is not maintained for the Units and the Unitholder cannot find another purchaser, a Unitholder of any Trust desiring to dispose of his Units may be able to dispose of such Units only by tendering them to the Trustee for redemption at the Redemption Price, which is based upon the aggregate bid price of the Securities in the portfolio of such Trust. The aggregate bid prices of the underlying Securities in a Trust are expected to be less than the related aggregate offering prices. See "Redemption of Units" below. A Unitholder who wishes to dispose of his Units should inquire of his broker as to current market prices in order to determine whether there is in existence any price in excess of the Redemption Price and, if so, the amount thereof.

Distributions of Interest and Principal. Interest received by a Trust, including that part of the proceeds of any disposition of Securities which represents accrued interest, is credited by the Trustee to the Interest Account for the Trust. Other receipts are credited to the Principal Account for the Trust. All distributions will be net of applicable expenses. The pro rata share of cash in the Principal Account of a Trust will be computed as of the semi-annual record date and distributions to the Unitholders as of such

record date will be made on or shortly after the fifteenth day of such month. Proceeds received from the disposition of any of the Securities after such record date and prior to the following distribution date will be held in the Principal Account and not distributed until the next distribution date. The Trustee is not required to pay interest on funds held in any Principal or Interest Account (but may itself earn interest thereon and therefore benefits from the use of such funds) nor to make a distribution from the Principal Account unless the amount available for distribution therein shall equal at least \$1.00 per Unit. However, should the amount available for distribution in the Principal Account equal or exceed \$10.00 per Unit, the Trustee will make a special distribution from the Principal Account on the next succeeding monthly distribution date to holders of record on the related monthly record date.

The distribution to the Unitholders of a Trust as of each record date will be made on the following distribution date or shortly thereafter and shall consist of an amount substantially equal to such portion of the Unitholder's pro rata share of the Estimated Net Annual Interest Income in the Interest Account of such Trust after deducting estimated expenses attributable as is consistent with the distribution plan chosen. Because interest payments are not received by a Trust at a constant rate throughout the year, such interest distribution may be more or less than the amount credited to such Interest Account as of the record date. For the purpose of minimizing fluctuations in the distributions from an Interest Account, the Trustee is authorized to advance such amounts as may be necessary to provide interest distributions of approximately equal amounts. The Trustee shall be reimbursed without interest for any such advances from funds in the applicable Interest Account on the ensuing record date. Persons who purchase Units between a record date and a distribution date will receive their first distribution on the second distribution date after the purchase, under the applicable plan of distribution. As of the first day of each month, the Trustee will deduct from the Interest Account and, to the extent funds are not sufficient therein, from the Principal Account, amounts necessary to pay the expenses of the Trust (as determined on the basis set forth under "Trust Administration and Expenses"). The Trustee also may withdraw from said accounts such amounts, if any, as it deems necessary to establish a reserve for any governmental charges payable out of the Trust. Amounts so withdrawn shall not be considered a part of the Trust's assets until such time as the Trustee shall return all or any part of such amounts to the proper accounts. In addition, the Trustee may withdraw from the Interest and Principal Accounts such amounts as may be necessary to cover redemptions of Units by the Trustee.

Reinvestment Option. Unitholders of the Trust may elect to have each distribution of interest income, capital gains and/or principal on their Units automatically reinvested in shares of any of the open ended mutual funds (except for B shares) listed under "Trust Administration Sponsor" which are registered in the Unitholder's state of residence. New York Insured Municipals Income Trust and New York Insured Municipals Income Trust Intermediate Laddered Maturity Unitholders, other than those residing in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, may elect to have each distribution of interest income, capital gains and/or principal on their Units automatically reinvested in shares of First Investors New York Insured Tax Free Fund, Inc., a fund which invests primarily in securities exempt from federal and New York state and city income tax. Such mutual funds are hereinafter collectively referred to as the "Reinvestment Funds."

Each Reinvestment Fund has investment objectives which differ in certain respects from those of the Trust. The prospectus relating to each Reinvestment Fund describes the investment policies of such fund and sets forth the procedures to follow to commence reinvestment. A Unitholder may obtain a prospectus for the respective Reinvestment Funds from Van Kampen Merritt Inc. at One Parkview Plaza, Oakbrook Terrace, Illinois 60181. Texas residents who desire to reinvest may request that a broker-dealer registered in Texas send the prospectus relating to the respective fund.

After becoming a participant in a reinvestment plan, each distribution of interest income, capital gains and/or principal on the participant's Units will, on the applicable distribution date, automatically be applied, as directed by such person, as of such distribution date by the Trustee to purchase shares (or fractions thereof) of the applicable Reinvestment Fund at a net asset value as computed as of the close of trading on the New York Stock Exchange on such date, plus a sales charge of \$1.00 per \$100 of reinvestment except if the participant selects the First Investors New York Insured Tax Free Fund, Inc., in which case the sales charge will be \$1.50 per \$100 of reinvestment, or except if the participant selects the Van Kampen Merritt Money Market Fund or the Van Kampen Merritt Tax Free Money Fund in which case no sales charge applies. A minimum of one-half of such sales charge would be

paid to Van Kampen Merritt Inc. for all Reinvestment Funds except First Investors New York Insured Tax Free Fund, Inc., in which case such sales charge would be paid to First Investors Management Company, Inc.

Confirmations of all reinvestments by a Unitholder into a Reinvestment Fund will be mailed to the Unitholder by such Reinvestment Fund.

A participant may at any time prior to five days preceding the next succeeding distribution date, by so notifying the Trustee in writing, elect to terminate his or her reinvestment plan and receive future distributions on his or her Units in cash. There will be no charge or other penalty for such termination. Each Reinvestment Fund, its sponsor and investment adviser have the right to terminate at any time the reinvestment plan relating to such fund.

Redemption of Units. A Unitholder may redeem all or a portion of his Units by tender to the Trustee at its Unit Investment Trust Division, 101 Barclay Street, 20th Floor, New York, New York 10286, of the certificates representing the Units to be redeemed, duly endorsed or accompanied by proper instruments of transfer with signature guaranteed (or by providing satisfactory indemnity, as in connection with lost, stolen or destroyed certificates) and by payment of applicable governmental charges, if any. Thus, redemption of Units cannot be effected until certificates representing such Units have been delivered to the person seeking redemption or satisfactory indemnity provided. No redemption fee will be charged. On the seventh calendar day following such tender, or if the seventh calendar day is not a business day, on the first business day prior thereto, the Unitholder will be entitled to receive in cash an amount for each Unit equal to the Redemption Price per Unit next computed after receipt by the Trustee of such tender of Units. The "date of tender" is deemed to be the date on which Units are received by the Trustee, except that as regards Units received after 4:00 P.M. Eastern time on days of trading on the New York Stock Exchange, the date of tender is the next day on which such Exchange is open for trading and such Units will be deemed to have been tendered to the Trustee on such day for redemption at the Redemption Price computed on that day.

Under regulations issued by the Internal Revenue Service, the Trustee will be required to withhold a specified percentage of the principal amount of a Unit redemption if the Trustee has not been furnished the redeeming Unitholder's tax identification number in the manner required by such regulations. Any amount so withheld is transmitted to the Internal Revenue Service and may be recovered by the Unitholder only when filing a return. Under normal circumstances the Trustee obtains the Unitholder's tax identification number from the selling broker. However, at any time a Unitholder elects to tender Units for redemption, such Unitholder should provide a tax identification number to the Trustee in order to avoid this possible "back-up withholding" in the event the Trustee has not been previously provided such number.

Accrued interest paid on redemption shall be withdrawn from the Interest Account or, if the balance therein is insufficient, from the Principal Account. All other amounts will be withdrawn from the Principal Account. The Trustee is empowered to sell underlying Securities of a Trust in order to make funds available for redemption. Units so redeemed shall be cancelled.

The Redemption Price per Unit will be determined on the basis of the bid price of the Securities in each Trust as of 4:00 P.M. Eastern time on days of trading on the New York Stock Exchange on the date any such determination is made. While the Trustee has the power to determine the Redemption Price per Unit when Units are tendered for redemption, such authority has been delegated to the Evaluator which determines the price per Unit on a daily basis. The Redemption Price per Unit is the pro rata share of each Unit in each Trust on the basis of (i) the cash on hand in such Trust or moneys in the process of being collected, (ii) the value of the Securities in such Trust based on the bid prices of the Securities therein, except for cases in which the value of insurance has been included, and (iii) interest accrued thereon, less (a) amounts representing taxes or other governmental charges payable out of such Trust and (b) the accrued expenses of such Trust. The Evaluator may determine the value of the Securities in each Trust by employing any of the methods set forth in "Public Offering--Offering Price". In determining the Redemption Price per Unit no value will be assigned to the portfolio insurance maintained on the Bonds in a Trust unless such Bonds are in default in payment of principal or interest or in significant risk of such default. For a

description of the situations in which the Evaluator may value the insurance obtained by the Trust, see "Public Offering--Offering Price".

The price at which Units may be redeemed could be less than the price paid by the Unitholder. As stated above, the Trustee may sell Securities to cover redemptions. When Securities are sold, the size and diversity of the Trust will be reduced. Such sales may be required at a time when Securities would not otherwise be sold and might result in lower prices than might otherwise be realized. Since the provisions of the insurance policy obtained by a Trust covering the timely payment of principal and interest, when due, on the Bonds so insured do not permit transfer of such related insurance, the Bonds so insured must be sold on an uninsured basis. To the extent that Bonds which are current in payment of interest are sold from a Trust's portfolio in order to meet redemption requests and defaulted Bonds are retained in the portfolio in order to preserve the related insurance protection applicable to said Bonds, the overall quality (and therefore value) of the Bonds remaining in such Trust will tend to diminish. See "Trust Administration and Expenses Portfolio Administration" for the effect of selling defaulted securities to meet redemption requests.

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 during which the Securities and Exchange Commission determines that trading on that Exchange is restricted or an emergency exists, as a result of which disposal or evaluation of the Securities in the Trust is not reasonably practicable, or for such other periods as the Securities and Exchange Commission may by order permit. Because insurance obtained by a Trust terminates as to Bonds which are sold by the Trustee and because the insurance obtained by a Trust does not have a realizable cash value which can be used by the Trustee to meet redemptions of Units, under certain circumstances the Sponsor may apply to the Securities and Exchange Commission for an order permitting a full or partial suspension of the right of Unitholders to redeem their Units if a significant portion or the Bonds in the portfolio of a Trust is in default in payment of principal or interest or in significant risk of such default.

Reports Provided. The Trustee shall furnish Unitholders of a Trust in

connection with each distribution a statement of the amount of interest and the amount of other receipts (received since the preceding distribution), if any, being distributed expressed in each case as a dollar amount representing the pro rata share of each Unit of a Trust outstanding. For as long as the Trustee deems it to be in the best interests of the Unitholders the accounts of each Trust shall be audited, not less frequently than annually, by independent certified public accountants and the report of such accountants shall be furnished by the Trustee to Unitholders upon request. Within a reasonable period of time after the end of each calendar year, the Trustee shall furnish to each person who at any time during the calendar year was a registered Unitholder of a Trust a statement (i) as to the Interest Account: interest received (including amounts representing interest received upon any disposition of Securities) and the percentage of such interest by states in which the issuers of the Securities are located, deductions for applicable taxes and for fees and expenses of the Trust, for redemptions of Units, if any, and the balance remaining after such distributions and deductions, expressed in each case both as a total dollar amount and as a dollar amount representing the pro rata share of each Unit outstanding on the last business day of such calendar year; (ii) as to the Principal Account: the dates of disposition of any Securities and the net proceeds received therefrom (excluding any portion representing accrued interest), the amount paid for redemptions of Units, if any, deductions for payment of applicable taxes and fees and expenses of the Trustee, the amount of "when issued" interest treated as a return of capital, if any, and the balance remaining after such distributions and deductions expressed both as a total dollar amount and as a dollar amount representing the pro rata share of each Unit outstanding on the last business day of such calendar year; (iii) a list of the Securities held and the number of Units outstanding on the last business day of such calendar year; (iv) the Redemption Price per Unit based upon the last computation thereof made during such calendar year; and (v) amounts actually distributed during such calendar year from the Interest and Principal Accounts, separately stated, expressed both as total dollar amounts and as dollar amounts representing the pro rata share of each Unit outstanding.

The Trust Agreement requires each Trust to be audited on an annual basis at the expense of such Trust by independent public accountants selected by the Sponsor. The Trustee shall not be required, however, to cause such an audit to be performed if its cost to a Trust shall exceed \$.50 per Unit on an annual basis. Unitholders may obtain a copy of such audited financial statements upon request.

In order to comply with Federal and state tax reporting requirements, Unitholders will be furnished, upon request to the Trustee, evaluations of the Securities in a Trust furnished to it by the Evaluator.

Each distribution statement will reflect pertinent information in respect of the other plan of distribution so that Unitholders may be informed regarding the results of such other plan of distribution.

INSURANCE ON THE BONDS

Insurance has been obtained by each Trust or by a prior owner or by the Bond issuer or by the Sponsor prior to the deposit of such Bonds in a Trust guaranteeing prompt payment of interest and principal, when due, in respect of the Bonds in such Trust. See "Objectives and Securities Selection". An insurance policy obtained by a Trust is non-cancellable and will continue in force so long as such Trust is in existence, the respective Portfolio Insurer is still in business and the Bonds described in the policy continue to be held by such Trust. Any portfolio insurance premium for a Trust, which is an obligation of such Trust, is paid by each Trust on a monthly basis. Nonpayment of premiums on the policy obtained by a Trust will not result in the cancellation of insurance but will force the insurer to take action against the Trustee to recover premium payments due it. The Trustee in turn will be entitled to recover such payments from such Trust. Premium rates for each issue of Bonds protected by the policy obtained by a Trust are fixed for the life of the Trust. The premium for any insurance policy or policies obtained on Preinsured Bonds has been paid in advance by such issuer by a prior owner of such Bonds or the Sponsor and any such policy or policies are non-cancellable and will continue in force so long as the Bonds so insured are outstanding and the insurer referred to below remains in business. If the provider of an original issuance insurance policy is unable to meet its obligations under such policy or if the rating assigned to the claims-paying ability of any such insurer deteriorates, the Portfolio Insurers have no obligation to insure any issue adversely affected by either of the above described events.

The aforementioned portfolio insurance obtained by a Trust guarantees the

timely payment of principal and interest on the Bonds as they fall due. For the purposes of insurance obtained by a Trust, "when due" generally means the stated maturity date for the payment of principal and interest. However, in the event (a) an issuer of a Bond defaults in the payment of principal or interest on such Bond, (b) such issuer enters into a bankruptcy proceeding or (c) the maturity of such Bond is accelerated, the affected Portfolio Insurer has the option, in its sole discretion, after receiving notice of the earliest to occur of such a default, bankruptcy proceeding or acceleration to pay the outstanding principal amount of such Bond plus accrued interest to the date of such payment and thereby retire the Bond from the affected Trust prior to such Bond's stated maturity date. The insurance does not guarantee the market value of the Bonds or the value of the Units. Insurance obtained by a Trust, if any, is only effective as to Bonds owned by and held in such Trust. In the event of a sale of any such Bond by the Trustee, such insurance terminates as to such Bond on the date of sale.

Pursuant to an irrevocable commitment of the Portfolio Insurers, the Trustee, upon the sale of a Bond covered under a portfolio insurance policy obtained by a Trust, has the right to obtain permanent insurance with respect to such Bond (i.e., insurance to maturity of the Bonds regardless of the identity of the holder thereof) (the "Permanent Insurance") upon the payment of a single predetermined insurance premium and any expenses related thereto from the proceeds of the sale of such Bond. Accordingly, any Bond in a Trust is eligible to be sold on an insured basis. It is expected that the Trustee would exercise the right to obtain Permanent Insurance only if upon such exercise the affected Trust would receive net proceeds (sale of Bond proceeds less the insurance premium and related expenses attributable to the Permanent Insurance) from such sale in excess of the sale proceeds if such Bonds were sold on an uninsured basis. The insurance premium with respect to each Bond eligible for Permanent Insurance would be determined based upon the insurability of each Bond as of the Date of Deposit and would not be increased or decreased for any change in the creditworthiness of each Bond.

The Sponsor believes that the Permanent Insurance option provides an advantage to a Trust in that each Bond insured by a Trust insurance policy may be sold out of the affected Trust with the benefits of the insurance attaching thereto. Thus, the value of the insurance, if any, at the time of sale, can be realized in the market value of the Bond so sold (which is not the case in connection with any value attributable to a Trust's portfolio insurance). See "Public Offering-Offering Price". Because any such insurance value may be realized in the market value of the Bond upon the sale thereof upon exercise of the Permanent Insurance option, the Sponsor anticipates that (a) in the

event a Trust were to be comprised of a substantial percentage of Bonds in default or significant risk of default, it is much less likely that such Trust would need at some point in time to seek a suspension of redemptions of Units than if such Trust were to have no such option (see "Public Offering-Redemption of Units") and (b) at the time of termination of a Trust, if such Trust were holding defaulted Bonds or Bonds in significant risk of default such Trust would not need to hold such Bonds until their respective maturities in order to realize the benefits of such Trust's portfolio insurance (see "General-Amendment or Termination").

Except as indicated below, insurance obtained by a Trust, if any, has no effect on the price or redemption value of Units. It is the present intention of the Evaluator to attribute a value for such insurance for the purpose of computing the price or redemption value of Units if the Bonds covered by such insurance are in default in payment of principal or interest or in significant risk of such default. The value of the insurance will be the difference between the market value of a Bond in default in payment of principal or interest or in significant risk of such default and the market value of similar bonds which are not in such situation as determined in accordance with the Trust's method of valuing defaulted Bonds. See "Public Offering--Offering Price". It is also the present intention of the Trustee not to sell such Bonds to effect redemptions or for any other reason but rather to retain them in the portfolio because value attributable to the insurance cannot be realized upon sale. See "Public Offering--Offering Price" herein for a more complete description of a Trust's method of valuing defaulted Bonds and Bonds which have a significant risk of default. Insurance obtained on a Preinsured Bond is effective so long as such Bond is outstanding. Therefore, any such insurance may be considered to represent an element of market value in regard to the Bonds thus insured, but the exact effect, if any, of this insurance on such market value cannot be predicted.

Any policy obtained by a Trust with respect to the Bonds in such Trust and any policy obtained on a Preinsured Bond was issued by one of the Portfolio Insurers or one of the Preinsured Bond Insurers.

AMBAC Indemnity Corporation ("AMBAC Indemnity") is a Wisconsin-domiciled stock insurance corporation regulated by the Office of the Commissioner of Insurance of the State of Wisconsin and licensed to do business in all 50 states, the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico with admitted assets of approximately \$1,936,000,000 (unaudited) and statutory capital of approximately \$1,096,000,000 (unaudited) as of September 30, 1993. Statutory capital consists of AMBAC Indemnity's policyholders' surplus and statutory contingency reserve. AMBAC Indemnity is a wholly owned subsidiary of AMBAC

Inc., a 100% publicly-held company. Moody's Investors Service, Inc. and Standard & Poor's Corporation have both assigned a triple-A claims-paying ability rating to AMBAC Indemnity.

Copies of AMBAC Indemnity's financial statements prepared in accordance with statutory accounting standards are available from AMBAC Indemnity. The address of AMBAC Indemnity's administrative offices and its telephone number are One State Street Plaza, 17th Floor, New York, New York, 10004 and (212) 668-0340.

AMBAC Indemnity has entered into a quota share reinsurance agreement under which a percentage of the insurance underwritten pursuant to certain municipal bond insurance programs of AMBAC Indemnity has been and will be assumed by a number of foreign and domestic unaffiliated reinsurers.

Municipal Bond Investors Assurance Corporation ("MBIA") is the principal operating subsidiary of MBIA Inc., a New York Stock Exchange listed company. MBIA, Inc. is not obligated to pay the debts of or claims against MBIA. MBIA is a limited liability corporation rather than a several liability association. MBIA Corporation is domiciled in the State of New York and licensed to do business in all fifty states, the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. As of December 31, 1992, MBIA had admitted assets of \$2.6 billion (audited), total liabilities of \$1.7 billion (audited), and total capital and surplus of \$896 million (audited) prepared in accordance with statutory accounting practices prescribed or permitted by insurance regulatory authorities. As of September 30, 1993, MBIA had admitted assets of \$3.0 billion (unaudited), total liabilities of \$2.0 billion (unaudited), and total capital and policyholders' surplus of \$951 million (unaudited) determined in accordance with statutory accounting practices prescribed or permitted by insurance regulatory authorities. Copies of MBIA's financial statements prepared in accordance with statutory accounting practices are available from MBIA. The address of MBIA is 113 King Street, Armonk, New York 10504.

Effective December 31, 1989, MBIA Inc. acquired Bond Investors Group, Inc. On January 5, 1990, MBIA acquired all of the outstanding stock of Bond Investors Group, Inc., the parent of Bond Investors Guaranty Insurance Company (BIG), now known as MBIA Insurance Corp. of Illinois. Through a reinsurance agreement, BIG has ceded all of its net insured risks, as well as its unearned premium and contingency reserves, to MBIA and MBIA has reinsured BIG's net outstanding exposure.

Moody's Investors Service rates all bond issues insured by MBIA "Aaa" and

short term loans "MIG 1," both designated to be of the highest quality.

Standard & Poor's Corporation rates all new issues insured by MBIA "AAA" Prime Grade.

The Moody's Investors Service rating of MBIA should be evaluated independently of the Standard & Poor's Corporation rating of MBIA. No application has been made to any other rating agency in order to obtain additional ratings on the Bonds. The ratings reflect the respective rating agency's current assessment of the creditworthiness of MBIA and its ability to pay claims on its policies of insurance. Any further explanation as to the significance of the above ratings may be obtained only from the applicable rating agency.

The above ratings are not recommendations to buy, sell or hold the Bonds, and such ratings may be subject to revision or withdrawal at any time by the rating agencies. Any downward revision or withdrawal of either or both ratings may have an adverse effect on the market price of the Bonds.

Financial Guaranty is a wholly-owned subsidiary of FGIC Corporation (the "Corporation"), a Delaware holding company. The Corporation is a wholly owned subsidiary of General Electric Capital Corporation ("GECC"). Neither the Corporation nor GECC is obligated to pay the debts of or the claims against Financial Guaranty.

Financial Guaranty is domiciled in the State of New York and is subject to regulation by the State of New York Insurance Department. As of September 30, 1993, the total capital and surplus of Financial Guaranty was approximately \$744,722,000. Copies of Financial Guaranty's financial statements, prepared on the basis of statutory accounting principles, and the Corporation's financial statements, prepared on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles, may be obtained by writing to Financial Guaranty at 115 Broadway, New York, New York 10006, Attention: Communications Department. Financial Guaranty's telephone number is (212) 312-3000 or to the New York State Insurance Department at 160 West Broadway, 18th Floor, New York, New York 10013, Attention: Property Companies Bureau, telephone number: (212) 602-0389.

Financial Guaranty is currently authorized to write insurance in all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Financial Security Assurance ("Financial Security" or "FSA") is a monoline insurance company incorporated on March 16, 1984 under the laws of the State of New York. The operations of Financial Security commenced on July 25, 1985, and Financial Security received its New York State insurance license on

September 23, 1985. Financial Security and its two wholly owned subsidiaries are licensed to engage in surety business in 49 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

Financial Security and its subsidiaries are engaged exclusively in the business of writing financial guaranty insurance, principally in respect of asset-backed and other collateralized securities offered in domestic and foreign markets. Financial Security and its subsidiaries also write financial guaranty insurance in respect of municipal and other obligations and reinsure financial guaranty insurance policies written by other leading insurance companies. In general, financial guaranty insurance consists of the issuance of a guaranty of scheduled payments of an issuer's securities, thereby enhancing the credit rating of those securities, in consideration for payment of a premium to the insurer.

Financial Security is approximately 91.6% owned by US WEST, Inc. and 8.4% owned by the Tokio Marine and Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. ("Tokio Marine"). Neither US WEST, Inc. nor Tokio Marine is obligated to pay the debts of or the claims against Financial Security. Financial Security is domiciled in the State of New York and is subject to regulation by the State of New York Insurance Department. As of March 31, 1993, the total policyholders' surplus and contingency reserves and the total unearned premium reserve, respectively, of Financial Security and its consolidated subsidiaries were, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, approximately \$479,110,000 (unaudited) and \$220,078,000 (unaudited), and the total shareholders' equity and the total unearned premium reserve, respectively, of Financial Security and its consolidated subsidiaries were, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, approximately \$628,119,000 (unaudited) and \$202,493,000 (unaudited). Copies of Financial Security's financial statements may be obtained by writing to Financial Security at 350 Park Avenue, New York, New York, 10022, Attention: Communications Department. Its telephone number is (212) 826-0100.

Pursuant to an intercompany agreement, liabilities on financial guaranty insurance written by Financial Security or either of its subsidiaries are reinsured among such companies on an agreed-upon percentage substantially proportional to their respective capital, surplus and reserves, subject to applicable statutory risk limitations. In addition, Financial Security reinsures a portion of its liabilities under certain of its financial guaranty insurance policies with unaffiliated reinsurers under various quota share treaties and on a transaction-by-transaction basis. Such reinsurance is utilized by Financial Security as a risk management device and to comply with

certain statutory and rating agency requirements; it does not alter or limit Financial Security's obligations under any financial guaranty insurance policy.

Financial Security's claims-paying ability is rated "Aaa" by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. and "AAA" by Standard & Poor's Corporation, Nippon Investors Service Inc., Duff & Phelps Inc. and Australian Ratings Pty. Ltd. Such ratings reflect only the views of the respective rating agencies, are not recommendations to buy, sell or hold securities and are subject to revision or withdrawal at any time by such rating agencies.

Capital Guaranty Insurance Company ("Capital Guaranty") was incorporated in Maryland on June 25, 1986, and is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Capital Guaranty Corporation, a Maryland insurance holding company.

Capital Guaranty Corporation is owned by the following investors: Constellation Investments, Inc., an affiliate of Baltimore Gas and Electric; Fleet/Norstar Financial Group, Inc.; Safeco Corporation; Sibag Finance Corporation, an affiliate of Siemens A.G.; and United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company and management.

Capital Guaranty, headquartered in San Francisco, is a monoline financial guaranty insurer engaged in the underwriting and development of financial guaranty insurance. Capital Guaranty insures general obligation, tax supported and revenue bonds structured as tax-exempt and taxable securities as well as selectively insures taxable corporate/asset backed securities. Standard & Poor's Corporation rates the claims paying ability of Capital Guaranty "AAA."

Capital Guaranty's insured portfolio currently includes over \$9 billion in total principal and interest insured. As of September 30, 1992, the total policyholders' surplus of Capital Guaranty was \$113,000,000 (unaudited), and the total admitted assets were \$220,000,000 (unaudited) as reported to the Insurance Department of the State of Maryland. Financial statements for Capital Guaranty Insurance Company, that have been prepared in accordance with statutory insurance accounting standards, are available upon request. The address of Capital Guaranty's headquarters and its telephone number are Steuart Tower, 22nd Floor, One Market Plaza, San Francisco, CA 94105-1413 and (415) 995-8000.

CapMAC is a New York-domiciled monoline stock insurance company which engages only in the business of financial guarantee and surety insurance. CapMAC is licensed in 48 states in addition to the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the territory of Guam. CapMAC insures

structured asset-backed, corporate and other financial obligations in the domestic and foreign capital markets. CapMAC may also provide financial guarantee reinsurance for structured asset-backed, corporate and municipal obligations written by other major insurance companies.

CapMAC's claims-paying ability is rated "Aaa" by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's"), "AAA" by Standard & Poor's Corporation ("Standard & Poor's"), and "AAA" by Duff & Phelps, Inc. ("Duff & Phelps"). Such ratings reflect only the views of the respective rating agencies, are not recommendations to buy, sell or hold securities and are subject to revision or withdrawal at any time by such rating agencies.

CapMAC is wholly owned by CapMAC Holdings Inc. ("Holdings"), a company that is owned by a group of institutional and other investors, including CapMAC's management and employees. CapMAC commenced operations on December 24, 1987 as an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of Citibank (New York State), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Citicorp. On June 25, 1992, Citibank (New York State) sold CapMAC to Holdings (the "Sale").

Neither Holdings nor any of its stockholders is obligated to pay any claims under any surety bond issued by CapMAC or any debts of CapMAC or to make additional capital contributions.

CapMAC is regulated by the Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York. In addition, CapMAC is subject to regulation by the insurance departments of the other jurisdictions in which it is licensed. CapMAC is subject to periodic regulatory examinations by the same regulatory authorities.

CapMAC is bound by insurance laws and regulations regarding capital transfers, limitations upon dividends, investment of assets, changes in control, transactions with affiliates and consolidations and acquisitions. The amount of exposure per risk that CapMAC may retain, after giving effect to reinsurance, collateral or other security, is also regulated. Statutory and regulatory accounting practices may prescribe appropriate rates at which premiums are earned and the levels of reserves required. In addition, various insurance laws restrict the incurrence of debt, regulate permissible investments of reserves, capital and surplus, and govern the form of surety bonds.

CapMAC's obligations under the Surety Bond(s) may be reinsured. Such reinsurance does not relieve CapMAC of any of its obligations under the Surety

Bond(s) .

THE [SURETY BOND(S)] [IS] [ARE] NOT COVERED BY THE PROPERTY/CASUALTY INSURANCE SECURITY FUND SPECIFIED IN ARTICLE 76 OF THE NEW YORK INSURANCE LAW.

In connection with the Sale, Holdings and CapMAC entered into an Ownership Policy Agreement (the "Ownership Policy Agreement"), which sets forth Holdings' intent with respect to its ownership and control of CapMAC and provides for certain policies and agreements with respect to Holdings' exercise of its control of CapMAC. In the Ownership Policy Agreement, Holdings has agreed that, during the term of the Ownership Policy Agreement, it will not, and will not permit any stockholder of Holdings to enter into any transaction the result of which would be a change of control (as defined in the Ownership Policy Agreement) of CapMAC, unless the long term debt obligations or claims-paying ability of the person which would control CapMAC after such transaction or its direct or indirect parent are rated in a high investment grade category, unless Holdings or CapMAC has confirmed that CapMAC's claims-paying ability rating by Moody's (the "Rating") in effect immediately prior to any such change of control will not be downgraded by Moody's upon such change of control or unless such change of control occurs as a result of a public offering of Holdings' capital stock.

In addition, the Ownership Policy Agreement includes agreements (i) not to change the "zero-loss" underwriting standards or policies and procedures of CapMAC in a manner that would materially and adversely affect the risk profile of CapMAC's book of business, (ii) that CapMAC will adhere to the aggregate leverage limitations and maintain capitalization levels considered by Moody's from time to time as consistent with maintaining CapMAC's Rating and (iii) that until CapMAC's statutory capital surplus and contingency reserve ("qualified statutory capital") equal \$250 million, CapMAC will maintain a specified amount of qualified statutory capital in excess of the amount of qualified statutory capital that CapMAC is required at such time to maintain under the aggregate leverage limitations set forth in Article 69 of the New York Insurance Law.

The Ownership Policy Agreement will terminate on the earlier of the date on which a change of control of CapMAC occurs and the date on which CapMAC and Holdings agree in writing to terminate the Ownership Policy Agreement; provided that, CapMAC or Holdings has confirmed that CapMAC's Rating in effect immediately prior to any such termination will not be downgraded upon such termination.

As at December 31, 1992 and 1991, CapMAC had statutory capital and surplus of

approximately \$148 million and \$232 million, respectively, and had not incurred any debt obligations. On June 26, 1992, CapMAC made a special distribution (the "Distribution") to Holdings in connection with the Sale in an aggregate amount that caused the total of CapMAC's statutory capital and surplus to decline to approximately \$150 million. Holdings applied substantially all of the proceeds of the Distribution to repay debt owed to Citicorp that was incurred in connection with the capitalization of CapMAC. As of June 30, 1992, CapMAC had statutory capital and surplus of approximately \$150million and had not incurred any debt obligations. In addition, at December 31, 1992 CapMAC had a statutory contingency reserve of approximately \$15 million, which is also available to cover claims under surety bonds issued by CapMAC. Article 69 of the New York State Insurance Law requires that CapMAC establishes and maintains the contingency reserve.

In addition to its capital (including contingency reserve) and other reinsurance available to pay claims under its surety bonds, on June 25, 1992, CapMAC entered into a Stop Loss Reinsurance Agreement (the "Stop Loss Agreement") with Winterthur Swiss Insurance Company (the "Reinsurer"), which is rated AAA by Standard & Poor's and Aaa by Moody's, pursuant to which the Reinsurer will be required to pay any losses incurred by CapMAC during the term of the Stop Loss Agreement on the surety bonds covered under the Stop Loss Agreement in excess of a specified amount of losses incurred by CapMAC under such surety bonds (Such specified amount initially being \$100 million and increasing annually by an amount equal to 66-2/3% of the increase in CapMAC's statutory capital and surplus) up to an aggregate limit payable under the Stop Loss Agreement of \$50 million. The Stop Loss Agreement has an initial term of seven years, is extendable for one-year periods and is subject to early termination upon the occurrence of certain events.

CapMAC also has available a \$100,000,000 standby corporate liquidity facility (the "Liquidity Facility") provided by a syndicate of banks rated A1+/P1 by Standard & Poor's and Moody's, respectively, having a term of 360 days. Under the Liquidity Facility CapMAC will be able, subject to satisfying certain conditions, to borrow funds from time to time in order to enable it to fund any claim payments or payments made in settlement or mitigation of claims payments under its surety bonds, including the Surety Bond(s).

Copies of CapMAC's financial statements prepared in accordance with statutory accounting standards, which differ from generally accepted accounting principles, and filed with the Insurance Department of the State of New York are available upon request. CapMAC is located at 885 Third Avenue, New York, New York 10022, and its telephone number is (212) 755-1155.

In order to be in a Trust, Bonds must be insured by one of the Preinsured Bond Insurers or be eligible for the insurance being obtained by such Trust. In determining eligibility for insurance, the Preinsured Bond Insurers, AMBAC Indemnity and Financial Guaranty, have applied their own standards which correspond generally to the standards they normally use in establishing the insurability of new issues of municipal bonds and which are not necessarily the criteria used in the selection of Bonds by the Sponsor. To the extent the standards of the Preinsured Bond Insurers, AMBAC Indemnity and Financial Guaranty, are more restrictive than those of the Sponsor, the previously stated Trust investment criteria have been limited with respect to the Bonds. This decision is made prior to the Date of Deposit, as debt obligations not eligible for insurance are not deposited in a Trust. Thus, all of the Bonds in the portfolios of the Trusts in the Fund are insured either by the respective Trust, by the issuer of the Bonds, by a prior owner of such Bonds or by the Sponsor prior to the deposit of the Bonds in a Trust.

Because the Bonds are insured by one of the Portfolio Insurers or one of the Preinsured Bond Insurers as to the timely payment of principal and interest, when due, and on the basis of the various reinsurance agreements in effect, Standard & Poor's Corporation has assigned to the Units of each Trust its "AAA" investment rating. See "Description of Securities Ratings". The obtaining of this rating by a Trust should not be construed as an approval of the offering of the Units by Standard & Poor's Corporation or as a guarantee of the market value of such Trust or of the Units.

On the date indicated therein, the Estimated Current Return and the Estimated Long-Term Return for the respective Trust is that percentage set forth in Part One of this Prospectus. The Estimated Current Return and the Estimated Long-Term Return on an identical portfolio without the insurance obtained by the Trust would have been higher.

An objective of portfolio insurance obtained by a Trust is to obtain a higher yield on the portfolio of such Trust than would be available if all the Securities in such portfolio had Standard & Poor's Corporation "AAA" rating and yet at the same time to have the protection of insurance of prompt payment of interest and principal, when due, on the Bonds. There is, of course, no certainty that this result will be achieved. Preinsured Bonds in a Trust (all of which are rated "AAA" by Standard & Poor's Corporation) may or may not have a higher yield than uninsured bonds rated "AAA" by Standard & Poor's Corporation. In selecting such Bonds for a Trust, the Sponsor has applied the criteria hereinbefore described.

In the event of nonpayment of interest or principal, when due, in respect of a Bond, AMBAC Indemnity shall make such payment not later than 30 days and Financial Guaranty shall make such payment within one business day after the respective insurer has been notified that such nonpayment has occurred or is threatened (but not earlier than the date such payment is due). The insurer, as regards any payment it may make, will succeed to the rights of the Trustee in respect thereof. All policies issued by the Portfolio Insurers and the Preinsured Bond Insurers are substantially identical insofar as obligations to a Trust are concerned.

The Internal Revenue Service has issued a letter ruling which holds in effect that insurance proceeds representing maturing interest on defaulted municipal obligations paid to holders of insured bonds, under policy provisions substantially identical to the policies described herein, will be excludable from Federal gross income under Section 103(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code to the same extent as if such payments were made by the issuer of the municipal obligations. Holders of Units in a Trust should discuss with their tax advisers the degree of reliance which they may place on this letter ruling. However, Chapman and Cutler, counsel for the Sponsor, has given an opinion to the effect such payment of proceeds would be excludable from Federal gross income if, and to the same extent as, such interest would have been so excludable if paid by the issuer of the defaulted obligations. See "Federal Tax Status of the Trusts".

Each Portfolio Insurer is subject to regulation by the department of insurance in the state in which it is qualified to do business. Such regulation, however, is no guarantee that they will be able to perform on their contracts of insurance in the event a claim should be made thereunder at some time in the future. At the date hereof, it is reported that no claims have been submitted or are expected to be submitted to any of the Portfolio Insurers which would materially impair the ability of such company to meet its commitments pursuant to any contract of bond or portfolio insurance.

The information relating to each Portfolio Insurer has been furnished by such companies. The financial information with respect to each Portfolio Insurer appears in reports filed with state insurance regulatory authorities and is subject to audit and review by such authorities. No representation is made herein as to the accuracy or adequacy of such information or as to the absence of material adverse changes in such information subsequent to the dates thereof. Neither the Fund, the Units nor any portfolio is insured directly or indirectly by the Sponsor.

At the date of closing of each Trust Chapman and Cutler, counsel for the Sponsor, rendered an opinion substantially to the effect that under existing law:

(1) Each Trust is not an association taxable as a corporation for Federal income tax purposes and interest and accrued original issue discount on Bonds which is excludable from gross income under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 ("the Code") will retain its status when distributed to Unitholders, except to the extent such interest is subject to the alternative minimum tax, an additional tax on branches of foreign corporations and the environmental tax (the "Superfund Tax"), as noted below;

(2) Each Unitholder is considered to be the owner of a pro rata portion of the respective Trust under subpart E, subchapter J of chapter 1 of the Code and will have a taxable event when such Trust disposes of a Bond, or when the Unitholder redeems or sells his Units. Unitholders must reduce the tax basis of their Units for their share of accrued interest received by the respective Trust, if any, on Bonds delivered after the Unitholders pay for their Units to the extent that such interest accrued on such Bonds during the period from the Unitholder's settlement date to the date such Bonds are delivered to the respective Trust and, consequently, such Unitholders may have an increase in taxable gain or reduction in capital loss upon the disposition of such Units. Gain or loss upon the sale or redemption of Units is measured by comparing the proceeds of such sale or redemption with the adjusted basis of the Units. If the Trustee disposes of Bonds (whether by sale, payment on maturity, redemption or otherwise), gain or loss is recognized to the Unitholder. The amount of any such gain or loss is measured by comparing the Unitholder's pro rata share of the total proceeds from such disposition with the Unitholder's basis for his or her fractional interest in the asset disposed of. In the case of a Unitholder who purchases Units, such basis (before adjustment for earned original issue discount and amortized bond premium, if any) is determined by apportioning the cost of the Units among each of the Trust assets ratably according to value as of the date of acquisition of the Units. The tax cost

reduction requirements of the Code relating to amortization of bond premium may, under some circumstances, result in the Unitholder realizing a taxable gain when his Units are sold or redeemed for an amount equal to his original cost.

(3) Any proceeds paid under an insurance policy or policies dated Date of Deposit, issued to an Insured Trust by AMBAC Indemnity, Financial Guaranty or a combination thereof with respect to the Bonds which represent maturing interest on defaulted obligations held by the Trustee will be excludable from Federal gross income if, and to the same extent as, such interest would have been so excludable if paid by the issuer of the defaulted obligations; and

(4) Any proceeds paid under individual policies obtained by issuers of Bonds which represent maturing interest on defaulted obligations held by the Trustee will be excludable from Federal gross income if, and to the same extent as, such interest would have been so excludable if paid in the normal course by the issuer of the defaulted obligations.

Sections 1288 and 1272 of the Code provide a complex set of rules governing the accrual of original issue discount. These rules provide that original issue discount accrues either on the basis of a constant compound interest rate or ratably over the term of the Bond, depending on the date the Bond was issued. In addition, special rules apply if the purchase price of a Bond exceeds the original issue price plus the amount of original issue discount which would have previously accrued based upon its issue price (its "adjusted issue price") to prior owners. The application of these rules will also vary depending on the value of the Bond on the date a Unitholder acquires his Units and the price the Unitholder pays for his Units. Investors with questions regarding these Code sections should consult with their tax advisers.

The Revenue Reconciliation Act of 1993'' (the "Tax Act'') subjects tax-exempt bonds to the market discount rules of the Code effective for bonds purchased after April 30,1993. In general, market discount is the amount (if any) by which the stated redemption price at maturity exceeds an investor's purchase price (except to the extent that such difference, if any, is

attributable to original issue discount not yet accrued). Market discount can arise based on the price a Trust pays for Bonds or the price a Unitholder pays for his or her Units. Under the Tax Act, accretion of market discount is taxable as ordinary income; under prior law the accretion had been treated as capital gain. Market discount that accretes while a Trust holds a Bond would be recognized as ordinary income by the Unitholders when principal payments are received on the Bond, upon sale or at redemption (including early redemption), or upon the sale or redemption of his or her Units, unless a Unitholder elects to include market discount in taxable income as it accrues. The market discount rules are complex and Unitholders should consult their tax advisers regarding these rules and their application.

In the case of certain corporations, the alternative minimum tax and the Superfund Tax for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1986 depends upon the corporation's alternative minimum taxable income, which is the corporation's taxable income with certain adjustments. One of the adjustment items used in computing the alternative minimum taxable income and the Superfund Tax of a corporation (other than an S Corporation, Regulated Investment Company, Real Estate Investment Trust, or REMIC) is an amount equal to 75% of the excess of such corporation's "adjusted current earnings" over an amount equal to its alternative minimum taxable income (before such adjustment item and the alternative minimum tax net operating loss deduction). "Adjusted current earnings" includes all tax exempt interest, including interest on the Bonds in the Fund. Unitholders are urged to consult their tax advisers with respect to the particular tax consequences to them including the corporate alternative minimum tax, the Superfund Tax and the branch profits tax imposed by Section 884 of the Code.

Counsel for the Sponsor has also advised that under Section 265 of the Code, interest on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry Units of a Trust is not deductible for Federal income tax purposes. The Internal Revenue Service has taken the position that such indebtedness need not be directly traceable to the purchase or carrying of Units (however, these rules generally do not apply to interest on indebtedness incurred to purchase or improve a personal residence). Also, under Section 265 of the Code, certain financial institutions that acquire Units would generally not be able to deduct any of the interest expense attributable to ownership of such Units. Investors with questions regarding this issue should consult with their tax advisers.

In the case of certain of the Bonds in the Fund, the opinions of bond counsel indicate that interest on such Bonds received by a "substantial user" of the facilities being financed with the proceeds of these Bonds, or persons related thereto, for periods while such securities are held by such a user or related person, will not be excludible from Federal gross income, although interest on such Bonds received by others would be excludible from Federal gross income. "Substantial user" and "related person" are defined under U.S. Treasury Regulations. Any person who believes that he or she may be a "substantial user" or a "related person" as so defined should contact his or her tax adviser.

In the opinion of special counsel to the Fund for New York tax matters, under existing law, the Fund and each Trust are not associations taxable as corporations and the income of each Trust will be treated as the income of the Unitholders under the income tax laws of the State and City of New York.

All statements of law in the Prospectus concerning exclusion from gross income for Federal, state or other tax purposes are the opinions of counsel and are to be so construed.

At the respective times of issuance of the Bonds, opinions relating to the validity thereof and to the exclusion of interest thereon from Federal gross income are rendered by bond counsel to the respective issuing authorities. Neither the Sponsor nor Chapman and Cutler has made any special review for the Fund of the proceedings relating to the issuance of the Bonds or of the basis for such opinions.

In the case of corporations, the alternative tax rate applicable to long-term capital gains is 35%, effective for long-term capital gains realized in taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 1993. For taxpayers other than corporations, net capital gains are subject to a maximum marginal stated

tax rate of 28 percent. However, it should be noted that legislative proposals are introduced from time to time that affect tax rates and could affect relative differences at which ordinary income and capital gains are taxed. Under the Code, taxpayers must disclose to the Internal Revenue Service the amount of tax-exempt interest earned during the year.

Section 86 of the Code, in general provides that fifty percent of Social Security benefits are includible in gross income to the extent that the sum of "modified adjusted gross income" plus fifty percent of the Social Security benefits received exceeds a "base amount". The base amount is \$25,000 for unmarried taxpayers, \$32,000 for married taxpayers filing a joint return and zero for married taxpayers who do not live apart at all times during the taxable year and who file separate returns. Modified adjusted gross income is adjusted gross income determined without regard to certain otherwise allowable deductions and exclusions from gross income and by including tax-exempt interest. To the extent that Social Security benefits are includible in gross income, they will be treated as any other item of gross income.

In addition, under the Tax Act, for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1993, up to 85% of Social Security benefits are includible in gross income to the extent that the sum of "modified adjusted gross income" plus 50% of Social Security benefits received exceeds an "adjusted base amount." The adjusted base amount is \$34,000 for unmarried taxpayers, \$44,000 for married taxpayers filing a joint return, and zero for married taxpayers who do not live apart at all times during the taxable year and who file separate returns.

Although tax-exempt interest is included in modified adjusted gross income solely for the purpose of determining what portion, if any, of Social Security benefits will be included in gross income, no tax-exempt interest, including that received from a Trust, will be subject to tax. A taxpayer whose adjusted gross income already exceeds the base amount must include fifty percent or eighty-five percent, respectively, of his Social Security benefits in gross income whether or not he receives any tax-exempt interest. A taxpayer whose modified adjusted gross income (after inclusion of tax-exempt interest) does not exceed the base amount need not include any Social Security benefits in gross income.

For a discussion of the state tax status of income earned on Units of a Trust, see "Tax Status" for the applicable Trust. Except as noted therein, the exemption of interest on state and local obligations for Federal income tax purposes discussed above does not necessarily result in exemption under the income or other tax laws of any State or City. The laws of the several States vary with respect to the taxation of such obligations.

DESCRIPTION AND STATE TAX STATUS OF THE STATE TRUST

New York Trust

A resident of New York State (or New York City) will be subject to New York State (or New York City) personal income tax with respect to gains realized when New York Obligations held in the New York Trust are sold, redeemed or paid at maturity or when his Units are sold or redeemed, such gain will equal the proceeds of sale, redemption or payment less the tax basis of the New York Obligation or Unit (adjusted to reflect (a) the amortization of premium or discount, if any, on New York Obligations held in the Trust, (b) accrued original issue discount, with respect to each New York Obligation which, at the time the New York Obligation was issued had original issue discount, and (c) the deposit of New York Obligations with accrued interest in the Trust after the Unitholder's settlement date).

Interest or gain from the New York Trust derived by a Unitholder who is not a resident of New York State or New York City) will not be subject to New York State (or New York City) personal income tax, unless the Units are property employed in a business, trade, profession or occupation carried on in New York State (or New York City).

Amounts paid on defaulted New York Obligations held by the Trustee under Policies of insurance issued with respect to such New York Obligations will be excludable from Income for New York State and New York City income tax purposes, if and to the same extent as, such interest Would have been

excludable if paid by the respective issuer.

For purposes of the New York State and New York City franchise tax on corporations, Unitholders which are subject to such tax will be required to include in their entire net income any interest or gains distributed to them even though distributed in respect of New York obligations.

If borrowed funds are used to purchase Units in the Trust, all (or part) of the interest on such indebtedness will not be deductible for New York State and New York City tax purposes. The purchase of Units may be considered to have made with borrowed funds even though such funds are not directly traceable to the purchase of Units in any New York Trust.

The Portfolio of the New York Trust includes certain obligations issued by New York State (the "State"), by its various public bodies (the "Agencies"), and/or by other entities located within the State, including the City of New York (the "City").

Some of the more significant events relating to the financial situation in New York are summarized below. This section provides only a brief summary of the complex factors affecting the financial situation in New York and is based in part on Official Statements issued by, and on other information reported by the State, the City and the Agencies in connection with the issuance of their respective securities.

There can be no assurance that future statewide or regional economic difficulties, and the resulting impact on State or local government finances generally, will not adversely affect the market value of New York Municipal Obligations held in the portfolio of the Trust or the ability of particular obligors to make timely payments of debt service on (or relating to) those obligations.

The State has historically been one of the wealthiest states in the nation. For decades, however, the State economy has grown more slowly than that of the nation as a whole, gradually eroding the State's relative economic affluence. Statewide, urban centers have experienced significant changes involving migration of the more affluent to the suburbs and an influx of generally less affluent residents. Regionally, the older Northeast cities have suffered because of the relative success that the South and the West have had in attracting people and business. The City has also had to face greater competition as other major cities have developed financial and business capabilities which make them less dependent on the specialized services traditionally available almost exclusively in the City.

The State has for many years had a very high state and local tax burden relative to other states. The burden of State and local taxation, in combination with the many other causes of regional economic dislocation, has contributed to the decisions of some businesses and individuals to relocate outside, or not locate within, the State.

A national recession commenced in mid-1990. The downturn continued throughout the State's 1990-91 fiscal year, and was followed by a period of weak economic growth during the 1991 calendar year. For calendar year 1992, the national economy continued to recover, although at a rate below all post-war recoveries. For calendar year 1993, the economy is expected to grow faster than 1992, but still at a very moderate rate, as compared to other recoveries. The national recession has been more severe in the State because of factors such as a significant retrenchment in the financial services industry, cutbacks in defense spending, and an overbuilt real estate market.

1993-94 Fiscal Year. On April 5, 1993, the State Legislature approved a \$32.08 billion budget. Following enactment of the budget the 1993-94 State Financial Plan was formulated on April 16, 1993. This Plan projects General Fund receipts and transfers from other funds at \$32.367 billion and disbursements and transfers to other funds at \$32.300 billion. In comparison to the Governor's recommended Executive Budget for the 1993-94 fiscal year as revised on February 18, 1993, the 1993-94 State Financial Plan reflects increases in both receipts and disbursements in the General Fund of \$811 million.

While a portion of the increased receipts was the result of a \$487 million increase in the State's 1992-93 positive year-end margin at March 31, 1993 to \$671 million, the balance of such increased receipts is based upon (i) a projected \$269 million increase in receipts resulting from improved 1992-93 results and the expectation of an improving economy, (ii) projected additional payments of \$200 million from the Federal government as reimbursements for indigent medical care, (iii) the early payment of \$50 million of personal tax returns in 1992-93 which otherwise would have been paid in 1993-94; offset by (iv) the State Legislature's failure to enact \$195 million of additional revenue-raising recommendations proposed by the Governor. There can be no assurances that all of the projected receipts referred to above will be received.

Despite the \$811 million increase in disbursements included in the 1993-94 State Financial Plan, a reduction in aid to some local government units can be expected. To offset a portion of such reductions, the 1993-94 State Financial

Plan contains a package of mandate relief, cost containment and other proposals to reduce the costs of many programs for which local governments provide funding. There can be no assurance, however, that localities that suffer cuts will not be adversely affected, leading to further requests for State financial assistance.

There can be no assurance that the State will not face substantial potential budget gaps in the future resulting from a significant disparity between tax revenues projected from a lower recurring receipts base and the spending required to maintain State programs at current levels. To address any potential budgetary imbalance, the State may need to take significant actions to align recurring receipts and disbursements.

1992-93 Fiscal Year. Before giving effect to a 1992-93 year-end deposit to the refund reserve account of \$671 million, General Fund receipts in 1992-93 would have been \$716 million higher than originally projected. This year-end deposit effectively reduced 1992-93 receipts by \$671 million and made those receipts available for 1993-94.

The State's favorable performance primarily resulted from income tax collections that were \$700 million higher than projected which reflected both stronger economic activity and tax-induced one-time acceleration of income into 1992. In other areas larger than projected business tax collections and unbudgeted receipts offset the loss of \$200 million of anticipated Federal reimbursement and losses of, or shortfalls in, other projected revenue sources.

For 1992-93, disbursements and transfers to other funds (including the deposit to the refund reserve account discussed above) totalled \$30.829 billion, an increase of \$45 million above projections in April 1992.

Fiscal year 1992-93 was the first time in four years that the State did not incur a cash-basis operating deficit in the General Fund requiring the issuance of deficit notes or other bonds, spending cuts or other revenue raising measures.

Indebtedness. As of March 31, 1993, the total amount of long-term State general obligation debt authorized but unissued stood at \$2.4 billion. As of the same date, the State had approximately \$5.4 billion in general obligation bonds. The State issued \$850 million in tax and revenue anticipation notes ("TRANS") on April 28, 1993. The State does not project the need to issue additional TRANS during the State's 1993-94 fiscal year.

The State projects that its borrowings for capital purposes during the State's 1993-94 fiscal year will consist of \$460 million in general obligation bonds and \$140 million in new commercial paper issuances. In addition, the State expects to issue \$140 million in bonds for the purpose of redeeming outstanding bond anticipation notes. The Legislature has authorized the issuance of up to \$85 million in certificates of participation during the State's 1993-94 fiscal year for personal and real property acquisitions during the State's 1993-94 fiscal year. The projection of the State regarding its borrowings for the 1993-94 fiscal year may change if actual receipts fall short of State projections or if other circumstances require.

In June 1990, legislation was enacted creating the "New York Local Government Assistance Corporation" ("LGAC"), a public benefit corporation empowered to issue long-term obligations to fund certain payments to local governments traditionally funded through the State's annual seasonal borrowing. To date, LGAC has issued its bonds to provide net proceeds of \$3.28 billion. LGAC has been authorized to issue additional bonds to provide net proceeds of \$703 million during the State's 1993-94 fiscal year.

Ratings. The \$850 million in TRANS issued by the State in April 1993 were rated SP-1-Plus by S&P on April 26, 1993, and MIG-1 by Moody's on April 23, 1993, which represents the highest ratings given by such agencies and the first time the State's TRANS have received these ratings since its May 1989 TRANS issuance. Both agencies cited the State's improved fiscal position as a significant factor in the upgrading of the April 1993 TRANS.

Moody's rating of the State's general obligation bonds stood at A on April 23, 1993, and S&P's rating stood at A- with a stable outlook on April 26, 1993, an improvement from S&P's negative outlook prior to April 1993. Previously, Moody's lowered its rating to A on June 6, 1990, its rating having been A1 since May 27, 1986. S&P lowered its rating from A to A- on January 13, 1992. S&P's previous ratings were A from March 1990 to January 1992, AA- from August 1987 to March 1990 and A+ from November 1982 to August 1987.

Moody's, in confirming its rating of the State's general obligation bonds, and S&P, in improving its outlook on such bonds from negative to stable, noted the State's improved fiscal condition and reasonable revenue assumptions contained in the 1993-94 State budget.

The City accounts for approximately 41% of the State's population and personal income, and the City's financial health affects the State in numerous ways.

In response to the City's fiscal crisis in 1975, the State took a number of steps to assist the City in returning to fiscal stability. Among other actions, the State Legislature (i) created MAC to assist with long-term financing for the City's short-term debt and other cash requirements and (ii) created the State Financial Control Board (the "Control Board") to review and approve the City's budgets and City four-year financial plans (the financial plans also apply to certain City-related public agencies (the "Covered Organizations")).

In February 1975, the New York State Urban Development Corporation ("UDC"), which had approximately \$1 billion of outstanding debt, defaulted on certain of its short-term notes. Shortly after the UDC default, the City entered a period of financial crisis. Both the State Legislature and the United States Congress enacted legislation in response to this crisis. During 1975, the State Legislature (i) created MAC to assist with long-term financing for the City's short-term debt and other cash requirements and (ii) created the State Financial Control Board (the "Control Board") to review and approve the City's budgets and City four-year financial plans (the financial plans also apply to certain City-related public agencies (the "Covered Organizations")).

Over the past three years, the rate of economic growth in the City has slowed substantially, and the City's economy is currently in recession. The City projects, and its current four-year financial plan assumes, a recovery early in the 1993 calendar year. The Mayor is responsible for preparing the City's four-year financial plan, including the City's current financial plan. The City Comptroller has issued reports concluding that the recession of the City's economy will be more severe and last longer than is assumed in the financial plan.

Fiscal Year 1993 and 1993-1996 Financial Plan. The City's 1993 fiscal year results are projected to be balanced in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"). The City was required to close substantial budget gaps in its 1990, 1991 and 1992 fiscal years in order to maintain balanced operating results.

The City's modified Financial Plan dated February 9, 1993 covering fiscal years 1993-1996 projects budget gaps for 1994 through 1996. The Office of the State Deputy Controller for the City of New York has estimated that under the modified Financial Plan budget gaps will be \$102 million for fiscal year 1994, \$196 million for fiscal year 1995 and \$354 million for fiscal year 1996, primarily due to anticipated higher spending on labor costs.

However, the City's modified Plan is dependent upon, a gap-closing program,

certain elements of which the staff of Control Board identified on March 25, 1993 to be at risk due to projected levels of State and Federal aid and revenue and expenditures estimates which may not be achievable. The Control Board indicated that the City's modified Financial Plan does not make progress towards establishing a balanced budget process. The Control Board's report identified budget gap risks of \$1.0 billion, \$1.9 billion, \$2.3 billion and \$2.6 billion in fiscal years 1994 through 1997, respectively.

On June 3, 1993, the Mayor announced that State and federal aid for Fiscal Year 1993-1994 would be \$280 million less than projected and that in order to balance the City's budget \$176 million of previously announced contingent budget cuts would be imposed. The Mayor indicated that further savings would entail serious reductions in services. The State Comptroller on June 14, 1993 criticized efforts by the Mayor and City Council to balance the City's budget which rely primarily on one-shot revenues. The Comptroller added that the City's budget should be based on "recurring revenues that fund recurring expenditures." Given the foregoing factors, there can be no assurance that the City will continue to maintain a balanced budget, or that it can maintain a balanced budget without additional tax or other revenue increases or reductions in City services, which could adversely affect the City's economic base.

Pursuant to State law, the City prepares a four-year annual financial plan, which is reviewed and revised on a quarterly basis and which includes the City's capital, revenue and expense projections. The City is required to submit its financial plans to review bodies, including the Control Board. If the City were to experience certain adverse financial circumstances, including the occurrence or the substantial likelihood and imminence of the occurrence of an annual operating deficit of more than \$100 million or the loss of access to the public credit markets to satisfy the City's capital and seasonal financing requirements, the Control Board would be required by State law to exercise certain powers, including prior approval of City financial plans, proposed borrowings and certain contracts.

The City depends on the State for State aid both to enable the City to balance its budget and to meet its cash requirements. As a result of the national and regional economic recession, the State's projections of tax revenues for its 1991 and 1992 fiscal years were substantially reduced. For its 1993 fiscal year, the State, before taking any remedial action reflected in the State budget enacted by the State Legislature on April 2, 1992 reported a potential budget deficit of \$4.8 billion. If the State experiences revenue shortfalls or spending increases beyond its projections during its 1993 fiscal year or

subsequent years, such developments could also result in reductions in projected State aid to the City. In addition, there can be no assurance that State budgets in future fiscal years will be adopted by the April 1 statutory deadline and that there will not be adverse effects on the City's cash flow and additional City expenditures as a result of such delays.

The City's projections set forth in its financial plan are based on various assumptions and contingencies which are uncertain and which may not materialize. Changes in major assumptions could significantly affect the City's ability to balance its budget as required by State law and to meet its annual cash flow and financing requirements. Such assumptions and contingencies include the timing of any regional and local economic recovery, the absence of wage increases in excess of the increases assumed in its financial plan, employment growth, provision of State and Federal aid and mandate relief, State legislative approval of future State budgets, levels of education expenditures as may be required by State law, adoption of future City budgets by the New York City Council, and approval by the Governor or the State Legislature and the cooperation of MAC with respect to various other actions proposed in such financial plan.

The City's ability to maintain a balanced operating budget is dependent on whether it can implement necessary service and personnel reduction programs successfully. As discussed above, the City must identify additional expenditure reductions and revenue sources to achieve balanced operating budgets for fiscal years 1994 and thereafter. Any such proposed expenditure reductions will be difficult to implement because of their size and the substantial expenditure reductions already imposed on City operations in the past two years.

Attaining a balanced budget is also dependent upon the City's ability to market its securities successfully in the public credit markets. The City's financing program for fiscal years 1993 through 1996 contemplates issuance of \$15.7 billion of general obligation bonds primarily to reconstruct and rehabilitate the City's infrastructure and physical assets and to make capital investments. A significant portion of such bond financing is used to reimburse the City's general fund for capital expenditures already incurred. In addition, the City issues revenue and tax anticipation notes to finance its seasonal working capital requirements. The terms and success of projected public sales of City general obligation bonds and notes will be subject to prevailing market conditions at the time of the sale, and no assurance can be given that the credit markets will absorb the projected amounts of public bond and note sales. In addition, future developments concerning the City and public discussion of such developments, the City's future financial needs and

other issues may affect the market for outstanding City general obligation bonds and notes. If the City were unable to sell its general obligation bonds and notes, it would be prevented from meeting its planned operating and capital expenditures.

The City Comptroller, the staff of the Control Board, the Office of the State Deputy Comptroller for the City of New York (the "OSDC") and other agencies and public officials have issued reports and made public statements which, among other things, state that projected revenues may be less and future expenditures may be greater than those forecast in the financial plan. In addition, the Control Board and other agencies have questioned whether the City has the capacity to generate sufficient revenues in the future to meet the costs of its expenditure increases and to provide necessary services. It is reasonable to expect that such reports and statements will continue to be issued and to engender public comment.

The City achieved balanced operating results as reported in accordance with GAAP for the 1992 fiscal year. During the 1990 and 1991 fiscal years, the City implemented various actions to offset a projected budget deficit of \$3.2 billion for the 1991 fiscal year, which resulted from declines in City revenue sources and increased public assistance needs due to the recession. Such actions included \$822 million of tax increases and substantial expenditure reductions.

The quarterly modification to the City's financial plan submitted to the Control Board on May 7, 1992 (the "1992 Modification") projected a balanced budget in accordance with GAAP for the 1992 fiscal year after taking into account a discretionary transfer of \$455 million to the 1993 fiscal year as the result of a 1992 fiscal year surplus. In order to achieve a balanced budget for the 1992 fiscal year, during the 1991 fiscal year, the City proposed various actions for the 1992 fiscal year to close a projected gap of \$3.3 billion in the 1992 fiscal year.

On November 19, 1992, the City submitted to the Control Board the Financial Plan for the 1993 through 1996 fiscal years, which is a modification to a financial plan submitted to the Control Board on June 11, 1992 (the "June Financial Plan"), and which relates to the City, the Board of Education ("BOE") and the City University of New York ("CUNY"). The 1993-1996 Financial Plan projects revenues and expenditures of \$29.9 billion each for the 1993 fiscal year balanced in accordance with GAAP.

During the 1992 fiscal year, the City proposed various actions to close a

previously projected gap of approximately \$1.2 billion for the 1993 fiscal year. The gap-closing actions for the 1993 fiscal year proposed during the 1992 fiscal year and outlined in the City's June Financial Plan included \$489 million of discretionary transfers from the 1992 fiscal year. The 1993-1996 City Financial Plan includes additional gap-closing actions to offset an additional potential \$81 million budget gap.

The 1993-1996 Financial Plan sets forth actions to close a previously projected gap of approximately \$1.2 billion in the 1993 fiscal year. The gap-closing actions for the 1993 fiscal year include \$489 million of discretionary transfers from a City surplus in the 1992 fiscal year.

The 1993-1996 Financial Plan also sets forth projections and outlines a proposed gap-closing program for the 1993 through 1996 fiscal years to close projected budget gaps of \$1.7 billion, \$2.0 billion and \$2.6 million, respectively, in the 1994 through 1996 fiscal years. On February 9, 1993, the City issued a modification to the 1993-1996 Financial Plan (the "February Modification"). The February Modification projects budget gaps for fiscal years 1994, 1995, and 1996 of \$2.1 billion, \$3.1 billion and \$3.8 billion, respectively.

Various actions proposed in the 1993-1996 Financial Plan are subject to approval by the Governor and approval by the State Legislature, and the proposed increase in Federal aid is subject to approval by Congress and the President. The State Legislature has in the past failed to approve certain proposals similar to those that the 1993-1996 Financial Plan assumes will be approved by the State Legislature during the 1993 fiscal year. If these actions cannot be implemented, the City will be required to take other actions to decrease expenditures or increase revenues to maintain a balanced financial plan.

On March 9, 1993, OSDC issued a report on the February Modification. The report expressed concern that the budget gaps projected for fiscal years 1994 through 1996 are the largest the City has faced at this point in the financial planning cycle in at least a decade, and concluded that the February Modification represented a step backward in the City's efforts to bring recurring revenues into line with recurring expenditures.

The City is a defendant in a significant number of lawsuits. Such litigation includes, but is not limited to, actions commenced and claims asserted against the City arising out of alleged constitutional violations, torts, breaches of contracts and other violations of law and condemnation proceedings. While the ultimate outcome and fiscal impact, if any, on the proceedings and claims are

not currently predictable, adverse determinations in certain of them might have a material adverse effect upon the City's ability to carry out its financial plan. As of June 30, 1992, legal claims in excess of \$341 billion were outstanding against the City for which the City estimated its potential future liability to be \$2.3 billion.

As of the date of this prospectus, Moody's rating of the City's general obligation bonds stood at Baal and S&P's rating stood at A. On February 11, 1991, Moody's had lowered its rating from A. On March 30, 1993, in confirming its Baal rating, Moody's noted that:

The financial plan for fiscal year 1994 and beyond shows an ongoing imbalance between the City's expenditures and revenues. The key indication of this structural imbalance is not necessarily the presence of sizable out-year budget gaps, but the recurring use of one-shot actions to close gaps. One-shots constitute a significant share of the proposed gap-closing program for fiscal year 1994, and they represent an even larger share of those measures which the City seems reasonably certain to attain. Several major elements of the program, including certain state actions, federal counter cyclical aid and part of the city's tax package, remain uncertain. However, the gap closing plan may be substantially altered when the executive budget is offered later this spring.

On March 30, 1993, S&P affirmed its A- rating with a negative outlook, stating that:

The City's key credit factors are marked by a high and growing debt burden, and taxation levels that are relatively high, but stable. The City's economy is broad-based and diverse, but currently is in prolonged recession, with slow growth prospects for the foreseeable future.

The rating outlook is negative, reflecting the continued fiscal pressure facing the City, driven by continued weakness in the local economy, rising spending pressures for education and labor costs of city employees, and increasing costs associated with rising debt for capital construction and repair.

The current financial plan for the City assumes substantial increases in aid from national and state governments. Maintenance of the current rating, and stabilization of the rating outlook, will depend on the City's success in realizing budgetary aid from these governments, or replacing those revenues with ongoing revenue-raising measures or spending reductions under the City's

control. However, increased reliance on non-recurring budget balancing measures that would support current spending, but defer budgetary gaps to future years, would be viewed by S&P as detrimental to New York City's single 'A-' rating.

Previously, Moody's had raised its rating to A in May, 1988, to Baa in December, 1985, to Baa in November, 1983 and to Baa in November, 1981. S&P had raised its rating to A in November, 1987, to BBB+ in July, 1985 and to BBB in March, 1981. On May 9, 1990, Moody's revised downward its rating on outstanding City revenue anticipation notes from MIG-1 to MIG-2 and rated the \$900 million Notes then being sold MIG-2. On April 30, 1991 Moody's confirmed its MIG-2 rating for the outstanding revenue anticipation notes and for the \$1.25 billion in notes then being sold. On April 29, 1991, S&P revised downward its rating on City revenue anticipation notes from SP-1 to SP-2.

As of December 31, 1992, the City and MAC had, respectively, \$20.3 billion and \$4.7 billion of outstanding net long-term indebtedness.

Certain Agencies of the State have faced substantial financial difficulties which could adversely affect the ability of such Agencies to make payments of interest on, and principal amounts of, their respective bonds. The difficulties have in certain instances caused the State (under so-called "moral obligation" provisions which are non-binding statutory provisions for State appropriations to maintain various debt service reserve funds) to appropriate funds on behalf of the Agencies. Moreover, it is expected that the problems faced by these Agencies will continue and will require increasing amounts of State assistance in future years. Failure of the State to appropriate necessary amounts or to take other action to permit those Agencies having financial difficulties to meet their obligations could result in a default by one or more of the Agencies. Such default, if it were to occur, would be likely to have a significant adverse effect on investor confidence in, and therefore the market price of, obligations of the defaulting Agencies. In addition, any default in payment on any general obligation of any Agency whose bonds contain a moral obligation provision could constitute a failure of certain conditions that must be satisfied in connection with Federal guarantees of City and MAC obligations and could thus jeopardize the City's long-term financing plans.

As of September 30, 1992, the State reported that there were eighteen Agencies that each had outstanding debt of \$100 million or more. These eighteen Agencies had an aggregate of \$62.2 billion of outstanding debt, including refunding bonds, of which the State was obligated under lease-purchase, contractual obligation or moral obligation provisions on \$25.3 billion.

The State is a defendant in numerous legal proceedings pertaining to matters incidental to the performance of routine governmental operations. Such litigation includes, but is not limited to, claims asserted against the State arising from alleged torts, alleged breaches of contracts, condemnation proceedings and other alleged violations of State and Federal laws. Included in the State's outstanding litigation are a number of cases challenging the constitutionality or the adequacy and effectiveness of a variety of significant social welfare programs primarily involving the State's mental hygiene programs. Adverse judgments in these matters generally could result in injunctive relief coupled with prospective changes in patient care which could require substantial increased financing of the litigated programs in the future.

The State is also engaged in a variety of claims wherein significant monetary damages are sought. Actions commenced by several Indian nations claim that significant amounts of land were unconstitutionally taken from the Indians in violation of various treaties and agreements during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The claimants seek recovery of approximately six million acres of land as well as compensatory and punitive damages.

The U.S. Supreme Court on March 30, 1993 referred to a Special Master for determination of damages in an action by the State of Delaware to recover certain unclaimed dividends, interest and other distributions made by issuers of securities held by New York based-brokers incorporated in Delaware. (State of Delaware v. State of New York.) The State had taken such unclaimed property under its Abandoned Property Law. The State expects that it may pay a significant amount in damages during fiscal year 1993-94 but it has indicated that it has sufficient funds on hand to pay any such award, including funds held in contingency reserves. The State's 1993-94 Financial Plan includes the establishment of a \$100 million contingency reserve fund which would be available to fund such an award which some reports have estimated at \$100-\$800 million.

In *Schulz v. State of New York*, commenced May 24, 1993 ("Schulz 1993"), petitioners have challenged the constitutionality of mass transportation bonding programs of the New York State Thruway Authority and the Metropolitan Transportation Authority. On May 24, 1993, the Supreme Court, Albany County, temporarily enjoined the State from implementing those bonding programs. In previous actions Mr. Schulz and others have challenged on similar grounds bonding programs for the New York State Urban Development Corporation and the New York Local Government Assistance Corporation. While there have been no

decisions on the merits in such previous actions, by an opinion dated May 11, 1993, the New York Court of Appeals held in a proceeding commenced on April 29, 1991 in the Supreme Court, Albany County (Schulz v. State of New York), that petitioners had standing as voters under the State Constitution to bring such action.

Petitioners in Schulz 1993 have asserted that issuance of bonds by the two Authorities is subject to approval by statewide referendum. At this time there can be no forecast of the likelihood of success on the merits by the petitioners, but a decision upholding this constitutional challenge could restrict and limit the ability of the State and its instrumentalities to borrow funds in the future. The State has not indicated that the temporary injunction issued by the Supreme Court in this action will have any immediate impact on its financial condition or interfere with projects requiring immediate action.

Adverse developments in the foregoing proceedings or new proceedings could adversely affect the financial condition of the State in the future.

Certain localities in addition to New York City could have financial problems leading to requests for additional State assistance. Both the Revised 1992-93 State Financial Plan and the recommended 1993-94 State Financial Plan include a significant reduction in State aid to localities in such programs as revenue sharing and aid to education from projected base-line growth in such programs. It is expected that such reductions will result in the need for localities to reduce their spending or increase their revenues. The potential impact on the State of such actions by localities is not included in projections of State revenues and expenditures in the State's 1993-94 fiscal year.

Fiscal difficulties experienced by the City of Yonkers ("Yonkers") resulted in the creation of the Financial Control Board for the City of Yonkers (the "Yonkers Board") by the State in 1984. The Yonkers Board is charged with oversight of the fiscal affairs of Yonkers. Future actions taken by the Governor or the State Legislature to assist Yonkers could result in allocation of State resources in amounts that cannot yet be determined.

Municipalities and school districts have engaged in substantial short-term and long-term borrowings. In 1991, the total indebtedness of all localities in the State was approximately \$31.6 billion, of which \$16.8 billion was debt of New York City (excluding \$6.7 billion in MAC debt). State law requires the Comptroller to review and make recommendations concerning the budgets of those local government units other than New York City authorized by State law to issue debt to finance deficits during the period that such deficit financing

is outstanding. Fifteen localities had outstanding indebtedness for State financing at the close of their fiscal year ending in 1991. In 1992, an unusually large number of local government units requested authorization for deficit financings. According to the Comptroller, ten local government units have been authorized to issue deficit financing in the aggregate amount of \$131.1 million.

Certain proposed Federal expenditure reductions could reduce, or in some cases eliminate, Federal funding of some local programs and accordingly might impose substantial increased expenditure requirements on affected localities. If the State, New York City or any of the Agencies were to suffer serious financial difficulties jeopardizing their respective access to the public credit markets, the marketability of notes and bonds issued by localities within the State, including notes or bonds in the New York Trust, could be adversely affected. Localities also face anticipated and potential problems resulting from certain pending litigation, judicial decisions, and long-range economic trends. The longer-range potential problems of declining urban population, increasing expenditures, and other economic trends could adversely affect localities and require increasing State assistance in the future.

At the time of the closing for each New York Trust, Special Counsel to each New York Trust for New York tax matters rendered an opinion under then existing New York income tax law applicable to taxpayers whose income is subject to New York income taxation substantially to the effect that:

The New York Trust is not an association taxable as a corporation and the income of the New York Trust will be treated as the income of the Unitholders under the income tax laws of the State and City of New York. Individuals who reside in New York State or City will not be subject to State and City tax on interest income which is exempt from Federal income tax under section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and derived from obligations of New York State or a political subdivision thereof, although they will be subject to New York State and City tax with respect to any gains realized when such obligations are sold, redeemed or paid at maturity or when any such Units are sold or redeemed.

TRUST ADMINISTRATION AND EXPENSES

Sponsor. Van Kampen Merritt Inc., a Delaware corporation, is the Sponsor of the Trust. Van Kampen Merritt Inc. is primarily owned by Clayton, Dubilier & Rice, Inc., a New York-based private investment firm. Van Kampen Merritt Inc. management owns a significant minority equity position. Van Kampen Merritt Inc. specializes in the underwriting and distribution of unit investment trusts and mutual funds. The Sponsor is a member of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. and has its principal office at One Parkview Plaza, Oakbrook Terrace, Illinois 60181 (708-684-6000). It maintains a branch office in Philadelphia and has regional representatives in Atlanta, Dallas, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Seattle and Tampa. As of September 30, 1993, the total stockholders' equity of Van Kampen Merritt Inc. was \$200,885,000 (unaudited). (This paragraph relates only to the Sponsor and not to the Trusts. The information is included herein only for the purpose of informing investors as to the financial responsibility of the Sponsor and its ability to carry out its contractual obligations. More detailed financial information will be made available by the Sponsor upon request.)

As of November 30, 1993, the Sponsor and its affiliates managed or supervised approximately \$38.5 billion of investment products, of which over \$25 billion is invested in municipal securities. The Sponsor and its affiliates managed \$23 billion of assets, consisting of \$8.2 billion for 19 mutual funds, \$8.3 billion for 33 closed-end funds and \$6.5 billion for 51 institutional accounts. The Sponsor has also deposited over \$23.5 billion of unit investment trusts. Based on cumulative assets deposited, the Sponsor believes that it is the largest sponsor of insured municipal unit investment trusts, primarily through the success of its Insured Municipal Income Trust or the IM-IT trust. The Sponsor also provides surveillance and evaluation services at cost for approximately \$15.5 billion of unit investment trust assets outstanding. Since 1976, the Sponsor has opened over one million retail investor accounts through retail distribution firms. Van Kampen Merritt Inc. is the sponsor of the various series of the trusts listed below and the distributor of the mutual funds and closed-end funds listed below. Unitholders may only invest in the trusts, mutual funds and closed-end funds which are registered for sale in the state of residence of such Unitholder.

Van Kampen Merritt Inc. is the sponsor of the various series of the following unit investment trusts: Investors' Quality Tax-Exempt Trust; Investors' Quality Tax-Exempt Trust, Multi-Series; Insured Municipals Income Trust; Insured Municipals Income Trust, Insured Multi-Series; California Insured Municipals Income Trust; New York Insured Municipals Income Trust; Pennsylvania Insured Municipals Income Trust; Insured Tax Free Bond Trust; Insured Tax Free Bond Trust, Insured Multi-Series; Investors' Quality Municipals Trust, AMT Series; Van Kampen Merritt Blue Chip Opportunity Trust;

Van Kampen Merritt Blue Chip Opportunity and Treasury Trust; Investors' Corporate Income Trust; Investors' Governmental Securities-Income Trust; Van Kampen Merritt International Bond Income Trust; Van Kampen Merritt Utility Income Trust; Van Kampen Merritt Insured Income Trust; Van Kampen Merritt Emerging Markets Income Trust; Van Kampen Merritt Global Telecommunications Trust; and Van Kampen Merritt Global Energy Trust.

Van Kampen Merritt Inc. is the distributor of the following mutual funds: Van Kampen Merritt U.S. Government Fund; Van Kampen Merritt California Insured Tax Free Fund; Van Kampen Merritt Tax-Free High Income Fund; Van Kampen Merritt Insured Tax-Free Income Fund; Van Kampen Merritt High Yield Fund; Van Kampen Merritt Growth and Income Fund; Van Kampen Merritt Pennsylvania Tax-Free Income Fund; Van Kampen Merritt Money Market Fund; Van Kampen Merritt Tax Free Money Fund; Van Kampen Merritt Municipal Income Fund; Van Kampen Merritt Adjustable Rate U.S. Government Fund; Van Kampen Merritt Short-Term Global Income Fund; and Van Kampen Merritt Limited Term Municipal Income Fund.

Van Kampen Merritt is the distributor of the following closed-end funds: Van Kampen Merritt Municipal Income Trust; Van Kampen Merritt California Municipal Trust; Van Kampen Merritt Intermediate Term High Income Trust; Van Kampen Merritt Limited Term High Income Trust; Van Kampen Merritt Prime Rate Income Trust; Van Kampen Merritt Investment Grade Municipal Trust; Van Kampen Merritt Municipal Trust; Van Kampen Merritt California Quality Municipal Trust; Van Kampen Merritt Florida Quality Municipal Trust; Van Kampen Merritt New York Quality Municipal Trust; Van Kampen Merritt Ohio Quality Municipal Trust; Van Kampen Merritt Pennsylvania Quality Municipal Trust; Van Kampen Merritt Trust for Investment Grade Municipals; Van Kampen Merritt Trust for Investment Grade CA Municipals; Van Kampen Merritt Trust for Insured Municipals; Van Kampen Merritt Trust for Investment Grade FL Municipals; Van Kampen Merritt Trust for Investment Grade PA Municipals; Van Kampen Merritt Advantage Pennsylvania Municipal Income Trust; Van Kampen Merritt Advantage Municipal Income Trust; Van Kampen Merritt Municipal Opportunity Trust; Van Kampen Merritt Trust for Investment Grade NY Municipals; Van Kampen Merritt Trust for Investment Grade NJ Municipals; Van Kampen Merritt Strategic Sector Municipal Trust; Van Kampen Merritt Value Municipal Income Trust; Van Kampen Merritt California Value Municipal Income Trust; Van Kampen Merritt Massachusetts Value Municipal Income Trust; Van Kampen Merritt New Jersey Value Municipal Income Trust; Van Kampen Merritt New York Value Municipal Income Trust; Van Kampen Merritt Ohio Value Municipal Income Trust; Van Kampen Merritt Pennsylvania Value Municipal Income Trust; Van Kampen Merritt Municipal Opportunity Trust II; Van Kampen Merritt Florida Municipal Opportunity Trust; Van Kampen Merritt Advantage Municipal Income Trust II; and Van Kampen Merritt Select Municipal Trust.

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

All costs and expenses incurred in creating and establishing the Fund, including the cost of the initial preparation, printing and execution of the Trust Agreement and the certificates, legal and accounting expenses, advertising and selling expenses, expenses of the Trustee, initial evaluation fees and other out-of-pocket expenses have been borne by the Sponsor at no cost to the Fund.

Compensation of Sponsor and Evaluator. The Sponsor will not receive any fees in connection with its activities relating to the Trusts. However, American Portfolio Evaluation Services, a division of Van Kampen Merritt Investment Advisory Corp., which is a wholly-owned subsidiary corporation of the Sponsor, will receive an annual supervisory fee as indicated under "Summary of Essential Financial Information" for providing portfolio supervisory services for such series. Such fee (which is based on the number of Units outstanding on January 1 of each year) may exceed the actual costs of providing such supervisory services for such series, but at no time will the total amount received for portfolio supervisory services rendered to all such series and to any other unit investment trusts sponsored by the Sponsor for which the Evaluator provides portfolio supervisory services in any calendar year exceed the aggregate cost to the Evaluator of supplying such services in such year. In addition, the Evaluator shall receive an annual evaluation fee as indicated under "Summary of Essential Financial Information" for regularly evaluating each Trust's portfolio. Both of the foregoing fees may be increased without approval of the Unitholders by amounts not exceeding proportionate increases under the category "All Services Less Rent of Shelter" in the Consumer Price Index published by the United States Department of Labor or, if such category is no longer published, in a comparable category. The Sponsor and the dealers will receive sales commissions and may realize other profits (or losses) in connection with the sale of Units as described under "Public Offering".

Trustee. The Trustee is The Bank of New York, a trust company organized under the laws of New York, The Bank of New York has its offices at 101 Barclay Street, New York, New York 10286 (800) 221-7668. The Bank of New York is subject to supervision and examination by the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and its deposits are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to the extent permitted by law.

The duties of the Trustee are primarily ministerial in nature. It did not participate in the selection of Bonds for the portfolios of any of the Trusts.

In accordance with the Trust Agreement, the Trustee shall keep proper books of record and account of all transactions at its office for the Fund. Such records shall include the name and address of, and the certificates issued by the Fund to, every Unitholder of the Fund. Such books and records shall be open to inspection by any Unitholder at all reasonable times during the usual business hours. The Trustee shall make such annual or other reports as may from time to time be required under any applicable state or Federal statute, rule or regulation (see "Public Offering Reports Provided"). The Trustee is required to keep a certified copy or duplicate original of the Trust Agreement on file in its office available for inspection at all reasonable times during the usual business hours by any Unitholder, together with a current list of the Securities held in the Fund.

Under the Trust Agreement, the Trustee or any successor trustee may resign and be discharged of the trusts created by the Trust Agreement by executing an instrument in writing and filing the same with the Sponsor. The Trustee or successor trustee must mail a copy of the notice of resignation to all Fund Unitholders then of record, not less than 60 days before the date specified in such notice when such resignation is to take effect. The Sponsor upon receiving notice of such resignation is obligated to appoint a successor trustee promptly. If, upon such resignation, no successor trustee has been appointed and has accepted the appointment within 30 days after notification, the retiring Trustee may apply to a court of competent jurisdiction for the appointment of a successor. The Sponsor may remove the Trustee and appoint a successor trustee as provided in the Trust Agreement at any time with or

without cause. Notice of such removal and appointment shall be mailed to each Unitholder by the Sponsor. Upon execution of a written acceptance of such appointment by such successor trustee, all the rights, powers, duties and obligations of the original trustee shall vest in the successor. The resignation or removal of a Trustee becomes effective only when the successor trustee accepts its appointment as such or when a court of competent jurisdiction appoints a successor trustee.

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

Trustee's Fee. For its services the Trustee will receive an annual fee based on the largest aggregate amount of Securities in each Trust at any time during such period. Such fee will be computed at \$.51 per \$1,000 principal amount of Securities for that portion of each Trust under the semi-annual distribution plan and \$.91 per \$1,000 principal amount of Securities for that portion of each Trust under the monthly distribution plan. The Trustee's fees are payable monthly on or before the fifteenth day of each month from the Interest Account of each Trust to the extent funds are available and then from the Principal Account of each Trust, with such payments being based on each Trust's portion of such expenses. Since the Trustee has the use of the funds being held in the Principal and Interest Accounts for future distributions, payment of expenses and redemptions and since such accounts are non-interest bearing to Unitholders, the Trustee benefits thereby. Part of the Trustee's compensation for its services to each Trust is expected to result from the use of these funds. Such fees may be increased without approval of the Unitholders by amounts not exceeding proportionate increases under the category "All Services Less Rent of Shelter" in the Consumer Price Index published by the United States Department of Labor or, if such category is no longer published, in a comparable category. For a discussion of the services rendered by the Trustee pursuant to its obligations under the Trust Agreement, see "Rights of Unitholders Reports Provided" and "Trust Administration".

Portfolio Administration. The Trustee is empowered to sell, for the purpose of redeeming Units tendered by any Unitholder, and for the payment of expenses for which funds may not be available, such of the Bonds designated by the Evaluator as the Trustee in its sole discretion may deem necessary. The Evaluator, in designating such Securities, will consider a variety of factors, including (a) interest rates, (b) market value and (c) marketability. In connection with the Trusts to the extent that Bonds are sold which are current in payment of principal and interest in order to meet redemption requests and defaulted Bonds are retained in the portfolio in order to preserve the related insurance protection applicable to said Bonds, the overall quality of the Bonds remaining in such Trust's portfolio will tend to diminish. Except as described in this section and in certain other unusual circumstances for which it is determined by the Trustee to be in the best interests of the Unitholders or if there is no alternative, the Trustee is not empowered to sell Bonds from a Trust which are in default in payment of principal or interest or in significant risk of such default and for which value has been attributed for the insurance obtained by such Insured Trust. Because of such restrictions on the Trustee under certain circumstances, the Sponsor may seek a full or partial suspension of the right of Unitholders to redeem their Units in an Insured Trust. See "Public Offering Redemption of Units". The Sponsor is empowered, but not obligated, to direct the Trustee to dispose of Bonds in the event of an advanced refunding.

The Sponsor is required to instruct the Trustee to reject any offer made by an issuer of any of the Securities to issue new obligations in exchange or substitution for any Security pursuant to a refunding or refinancing plan, except that the Sponsor may instruct the Trustee to accept or reject such an offer or to take any other action with respect thereto as the Sponsor may deem proper if (1) the issuer is in default with respect to such Security or (2) in the written opinion of the Sponsor the issuer will probably default with respect to such Security in the reasonably foreseeable future. Any obligation so received in exchange or substitution will be held by the Trustee subject to the terms and conditions of the Trust Agreement to the same extent as Securities originally deposited thereunder. Within five days after the deposit of obligations in exchange or substitution for underlying Securities, the Trustee is required to give notice thereof to each Unitholder of the Trust thereby affected, identifying the Securities eliminated and the Securities substituted therefor. Except as provided herein, the acquisition by the Fund of any securities other than the Securities initially deposited is not permitted.

If any default in the payment of principal or interest on any Security occurs and no provision for payment is made therefor within 30 days, the Trustee is required to notify the Sponsor thereof. If the Sponsor fails to instruct the Trustee to sell or to hold such Security within 30 days after notification by the Trustee to the Sponsor of such default, the Trustee may in its discretion sell the defaulted Security and not be liable for any depreciation or loss thereby incurred.

Sponsor Purchases of Units. The Trustee shall notify the Sponsor of any tender of Units for redemption. If the Sponsor's bid in the secondary market at that time equals or exceeds the Redemption Price per Unit, it may purchase such Units by notifying the Trustee before the close of business on the second succeeding business day and by making payment therefor to the Unitholder not later than the day on which the Units would otherwise have been redeemed by the Trustee. Units held by the Sponsor may be tendered to the Trustee for redemption as any other Units.

The offering price of any Units acquired by the Sponsor will be in accord with the Public Offering Price described in the then currently effective prospectus describing such Units. Any profit resulting from the resale of such Units will belong to the Sponsor which likewise will bear any loss resulting from a lower offering or Redemption Price subsequent to its acquisition of such Units.

Insurance Premiums. Insurance premiums, which are obligations of each Trust, are payable monthly by the Trustee on behalf of the respective Trust so long as such Trust retains the Bonds. The cost of the portfolio insurance obtained by the respective Trust is set forth in footnote (5) in "Notes to Portfolio" in Part One of this Prospectus. As Bonds in the portfolio of a Trust are redeemed by their respective issuers or are sold by the Trustee, the amount of the premium will be reduced in respect of those Bonds no longer owned by and held in such Trust. If the Trustee exercises the right to obtain permanent insurance, the premiums payable for such permanent insurance will be paid solely from the proceeds of the sale of the related Bonds. The premiums for

such permanent insurance with respect to each Bond will decline over the life of the Bond. A Trust does not incur any expense for Preinsured Bond insurance, since the premium or premiums for such insurance have been paid by the issuers or the Sponsor prior to the deposit of such Preinsured Bonds in a Trust. Preinsured Bonds are not additionally insured by a Trust.

Miscellaneous Expenses. The following additional charges are or may be incurred by the Trusts: (a) fees of the Trustee for extraordinary services, (b) expenses of the Trustee (including legal and auditing expenses) and of counsel designated by the Sponsor, (c) various governmental charges, (d) expenses and costs of any action taken by the Trustee to protect the Trusts and the rights and interests of Unitholders, (e) indemnification of the Trustee for any loss, liability or expenses incurred by it in the administration of the Fund without negligence, bad faith or willful misconduct on its part, (f) any special custodial fees payable in connection with the sale of any of the Bonds in a Trust and (g) expenditures incurred in contacting Unitholders upon termination of the Trusts.

The fees and expenses set forth herein are payable out of the Trusts. When such fees and expenses are paid by or owing to the Trustee, they are secured by a lien on the portfolio or portfolios of the applicable Trust or Trusts. If the balances in the Interest and Principal Accounts are insufficient to provide for amounts payable by the Fund, the Trustee has the power to sell Securities to pay such amounts.

GENERAL

Amendment or Termination. The Sponsor and the Trustee have the power to amend the Trust Agreement without the consent of any of the Unitholders when such an amendment is (a) to cure an ambiguity or to correct or supplement any provision of the Trust Agreement which may be defective or inconsistent with any other provision contained therein or (b) to make such other provisions as shall not adversely affect the interest of the Unitholders (as determined in good faith by the Sponsor and the Trustee), provided that the Trust Agreement

may not be amended to increase the number of Units issuable thereunder or to permit the deposit or acquisition of securities either in addition to or in substitution for any of the Securities initially deposited in the Fund, except for the substitution of certain refunding securities for such Securities. In the event of any amendment, the Trustee is obligated to notify promptly all Unitholders of the substance of such amendment.

A Trust may be terminated at any time by consent of Unitholders of 51% of the Units of such Trust then outstanding or by the Trustee when the value of such Trust, as shown by any semi-annual evaluation, is less than that indicated under "Summary of Essential Financial Information" in Part One of this Prospectus. The Trust Agreement provides that each Trust shall terminate upon the redemption, sale or other disposition of the last Security held in such Trust, but in no event shall it continue beyond the end of the year indicated under "The Fund". In the event of termination of any Trust, written notice thereof will be sent by the Trustee to each Unitholder of such Trust at his address appearing on the registration books of the Fund maintained by the Trustee. Within a reasonable time thereafter the Trustee shall liquidate any Securities then held in such Trust and shall deduct from the funds of such Trust any accrued costs, expenses or indemnities provided by the Trust Agreement, including estimated compensation of the Trustee and costs of liquidation and any amounts required as a reserve to provide for payment of any applicable taxes or other governmental charges. The sale of Securities in the Trust upon termination may result in a lower amount than might otherwise be realized if such sale were not required at such time. For this reason, among others, the amount realized by a Unitholder upon termination may be less than the principal amount of Securities represented by the Units held by such Unitholder. The Trustee shall then distribute to each Unitholder his share of the balance of the Interest and Principal Accounts. With such distribution the Unitholder shall be furnished a final distribution statement of the amount distributable. At such time as the Trustee in its sole discretion shall determine that any amounts held in reserve are no longer necessary, it shall make distribution thereof to Unitholders in the same manner.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, in connection with final distributions to Unitholders, it should be noted that because the portfolio insurance obtained by a Trust is applicable only while Bonds so insured are held by a Trust, upon the disposition of any such Bond which is in default, by reason of nonpayment of principal or interest, will not reflect any value based on such insurance.

Therefore, in connection with any liquidation, it shall not be necessary for the Trustee to, and the Trustee does not currently intend to, dispose of any Bond or Bonds if retention of such Bond or Bonds, until due, shall be deemed to be in the best interest of Unitholders, including, but not limited to, situations in which a Bond or Bonds so insured are in default and situations in which a Bond or Bonds so insured have deteriorated market prices resulting from a significant risk of default. Since the Preinsured Bonds will reflect the value of the related insurance, it is the present intention of the Sponsor not to direct the Trustee to hold any of such Bonds after the date of termination. All proceeds received, less applicable expenses, from insurance on defaulted Bonds not disposed of at the date of termination will ultimately be distributed to Unitholders of record as of such date of termination as soon as practicable after the date such defaulted Bond or Bonds become due and applicable insurance proceeds have been received by the Trustee.

Limitation on Liabilities. The Sponsor, the Evaluator and the Trustee shall be under no liability to Unitholders 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 in the performance of their duties or by reason of their reckless disregard of their obligations and duties hereunder. The Trustee shall not be 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 shall not be liable for any action taken by it in good faith under the Trust Agreement.

The Trustee shall not be liable for any taxes or other governmental charges imposed upon or in respect of the Securities or upon the interest thereon or upon it as Trustee under the Trust Agreement or upon or in respect of the Fund 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 Trustee, Sponsor and Unitholders may rely on any evaluation

furnished by the Evaluator and shall have no responsibility for the accuracy thereof. Determinations by the Evaluator under the Trust Agreement shall be made in good faith upon the basis of the best information available to it, provided, however, that the Evaluator shall be under no liability to the Trustee, Sponsor or Unitholders for errors in judgment. This provision shall not protect the Evaluator in any case of willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of its obligations and duties.

Unit Distribution. Units repurchased in the secondary market, if any, may be offered by this Prospectus at the secondary Public Offering Price in the manner described.

Broker-dealers or others will be allowed a concession or agency commission in connection with secondary market transactions in the amount of 70% of the applicable sales charge as determined using the table found in "Public Offering General". Certain commercial banks are making Units of the Fund available to their customers on an agency basis. A portion of the sales charge paid by these customers (equal to the agency commission referred to above) is retained by or remitted to the banks. Under the Glass-Steagall Act, banks are prohibited from underwriting Units of the Fund; however, the Glass-Steagall Act does permit certain agency transactions and the banking regulators have not indicated that these particular agency transactions are not permitted under such Act. In addition, state securities laws on this issue may differ from the interpretations of federal law expressed herein and banks and financial institutions may be required to register as dealers pursuant to state law. The minimum purchase in the secondary market will be one Unit.

Broker-dealers of the Trusts and/or others may be eligible to participate in a program in which such firms receive from the Sponsor a nominal award for each of their registered representatives who have sold a minimum number of units of unit investment trusts created by the Sponsor during a specified time period. In addition, at various times the Sponsor may implement other programs under which the sales forces of brokers, dealers, and/or others may be eligible to win other nominal awards for certain sales efforts, or under which the Sponsor will reallow to any such brokers, dealers, and/or others that sponsor sales contests or recognition programs conforming to criteria established by the Sponsor, or participate in sales programs

sponsored by the Sponsor, an amount not exceeding the total applicable sales charges on the sales generated by such persons at the public offering price during such programs. Also, the Sponsor in its discretion may from time to time pursuant to objective criteria established by the Sponsor pay fees to qualifying brokers, dealers or others for certain services or activities which are primarily intended to result in sales of Units of the Trust. Such payments are made by the Sponsor out of its own assets, and not out of the assets of the Trust. These programs will not change the price Unitholders pay for their Units or the amount that the Trust will receive from the Units sold.

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.

Sponsor and Dealer Compensation. Dealers will receive the gross sales commission as described under "Public Offering General".

As stated under "Public Offering Market for Units", the Sponsor intends to, and certain of the dealers may, maintain a secondary market for the Units of the Fund. In so maintaining a market, such person or persons will also realize profits or sustain 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 is based on the bid prices of the Securities in such Trust and includes a sales charge). In addition, such person or persons will also realize profits or sustain losses resulting from a redemption of such repurchased Units at a price above or below the purchase price for such Units, respectively.

OTHER MATTERS

Legal Opinions. The legality of the Units offered hereby has been passed upon by Chapman and Cutler, 111 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois 60603, as

counsel for the Sponsor. The counsel, which has provided a state tax opinion to the respective Trust under "Description and State Tax Status of the State Trust", has acted as special counsel to the Fund for the tax matters of such state. Various counsel have acted as counsel for the Trustee and as special counsel for the Fund for New York tax matters. None of the special counsel for the Fund has expressed any opinion regarding the completeness or materiality of any matters contained in this Prospectus other than the tax opinions set forth by such special counsel.

Auditors. The statements of condition and the related securities portfolios included in this Prospectus have been audited at the date indicated therein by Grant Thornton, independent certified public accountants, as set forth in their report in Part One of this Prospectus, and are included herein in reliance upon the authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES RATINGS* *As published by the rating companies.

Standard & Poor's Corporation. A Standard & Poor's Corporation ("Standard & Poor's") corporate or municipal bond rating is a current assessment of the creditworthiness of an obligor with respect to a specific debt obligation. This assessment of creditworthiness may take into consideration obligors such as guarantors, insurers or lessees.

The bond rating is not a recommendation to purchase or sell a security, inasmuch as it does not comment as to market price.

The ratings are based on current information furnished to Standard & Poor's by the issuer and obtained by Standard & Poor's from other sources it considers reliable. The ratings may be changed, suspended or withdrawn as a result of changes in, or unavailability of, such information.

The ratings are based, in varying degrees, on the following considerations:

I.Likelihood of default--capacity and willingness of the obligor as to the timely payment of interest and repayment of principal in accordance with the terms of the obligation.

II.Nature of and provisions of the obligation.

III.Protection afforded by, and relative position of, the obligation in the event of bankruptcy, reorganization or other arrangements under the laws of bankruptcy and other laws affecting creditors' rights

AAA--This is the highest rating assigned by Standard & Poor's to a debt obligation and indicates an extremely strong capacity to pay principal and interest.

AA---Bonds rated AA also qualify as high-quality debt obligations. Capacity to pay principal and interest is very strong, and in the majority of instances they differ from AAA issues only in small degree.

A----Bonds rated A have a strong capacity to pay principal and interest, although they are somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions.

BBB--Bonds rated BBB are regarded as having an adequate capacity to pay interest and repay principal. Whereas they normally exhibit adequate protection parameters, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity to pay interest and repay principal for debt in this category than in higher rated categories.

Plus (+) or Minus (-): To provide more detailed indications of credit quality, the ratings from "AA" to "BBB" may be modified by the addition of a plus or minus sign to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

Provisional Ratings: A provisional rating ("p") assumes the successful completion of the project being financed by the issuance of the bonds being rated and indicates that payment of debt service requirements is largely or entirely dependent upon the successful and timely completion of the project. This rating, however, while addressing credit quality subsequent to completion, makes no comment on the likelihood of, or the risk of default upon failure of, such completion. Accordingly, the investor should exercise his own judgment with respect to such likelihood and risk.

Moody's Investors Service, Inc. A brief description of the applicable Moody's Investors Service, Inc. rating symbols and their meanings follow:

Aaa--Bonds which are rated Aaa are judged to be the best quality. They carry the smallest degree of investment risk and are generally referred to as "gilt edge". Interest payments are protected by a large, or by an exceptionally stable, margin and principal is secure. While the various protective elements are likely to change, such changes as can be visualized are most unlikely to impair the fundamentally strong position of such issues. With the occasional exception of oversupply in a few specific instances, the safety of obligations of this class is so absolute that their market value is affected solely by money market fluctuations.

Aa---Bonds which are rated Aa are judged to be of high quality by all standards. Together with the Aaa group they comprise what are generally known as high grade bonds. They are rated lower than the best bonds because margins of protection may not be as large as in Aaa securities or fluctuations of protective elements may be of greater amplitude or there may be other elements present which make the long-term risks appear somewhat larger than in Aaa securities. These Aa bonds are high grade, their market value virtually immune to all but money market influences, with the occasional exception of

oversupply in a few specific instances.

A----Bonds which are rated A possess many favorable investment attributes and are considered as higher medium grade obligations. Factors giving security to principal and interest are considered adequate, but elements may be present which suggest a susceptibility to impairment sometime in the future. The market value of A-rated bonds may be influenced to some degree by credit circumstances during a sustained period of depressed business conditions. During periods of normalcy, bonds of this quality frequently move in parallel with Aaa and Aa obligations, with the occasional exception of oversupply in a few specific instances.

Baa--Bonds which are rated Baa are considered as medium grade obligations; i.e., they are neither highly protected nor poorly secured. Interest payments and principal security appear adequate for the present but certain protective elements may be lacking or may be characteristically unreliable over any great length of time. Such bonds lack outstanding investment characteristics and in fact have speculative characteristics as well.

Moody's bond rating symbols may contain numerical modifiers of a generic rating classification. The modifier 1 indicates that the bond ranks at the high end of its category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking; and the modifier 3 indicates that the issue ranks in the lower end of its generic rating category.

Con Bonds for which the security depends upon the completion of some act or the fulfillment of some condition are rated conditionally. These are bonds secured by (a) earnings of projects under construction, (b) earnings of projects unseasoned in operating experience, (c) rentals which begin when facilities are completed, or (d) payments to which some other limiting condition attaches. Parenthetical rating denotes probable credit stature upon completion of construction or elimination of basis of condition.

No person is authorized to give any information or to make any

representations not contained in this Prospectus; and any information or representation not contained herein must not be relied upon as having been authorized by the Trust, the Sponsor or any dealer. This Prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell, or a solicitation of an offer to buy, securities in any state to any person to whom it is not lawful to make such offer in such state.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Title	Page
The Fund	2
Objective and Securities Selection	2
Trust Portfolio	3
Portfolio Concentrations	3
Bond Redemptions	6
Distributions	7
Change of Distribution Option	7
Certificates	7
Estimated Current Returns and Estimated Long-	
Term Returns	8
Public Offering	8
General	8
Accrued Interest (Accrued Interest to Carry)	8
Offering Price	9
Market for Units	10

Distributions of Interest and Principal	10
Reinvestment Option	11
Redemption of Units	11
Reports Provided	12
Insurance on the Bonds	13
Federal Tax Status of the Trusts	19
Description and State Tax	
Status of the State Trust	22
New York Trust ²²	
Trust Administration and Expenses	29
Sponsor	29
Compensation of Sponsor and Evaluator	31
Trustee	31
Trustee's Fee	32
Portfolio Administration	32
Sponsor Purchases of Units	32
Insurance Premiums	33
Miscellaneous Expenses	33
General	33
Amendment or Termination	33
Limitation on Liabilities	34

Unit Distribution	34
Sponsor and Dealer Compensation	35
Other Matters	35
Legal Opinions	35
Auditors	35
Description of Securities Ratings	35

This Prospectus contains information concerning the Trust and the Sponsor, but does not contain all of the information set forth in the registration statements and exhibits relating thereto, which the Fund has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington, D.C., under the Securities Act of 1933 and the Investment Company Act of 1940, and to which reference is hereby made.

National and State Trusts

INSURED TAX FREE

BOND TRUST

PROSPECTUS

PART TWO

Note: This Prospectus May Be Used Only When

Accompanied By Part One. Both Parts Of This

Prospectus Should Be Retained For Future Reference.

Dated as of the date of the

Prospectus Part I accompanying

this Prospectus Part II

Sponsor:

Van Kampen Merritt

One Parkview Plaza

Oakbrook Terrace, Illinois 60181

Mellon Bank Center

Suite 1300

1735 Market Street

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103

Please retain this Prospectus

for future reference.

Contents of Post-Effective Amendment
to Registration Statement

This Post-Effective Amendment to the Registration Statement
comprises the following papers and documents:

The facing sheet

The prospectus

The signatures

The Consent of Independent Accountants

Signatures

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, the Registrant, Insured Tax-Exempt Bond Trust, Series 6, certifies that it meets all of the requirements for effectiveness of this Registration Statement pursuant to Rule 485(b) under the Securities Act of 1933 and has duly caused this Post-Effective Amendment to its Registration Statement to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized, and its seal to be hereunto affixed and attested, all in the City of Chicago and State of Illinois on the 22nd day of February, 1995.

Insured Tax-Exempt Bond Trust, Series 6
(Registrant)

By Van Kampen American Capital Distributors,
Inc.
(Depositor)

By: Sandra A. Waterworth
Vice President

(Seal)

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, this Post Effective Amendment to the Registration Statement has been signed below by the following persons in the capacities on February 22, 1995:

Signature	Title
Don G. Powell	Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and Director)
)
William R. Rybak	Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer)
)
Ronald A. Nyberg	Director)
)
William R. Molinari	Director)
) Sandra A. Waterworth
) (Attorney in Fact)*

* An executed copy of each of the related powers of attorney was filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with the Registration Statement on Form S-6 of Insured Municipals Income Trust, 113th Insured Multi-Series (File No. 33-46036) and the same are hereby incorporated herein by this reference.

Consent of Independent Certified Public Accountants

We have issued our report dated December 2, 1994 accompanying the financial statements of Insured Tax-Exempt Bond Trust, Series 6 as of October 31, 1994, and for the period then ended, contained in this Post-Effective Amendment No. 8 to Form S-6.

We consent to the use of the aforementioned report in the Post-Effective Amendment and to the use of our name as it appears under the caption "Auditors".

Grant Thornton LLP

Chicago, Illinois
February 22, 1995

<TABLE> <S> <C>

<ARTICLE> 6

<SERIES>

<NUMBER> 6

<NAME> ITNT

<CAPTION>

<S>

<C>

<PERIOD-TYPE>

YEAR

<FISCAL-YEAR-END> OCT-31-1994

<PERIOD-START> NOV-01-1993

<PERIOD-END> OCT-31-1994

<INVESTMENTS-AT-COST> 2946026

<INVESTMENTS-AT-VALUE> 2984035

<RECEIVABLES> 0

<ASSETS-OTHER> 81890

<OTHER-ITEMS-ASSETS> 0

<TOTAL-ASSETS> 3065925

<PAYABLE-FOR-SECURITIES> 0

<SENIOR-LONG-TERM-DEBT> 0

<OTHER-ITEMS-LIABILITIES> 9227

<TOTAL-LIABILITIES> 9227

<SENIOR-EQUITY> 0

<PAID-IN-CAPITAL-COMMON> 3056698

<SHARES-COMMON-STOCK> 4389

<SHARES-COMMON-PRIOR> 4443

<ACCUMULATED-NII-CURRENT> 76150

<OVERDISTRIBUTION-NII> 0

<ACCUMULATED-NET-GAINS> 1242763

<OVERDISTRIBUTION-GAINS> 0

<ACCUM-APPREC-OR-DEPREC> 38009

<NET-ASSETS> 696

<DIVIDEND-INCOME> 0

<INTEREST-INCOME> 253451

<OTHER-INCOME> 0

<EXPENSES-NET> 13318

<NET-INVESTMENT-INCOME> 240133

<REALIZED-GAINS-CURRENT> (6525)

<APPREC-INCREASE-CURRENT> (240521)

<NET-CHANGE-FROM-OPS> (6913)

<EQUALIZATION> 0

<DISTRIBUTIONS-OF-INCOME> (259395)

<DISTRIBUTIONS-OF-GAINS> (717181)

<DISTRIBUTIONS-OTHER> 0

<NUMBER-OF-SHARES-SOLD> 0

<NUMBER-OF-SHARES-REDEEMED> 54

<SHARES-REINVESTED> 0

<NET-CHANGE-IN-ASSETS> (1022598)

<ACCUMULATED-NII-PRIOR>	95412
<ACCUMULATED-GAINS-PRIOR>	0
<OVERDISTRIB-NII-PRIOR>	0
<OVERDIST-NET-GAINS-PRIOR>	0
<GROSS-ADVISORY-FEES>	1116
<INTEREST-EXPENSE>	0
<GROSS-EXPENSE>	13318
<AVERAGE-NET-ASSETS>	3567997
<PER-SHARE-NAV-BEGIN>	918.14
<PER-SHARE-NII>	54.712
<PER-SHARE-GAIN-APPREC>	(56.288)
<PER-SHARE-DIVIDEND>	0
<PER-SHARE-DISTRIBUTIONS>	163.404
<RETURNS-OF-CAPITAL>	0
<PER-SHARE-NAV-END>	696.445
<EXPENSE-RATIO>	0.004
<AVG-DEBT-OUTSTANDING>	0
<AVG-DEBT-PER-SHARE>	0

</TABLE>