

California Municipal Portfolio of Funds Trust

Series 8

A 2 Year Unit Investment Trust

Investment Objective

The trust seeks to provide investors with income which is generally exempt from regular federal and California income tax. The possibility of capital growth is a secondary objective. There is no guarantee that the investment objectives of the trust will be achieved.

Tax Free vs. Taxable Equivalent Yield¹

FEDERALLY TAX FREE YIELD	2026 FEDERAL TAX RATE				
	22%	24%	32%	35%	37%
TAXABLE EQUIVALENT YIELD					
3.00%	3.85%	3.95%	4.41%	4.62%	4.76%
4.00%	5.13%	5.26%	5.88%	6.15%	6.35%
5.00%	6.41%	6.58%	7.35%	7.69%	7.94%
6.00%	7.69%	7.89%	8.82%	9.23%	9.52%
7.00%	8.97%	9.21%	10.29%	10.77%	11.11%

¹This chart is for educational and illustrative purposes only and should not be regarded as tax advice. Investors should consult a tax professional for more complete information with regard to their specific tax situation.

Investment Strategy

The trust seeks to achieve its objectives by investing in a portfolio of the common stock of closed-end investment companies, known as "closed-end funds," and exchange-traded products "Commonly known as ETPs" whose portfolios consist primarily of municipal bonds issued by California issuers. In selecting the CEFs and ETPs, we attempt to identify those that have the ability to maintain consistent dividend distributions exempt from regular federal and California income taxes.

Factors that typically serve as our primary screening criteria generally include, but are not limited to, the following for the CEFs and ETPs (where applicable) or underlying holdings within the CEFs and ETPs:

CLOSE-END FUNDS (CEFs)/ EXCHANGE-TRADED PRODUCTS (ETPs)	✕ Distribution Rate or Yield and Frequency
	✕ Earnings/Distribution Coverage Ratio
	✕ Credit Quality
	✕ Premium/Discount to NAV (current and historical)
	✕ Undistributed Net Investment Income
	✕ Effective Leverage
	✕ Historical Performance
	✕ Expense Ratio
	✕ Average Volume
	✕ Total Assets

Sales Charges and Estimated Expenses²

(Based on a \$10 public offering price)

Standard Accounts	Transactional Sales Charge:	Initial	0.000%
		Deferred	2.250%
	Creation & Development Fee: ³		0.500%
	Maximum Sales Charge:		2.750%
	Estimated Organization Costs: ⁴		0.325%
	Estimated Annual Operating Expenses: ⁵		2.780%

The initial sales charge is paid at the time of purchase and is the difference between the total sales charge (maximum of 2.75% of the public offering price) and the sum of the remaining deferred sales charge and the total creation and development fee. When the public offering price per unit is less than or equal to \$10, you will not pay an initial sales fee. When the public offering price per unit is greater than \$10 per unit, you will pay an initial sales fee.

The deferred sales charge is a charge of \$0.225 per unit and will be deducted in three monthly installments commencing on April 20, 2027. The initial and deferred sales fees do not apply to fee-based accounts. Please see the prospectus for sales charge details.

Fee/Wrap Accounts	Creation & Development Fee: ³	0.500%
	Maximum Sales Charge:	0.500%
	Estimated Organization Costs: ⁴	0.325%
	Estimated Annual Operating Expenses: ⁵	2.780%

²Percentages are based on a \$10.00 per unit offering price. For unit prices other than \$10.00, percentages of initial sales charge, creation and development fee, and deferred sales charges will vary. Early redemption will still cause payment of the deferred sales charge. The table above shows the initial offering period sales charges only.

³The creation and development fee is a charge of \$.050 per unit collected at the end of the initial offering period. If the price you pay exceeds \$10 per unit, the creation and development fee will be less than 0.50%; if the price you pay is less than \$10 per unit, the creation and development fee will exceed 0.50%.

⁴Estimated Organization Costs are assessed on a fixed dollar amount per unit basis of \$0.0325 per unit and may be less than estimates. For additional information on organization costs please see the prospectus.

⁵Estimated Annual Operating Expenses include fees for administration, bookkeeping, the trustee, the supervisor and acquired fund fees and expenses. This expense is an estimate based upon an estimated trust size. If the trust does not reach or falls below the estimated size, the actual amount of the operating expenses as a % of unit price may exceed the amount reflected. Please see "Trust Expenses and Charges" in the trusts prospectus for additional information.

Investors should consider the trust's investment objective, risks, charges and expenses carefully before investing. The prospectus contains this and other information relevant to an investment in the trust. Please read the prospectus carefully before you invest. If a prospectus did not accompany this literature, please contact SmartTrust at (888) 505-2872 to obtain a free prospectus.

Description of Portfolio

INCEPTION DATE:	October 8, 2026
TERMINATION DATE:	October 5, 2028
INITIAL OFFER PRICE	\$10.00
MINIMUM INVESTMENT	100 units (may vary by selling firm)
NUMBER OF ISSUES:	14
DISTRIBUTIONS: ⁶	MONTHLY (if any)
HISTORICAL 12-MONTH DISTRIBUTION: ⁷	\$0.6241 (per unit)
CUSIP (CASH):	83208K 309
CUSIP (REINVESTMENT):	83208K 317
FEE-BASED CUSIP (CASH):	83208K 325
FEE-BASED CUSIP (REINVESTMENT):	83208K 333
TICKER:	STCAHX

⁶Distributions, if any, will be made commencing on November 25, 2026.

⁷The Historical 12-Month Distribution of Trust Holdings is calculated by taking the weighted average of the regular income distributions paid by the securities included in the trust's portfolio over the 12 months preceding the trust's date of deposit reduced to account for the effects of trust fees and expenses. This historical distribution is for illustrative purposes only and is not indicative of amounts that will actually be distributed by the trust. The distributions paid by the trust may be higher or lower than the amount shown above due to factors including, but not limited to, changes in the price of trust units, changes (including reductions) in distributions paid by issuers, changes in actual trust expenses and sales of securities in the portfolio. There is no guarantee that the issuers of the securities included in the trust will pay any distributions in the future.

Portfolio Holdings as of October 8, 2026:

INVESTMENT COMPANIES – 100.00%	
Closed-End Funds – 75.10%	
MUC	BlackRock MuniHoldings California Quality Fund, Inc.
CEV	Eaton Vance California Municipal Income Trust
VCV	Invesco California Value Municipal Income Trust
NKX	Nuveen California AMT-Free Quality Municipal Income Fund
NAC	Nuveen California Quality Municipal Income Fund
PCQ	PIMCO California Municipal Income Fund
Exchange-Traded Funds – 24.90%	
DFCA	Dimensional California Municipal Bond ETF
FCAL	First Trust California Municipal High Income ETF
GCAL	Goldman Sachs Dynamic California Municipal Income ETF
PWZ	Invesco California AMT-Free Municipal Bond ETF
CMF	iShares California Muni Bond ETF
CALI	iShares Short-Term California Muni Active ETF
MMCA	NYLIM MacKay California Muni Intermediate ETF
VTEC	Vanguard California Tax-Exempt Bond ETF

Risk Considerations

Unitholders can lose money by investing in this trust. An investment in units of the trust should be made with an understanding of the risks related to the trust, such as the following:

- Security prices will fluctuate. The value of your investment may fall over time. Market values of securities held by the trust may fluctuate in response to various factors. These can include changes in interest rates, inflation, the financial condition of a security's issuer, perceptions of the issuer, adverse events impacting a particular industry or sector and/or significant events impacting the entire securities market. The financial condition of an issuer may worsen or its credit ratings may drop, resulting in a reduction in the value of your units. A drop in credit rating generally indicates an increased likelihood of an issuer's risk of default on a loan. Where an issuer's credit rating is decreased, the perceived financial health of the company, the perceived value of the company and the corresponding market value of its equity securities will generally decrease. This may occur at any point in time, including during the initial offering period.
- The financial condition of an issuer may worsen or its credit ratings may drop, resulting in a reduction in the value of your units. This may occur at any point in time, including during the initial offering period.
- An issuer may be unable to make interest and/or principal payments in the future. This may reduce the level of income the trust receives which would reduce your income and cause the value of your units to fall.
- The trust invests in shares of closed-end funds. Shares of these funds tend to trade at a discount from their net asset value and are subject to risks related to factors such as the manager's ability to achieve a fund's objective, market conditions affecting a fund's investments. The trust and underlying funds have management and operating expenses. You will bear not only your share of the trust's expenses, but also the expenses of the underlying funds. By investing in other funds, the trust incurs greater expenses than you would incur if you invested directly in the funds.
- The trust invests in shares of ETFs. Shares of these ETFs may trade at a discount or premium from their net asset value. If ETF shares are sold at a discount, then the trust will receive less than their net asset value. Alternatively, if ETF shares are purchased at a premium, then the trust will pay more than their net asset value. These ETFs are also subject to risks related to factors such as the manager's ability to achieve an ETF's objective and market conditions affecting an ETF's investments. The trust and ETFs have management and operating expenses. You will bear not only your share of the trust's expenses, but also the expenses of the ETFs. By investing in other funds, the trust incurs greater expenses than you would incur if you invested directly in the underlying investments of the ETFs.
- The funds held by the trust invest in municipal bonds. Municipal bonds are debt obligations issued by state and local governments or by their political subdivisions or authorities. states, local governments and municipalities issue municipal bonds to raise money for various public purposes such as building public facilities, refinancing outstanding obligations and financing general operating expenses. These bonds include general obligation bonds, which are backed by the full faith and credit of the issuer and may be repaid from any revenue source, and revenue bonds, which may be repaid only from the revenue of a specific facility or source.
- The municipal bonds held by the funds are fixed-rate obligations and will decline in value with increases in interest rates, an issuer's worsening financial condition or a drop in bond ratings. The longer the maturity of a security, the greater the risk of a decline in value with increases in interest rates. The effective maturity of longer term securities may be dramatically different than shorter term obligations. Investors may receive early returns of principal when securities are called or sold before they mature. Investors may not be able to reinvest the proceeds they receive at as high a yield. The default of an issuer in making its payment obligations could result in the loss of interest income and/or principal to investors.
- The funds held by the trust invest significantly in California municipal bonds. Because the funds held by the trust are concentrated in bonds of issuers located in California, there may be more risk than if the bonds were issued by issuers located in several states.
- The funds held by the trust may invest in securities rated below investment grade and considered to be "junk" securities. These securities are considered to be speculative and are subject to greater market and credit risks. Accordingly, the risk of default is higher than investment grade securities. In addition, these securities may be more sensitive to interest rate changes and may be more likely to make early returns of principal.
- If the trust fails to maintain its status as a "qualified fund of funds" by not having at least 50% of the value of its total assets represented by interests in funds treated as "regulated investment companies" for tax purposes, then the trust will be unable to report a portion of its dividends as exempt-interest dividends and they may be treated as ordinary income distributions. If this happens, the trust will be unable to achieve its objective. See "Risk Considerations – Tax Risk" and "Taxes" in the prospectus for more information about this risk and about the tax consequences of owning units of your trust.
- A portion of distributions from the trust may be subject to the alternative minimum tax. While distributions from the trust are generally exempt from federal and California income taxes, a portion of such distributions may be taken into account in computing the alternative minimum tax.
- The trust is not actively managed. Except in limited circumstances, the trust will hold, and continue to buy, shares of the same securities even if their market value declines.
- The sponsor may offer successive trusts with similar portfolios thereby allowing the investor to pursue the same strategy over a number of years. Investors should consider their ability to pursue investing in successive trusts, if available. There may be tax consequences associated with investing in the trust and rolling over an investment from one trust to the next.