

NUVEEN AMT-FREE MUNICIPAL INCOME FUND  
Form N-14 8C  
September 21, 2012

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 21, 2012

File No. 333-

**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

**FORM N-14**

**REGISTRATION STATEMENT**

**UNDER THE**

**SECURITIES ACT OF 1933**

.. Pre-Effective Amendment No.

.. Post-Effective Amendment No.

**NUVEEN AMT-FREE MUNICIPAL INCOME FUND**

*(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Charter)*

**333 West Wacker Drive**

**Chicago, Illinois 60606**

*(Address of Principal Executive Offices, Zip Code)*

Registrant's Telephone Number, including Area Code (800) 257-8787

**Kevin J. McCarthy**

**Vice President and Secretary**

**Nuveen Investments**

**333 West Wacker Drive**

**Chicago, Illinois 60606**

*(Name and Address of Agent for Service)*

Copy to:

**Deborah Bielicke Eades**

**Vedder Price P.C.**

**222 North LaSalle Street**

**Chicago, Illinois 60601**

**Eric F. Fess**

**Chapman and Cutler LLP**

**111 West Monroe Street**

**Chicago, Illinois 60603**

**Approximate date of proposed public offering:** As soon as practicable after the effective date of this Registration Statement.

**CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933**

<b>Title of Securities Being Registered</b>	<b>Amount Being Registered(1)</b>	<b>Proposed Maximum Offering Price Per Unit(1)</b>	<b>Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price(1)</b>	<b>Amount of Registration Fee</b>
Common Shares, \$0.01 Par Value Per Share	50,000 Shares	\$15.28 <sup>(2)</sup>	\$764,000 <sup>(2)</sup>	\$87.55

(1) Estimated solely for the purpose of calculating the registration fee.

(2) Net asset value per share of common shares on September 17, 2012.

**The Registrant hereby amends this registration statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the Registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this registration statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 or until this registration statement shall become effective on such date as the Securities and Exchange Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.**

**IMPORTANT NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS OF**  
**NUVEEN AMT-FREE MUNICIPAL INCOME FUND (NEA, NEA PRC)**  
**NUVEEN PREMIER MUNICIPAL OPPORTUNITY FUND, INC. (NIF)**  
**AND**  
**NUVEEN PREMIUM INCOME MUNICIPAL OPPORTUNITY FUND (NPX)**  
**(EACH, A FUND AND COLLECTIVELY, THE FUNDS )**  
**, 2012**

Although we recommend that you read the complete Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus, for your convenience, we have provided a brief overview of the issues to be voted on.

**Q. Why am I receiving this Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus?**

**A.** You are receiving this Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus in connection with the special shareholder meetings of the Funds, at which a proposal regarding the reorganization of your Fund will be considered.

**Q. What actions has each Fund's Board of Trustees or Board of Directors (the Board) approved?**

**A.** The Board of Nuveen's municipal closed-end funds has approved a series of mergers of municipal closed-end funds, including the reorganization of each of Nuveen Premier Municipal Opportunity Fund, Inc. ( Premier Opportunity ) and Nuveen Premium Income Municipal Opportunity Fund ( Premium Opportunity ) and together with Premier Opportunity, the Acquired Funds and each, an Acquired Fund ) into Nuveen AMT-Free Municipal Income Fund (the Acquiring Fund ) (each, a Reorganization and together, the Reorganizations ).

**Q. Why has each Fund's Board recommended these proposals?**

**A.** Each Fund's Board has determined that the proposed Reorganizations would be in the best interests of its respective Fund. Each Fund's Board considered the Reorganizations as part of a broad initiative to rationalize the product offerings of Nuveen Funds and eliminate overlapping products. The Acquiring Fund and the Acquired Funds have similar investment objectives and policies and substantially similar portfolio compositions. The proposed Reorganizations are intended to result in lower operating expenses per common share (excluding costs of leverage) as a result of the larger size of the combined fund and to enhance the secondary trading market for common shares of the Funds as a result of the increased common share float of the combined fund.

**Q. What are the potential benefits of the Reorganizations to common shareholders?**

**A.** The investment adviser to the Funds and each Fund's Board believe that the proposed Reorganizations are expected to offer the following potential benefits to common shareholders of the Funds:

**Lower fees and operating expenses** per common share (excluding costs of leverage) from greater economies of scale as the combined fund's size results in a lower effective management fee rate and allows fixed operating expenses to be spread over a larger asset base.

**Improved secondary market trading** for common shares as the combined fund's greater market liquidity may lead to narrower bid-ask spreads and smaller trade-to-trade price movements. In addition, Acquired Fund common shareholders may experience improved secondary market trading after the Reorganizations due to the Acquiring Fund's investment objective of investing primarily in municipal securities exempt from the federal alternative minimum tax applicable to individuals ( AMT ), in addition to regular federal income taxes, as the AMT feature of the objectives, which is not currently in place with respect to the Acquired Funds, may appeal to a broader group of investors.

**Increased flexibility** in managing the structure and costs of leverage over time.

**Q. How will preferred shareholders of the Acquiring Fund be impacted by the Reorganizations?**

The Acquiring Fund currently has one series of MuniFund Term Preferred Shares ( MTP Shares ) and one series of Variable Rate MuniFund Term Preferred Shares ( VMTP Shares ) outstanding, and these shares will remain outstanding following the Reorganizations. Each of the Acquired Funds currently has outstanding shares of Variable Rate Demand Preferred Shares ( VRDP Shares ). Upon the closing of the Reorganizations, preferred shareholders of each Acquired Fund will receive one newly issued preferred share of the Acquiring Fund with substantially similar terms, as of the time of exchange, for each preferred share of the Acquired Fund exchanged therefor. While preferred shares of the Acquiring Fund will rank on a parity to each other, there are differences between the different types of preferred shares, which are discussed in the Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus. With respect to matters requiring all preferred shareholders to vote as a single class, following the Reorganizations, preferred shareholders of the Acquiring Fund will hold a smaller percentage of the outstanding preferred voting shares of combined fund.

**Q. Will the Reorganizations impact Fund distributions to common shareholders?**

**A.** The Reorganizations are not expected to adversely impact distributions to common shareholders and are expected to result in the same or a higher distribution rate. A higher distribution rate, if any, would be a result of increased earnings from lower fees and operating expenses.

**Q. Do the Funds have similar investment objectives and policies?**

**A.** The Funds have similar investment objectives, policies and risks. Each Fund invests primarily in municipal securities and other related investments the income from which is exempt from regular federal income tax and, with respect to the Acquiring Fund, from the federal AMT applicable to individuals. Each Fund emphasizes investments in investment grade municipal securities. Each Fund is a diversified, closed-end management investment company, and currently engages in leverage through the issuance of preferred shares and through the use of inverse floating rate securities.

**Q. What specific proposals will I be asked to vote on in connection with a proposed Reorganization?**

**A.** Generally, shareholders of each Acquired Fund will be asked to vote on an Agreement and Plan of Reorganization with common shareholders and preferred shareholders voting as a single

class and preferred shareholders voting separately. Shareholders of the Acquiring Fund will be asked to vote on the issuance of additional common shares in connection with the Reorganizations, with common and preferred shareholders voting as a single class and common shares voting separately. In addition, preferred shareholders of the Acquiring Fund will be asked to vote on the Agreement and Plan of Reorganization.

**Q. Will shareholders of the Acquired Funds receive new shares in exchange for their current shares?**

- A.** Yes. Upon the closing of the Reorganizations, each Acquired Fund will transfer substantially all of its assets to the Acquiring Fund in exchange for common and preferred shares of the Acquiring Fund, and the assumption by the Acquiring Fund of substantially all of the liabilities of such Acquired Fund. Each Acquired Fund will then be liquidated, dissolved and terminated in accordance with applicable law.

Acquired Fund shareholders will become shareholders of the Acquiring Fund. Holders of common shares of each Acquired Fund will receive newly issued common shares of the Acquiring Fund, the aggregate net asset value of which will be equal to the aggregate net asset value of the common shares of the Acquired Fund held as of the close of trading on the business day immediately prior to the closing of the Reorganizations (including for this purpose fractional Acquiring Fund common shares to which shareholders would be entitled). Fractional shares will be sold on the open market and shareholders will receive cash in lieu of such fractional shares. Holders of preferred shares of each Acquired Fund will receive on a one-for-one basis newly issued preferred shares of the Acquiring Fund in exchange for preferred shares held immediately prior to the closing of the Reorganizations.

Current shareholders of the Acquiring Fund will remain shareholders of the Acquiring Fund.

**Q. Do the Reorganizations constitute a taxable event for common shareholders of the Acquired Fund shareholders?**

- A.** No. Each Reorganization is intended to qualify as a tax-free reorganization for federal income tax purposes. It is expected that you will recognize no gain or loss for federal income tax purposes as a direct result of a Reorganization, except that gain or loss may be recognized with respect to any cash received in lieu of fractional Acquiring Fund common shares. Prior to the closing of the Reorganizations, each Acquired Fund expects to declare a distribution of all of its net investment income and net capital gains, if any. Such a distribution may be taxable to an Acquired Fund's common shareholders for federal income tax purposes. To the extent that an Acquired Fund's portfolio securities are sold in connection with a Reorganization, such Acquired Fund may realize gains or losses. While each Acquired Fund is expected to dispose of certain securities subject to the federal AMT prior to the closing of the Reorganizations, it is not currently expected that any significant portfolio sales will occur solely in connection with the Reorganizations (less than 5% of the assets of each Acquired Fund).

**Q. What will happen if the required shareholder approvals in connection with a Reorganization are obtained for one Fund but not for the other Funds?**

- A.** The closing of each Reorganization is contingent upon the closing of all of the Reorganizations. Because the closing of the Reorganizations is contingent on both of the Acquired Funds and the

Acquiring Fund obtaining the requisite shareholder approvals and satisfying their other closing conditions, it is possible that your Fund's Reorganization will not occur, even if shareholders of your Fund approve the Reorganization and your Fund satisfies all of its closing conditions, if one or more of the other Funds do not obtain their requisite shareholder approvals or satisfy their closing conditions. If all the shareholder approvals are not obtained, each Fund's Board may take such actions as it deems in the best interests of such Fund, including conducting additional solicitations with respect to the proposals or continuing to operate the Fund as a stand-alone fund.

**Q. Will I have to pay any fees or expenses in connection with the Reorganizations?**

**A.** The costs of the Reorganizations (whether or not consummated) will be allocated among the Funds ratably based on the relative expected benefits of the Reorganizations comprised of forecasted cost savings and distribution increases, if any, to each Fund during the first year following the Reorganizations. Common shareholders will indirectly bear the costs of the Reorganizations. The costs of the Reorganizations are estimated to be \$320,000 for the Acquiring Fund, \$45,000 for Premier Opportunity and \$540,000 for Premium Opportunity. Preferred shareholders are not expected to bear any costs of the Reorganizations. The Reorganizations are expected to result in cost savings (excluding the costs of leverage) over time for the common shareholders of each Fund (as common shareholders of the Acquiring Fund following the Reorganizations).

**Q. What is the timetable for the Reorganizations?**

**A.** If the shareholder voting and other conditions to closing are satisfied (or waived), the Reorganizations are expected to take effect on or about [20 ] or as soon as practicable thereafter.

**Q. How does the Board recommend that I vote on the Reorganizations?**

**A.** After careful consideration, the Board has determined that the Reorganizations are in the best interests of each Fund and recommends that you vote FOR your Fund's proposal(s).

**General**

**Q. Who do I call if I have questions?**

**A.** If you need any assistance, or have any questions regarding the proposal or how to vote your shares, please call Computershare Fund Services, your proxy solicitor, at [( ) - ] weekdays during its business hours of 9:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. and Saturdays 12:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. Eastern time. Please have your proxy materials available when you call.

**Q. How do I vote my shares?**

**A.** You may vote by mail, by telephone or over the Internet:

*To vote by mail*, please mark, sign, date and mail the enclosed proxy card. No postage is required if mailed in the United States.

*To vote by telephone*, please call the toll-free number located on your proxy card and follow the recorded instructions, using your proxy card as a guide.

*To vote over the Internet*, go to the Internet address provided on your proxy card and follow the instructions, using your proxy card as a guide.

**Q. Will anyone contact me?**

**A.** You may receive a call from Computershare Fund Services, the proxy solicitor hired by your Fund, to verify that you received your proxy materials, to answer any questions you may have about the proposals and to encourage you to vote your proxy.

We recognize the inconvenience of the proxy solicitation process and would not impose on you if we did not believe that the matters being proposed were important. Once your vote has been registered with the proxy solicitor, your name will be removed from the solicitor's follow-up contact list.

**Your vote is very important. We encourage you as a shareholder to participate in your Fund's governance by returning your vote as soon as possible. If enough shareholders fail to cast their votes, your Fund may not be able to hold its meeting or the vote on each issue, and will be required to incur additional solicitation costs in order to obtain sufficient shareholder participation.**

, 2012

NUVEEN AMT-FREE MUNICIPAL INCOME FUND (NEA, NEA PRC)

NUVEEN PREMIER MUNICIPAL OPPORTUNITY FUND, INC. (NIF)

AND

NUVEEN PREMIUM INCOME MUNICIPAL OPPORTUNITY FUND (NPX)

(EACH, A FUND AND COLLECTIVELY, THE FUNDS )

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

TO BE HELD ON , 2012

**To the Shareholders:**

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of Shareholders (the Special Meeting ) of Nuveen AMT-Free Municipal Income Fund ( AMT-Free Municipal or the Acquiring Fund ), and Nuveen Premier Municipal Opportunity Fund, Inc. ( Premier Opportunity ) and Nuveen Premium Income Municipal Opportunity Fund ( Premium Opportunity ) (each, an Acquired Fund and together, the Acquired Funds ), will be held in the offices of Nuveen Investments, Inc. ( Nuveen or Nuveen Investments ), 333 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606, on , 2012, at :00 .m., Central time, for the following purposes:

1. Agreement and Plan of Reorganization. The shareholders of each Fund voting as set forth below, for an Agreement and Plan of Reorganization pursuant to which each Acquired Fund would: (i) transfer substantially all of its assets to the Acquiring Fund in exchange solely for common shares and preferred shares of the Acquiring Fund, and the Acquiring Fund's assumption of substantially all of the liabilities of the Acquired Fund; (ii) distribute such shares of the Acquiring Fund to the common shareholders and preferred shareholders of the Acquired Fund (with cash being issued in lieu of fractional common shares); and (iii) liquidate, dissolve and terminate in accordance with applicable law.
  - (a) For the shareholders of each Acquired Fund, the common and preferred shareholders voting as a single class and the preferred shareholders voting separately, to approve the Agreement and Plan of Reorganization.
  - (b) For the shareholders of the Acquiring Fund, the preferred shareholders voting separately as a single class, to approve the Agreement and Plan of Reorganization.
  
2. Approval of Issuance of Additional Common Shares by the Acquiring Fund.
  - (a) For the shareholders of AMT-Free Municipal, the common and preferred shareholders voting as a single class to approve the issuance of additional common shares in connection with each reorganization pursuant to the Agreement and Plan of Reorganization.
  - (b) For the shareholders of AMT-Free Municipal, the common shareholders voting separately as a single class to approve the issuance of additional common shares in connection with each reorganization pursuant to the Agreement and Plan of Reorganization.

3. With respect to each Fund, to transact such other business as may properly come before the Special Meeting. Only shareholders of record as of the close of business on \_\_\_\_\_, 2012 are entitled to notice of and to vote at the Special Meeting and any adjournments or postponements thereof.

**All shareholders are cordially invited to attend the Special Meeting. In order to avoid delay and additional expense for the Funds, and to assure that your shares are represented, please vote as promptly as possible, whether or not you plan to attend the Special Meeting. You may vote by mail, by telephone or over the Internet.**

*To vote by mail*, please mark, sign, date and mail the enclosed proxy card. No postage is required if mailed in the United States.

*To vote by telephone*, please call the toll-free number located on your proxy card and follow the recorded instructions, using your proxy card as a guide.

*To vote over the Internet*, go to the Internet address provided on your proxy card and follow the instructions, using your proxy card as a guide.

Kevin J. McCarthy

*Vice President and Secretary*

The Nuveen Funds

**The information contained in this Proxy Statement/Prospectus is not complete and may be changed. We may not sell these securities until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This Proxy Statement/Prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities, and it is not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.**

**NUVEEN FUNDS**

**333 WEST WACKER DRIVE**

**CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60606**

**(800) 257-8787**

**Subject to completion, dated September 21, 2012**

**JOINT PROXY STATEMENT/PROSPECTUS**

**NUVEEN AMT-FREE MUNICIPAL INCOME FUND (NEA, NEA PRC)**

**NUVEEN PREMIER MUNICIPAL OPPORTUNITY FUND, INC. (NIF)**

**AND**

**NUVEEN PREMIUM INCOME MUNICIPAL OPPORTUNITY FUND (NPX)**

**(EACH, A FUND AND COLLECTIVELY, THE FUNDS )**

**, 2012**

This Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus is being furnished to the common and preferred shareholders of Nuveen AMT-Free Municipal Income Fund ( AMT-Free Municipal or the Acquiring Fund ), and the common shareholders of Nuveen Premier Municipal Opportunity Fund, Inc. ( Premier Opportunity ) and Nuveen Premium Income Municipal Opportunity Fund ( Premium Opportunity ) (each, an Acquired Fund and together, the Acquired Funds ), each a closed-end management investment company, in connection with the solicitation of proxies by each Fund s Board of Trustees or Board of Directors, as applicable (each, a Board and each Trustee or Director, a Board Member ) for use at a Special Meeting of Shareholders of each Fund to be held in the offices of Nuveen Investments, Inc. ( Nuveen or Nuveen Investments ), 333 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606, on , , 2012, at \_:00 \_m., Central time, and at any and all adjournments or postponements thereof (each, a Special Meeting and collectively, the Special Meetings ) to consider the proposals listed below and discussed in greater detail elsewhere in this Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus. AMT-Free Municipal and Premium Opportunity are each organized as a Massachusetts business trust. Premier Opportunity is organized as a Minnesota corporation. The enclosed proxy card and this Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus are first being sent to shareholders of the Funds specified above on or about , 2012. Shareholders of record of the Funds as of the close of business on , 2012 are entitled to notice of, and to vote at, the Special Meeting and any and all adjournments or postponements thereof.

This Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus explains concisely what you should know before voting on the proposals described in this Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus or investing in the Acquiring Fund. Please read it carefully and keep it for future reference.

**The securities offered by this Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus have not been approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission ( SEC ), nor has the SEC passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.**

On the matters coming before each Special Meeting as to which a choice has been specified by shareholders on the accompanying proxy card, the shares will be voted accordingly where such proxy card is properly executed, timely received and not properly revoked (pursuant to the instructions below). If a proxy is returned and no choice is specified, the shares will be voted **FOR** the proposals. Shareholders of a Fund who execute proxies may revoke them at any time before they are voted by

filing with that Fund a written notice of revocation, by delivering a duly executed proxy bearing a later date, or by attending the Special Meeting and voting in person. Merely attending the Special Meeting, however, will not revoke any previously submitted proxy.

The Board of each Fund has determined that the use of this Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus for the Special Meetings is in the best interests of each Fund and its shareholders in light of the similar matters being considered and voted on by shareholders.

The following table indicates the proposals of each Fund for which the votes of common shareholders of each Fund and holders of MuniFund Term Preferred Shares of AMT-Free Municipal are being solicited and which shareholders are solicited to vote with respect to each matter. Except as otherwise noted below, the common shareholders of a Fund vote together with the preferred shareholders as a single class.

Matter	Common Shares	Preferred Shares
<b>For Shareholders of AMT-Free Municipal,</b>		
1(b) the preferred shareholders voting separately as a single class, to approve the Agreement and Plan of Reorganization,		X*
2(a) the common and preferred shareholders voting as a single class to approve the issuance of additional common shares in connection with each reorganization pursuant to the Agreement and Plan of Reorganization,	X	X*
2(b) the common shareholders voting separately as a single class to approve the issuance of additional common shares in connection with each reorganization pursuant to the Agreement and Plan of Reorganization.	X	
<b>For Shareholders of Premier Opportunity,</b>		
1(a) the common and preferred shareholders voting as a single class, to approve the Agreement and Plan of Reorganization,	X	*
1(b) the preferred shareholders voting separately as a single class, to approve the Agreement and Plan of Reorganization.		*
<b>For Shareholders of Premium Opportunity,</b>		
1(a) the common and preferred shareholders voting as a single class, to approve the Agreement and Plan of Reorganization,	X	*
1(b) the preferred shareholders voting separately as a single class, to approve the Agreement and Plan of Reorganization.		*

\* Holders of MuniFund Term Preferred Shares ( MTP Shares ) of the Acquiring Fund are being solicited through this Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus. AMT-Free Municipal is separately soliciting the votes of

holders of its Variable Rate MuniFund Term Preferred Shares ( VMTP Shares ) and Premier Opportunity and Premium Opportunity are separately soliciting holders of their Variable Rate Demand Preferred Shares ( VRDP Shares ) through a separate proxy statement and not through this Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus on each of the foregoing proposals that require preferred shareholders to vote together with common shareholders as a single class or preferred shareholders to vote separately as a single class.

A quorum of shareholders is required to take action at each Special Meeting. A majority of the shares entitled to vote at each Special Meeting, represented in person or by proxy, will constitute a quorum of shareholders at that Special Meeting. Votes cast by proxy or in person at each Special Meeting will be tabulated by the inspectors of election appointed for that Special Meeting. The inspectors of election will determine whether or not a quorum is present at the Special Meeting. The inspectors of election will treat abstentions and broker non-votes (i.e., shares held by brokers or nominees, typically in street name, as to which (i) instructions have not been received from the beneficial owners or persons entitled to vote and (ii) the broker or nominee does not have discretionary voting power on a particular matter) as present for purposes of determining a quorum.

Those persons who were shareholders of record at the close of business on \_\_\_\_\_, 2012 will be entitled to one vote for each share held and, with respect to holders of common shares, a proportionate fractional vote for each fractional common share held.

As of \_\_\_\_\_, 2012, the shares of the Funds issued and outstanding were as follows:

<b>Fund Ticker Symbol*</b>	<b>Common Shares</b>	<b>VRDP Shares</b>	<b>VMTP Shares</b>	<b>MTP Shares</b>
Acquiring Fund (NEA)			676	8,300,000
Premier Opportunity (NIF)		1,309		
Premium Opportunity (NPX)		2,190		

\* The common shares of Premier Opportunity and Premium Opportunity are listed on the New York Stock Exchange ( NYSE ). The common shares of AMT-Free Municipal are listed on the NYSE MKT. Upon the closing of the reorganizations, it is expected that the common shares of the Acquiring Fund will be listed on the NYSE MKT. MTP Shares of the Acquiring Fund are listed on the NYSE under the ticker symbol NEA PrC. The VRDP Shares of Premier Opportunity and Premium Opportunity and the VMTP Shares of AMT-Free Municipal are not listed on any exchange.

The proposed reorganizations seek to combine three Funds that have similar investment objectives, policies and risks to achieve certain economies of scale and other operational efficiencies for the Funds (each, a Reorganization and together, the Reorganizations ). The Agreement and Plan of Reorganization by and among each Acquired Fund and the Acquiring Fund (the Agreement ) provides for: (i) the Acquiring Fund s acquisition of substantially all of the assets of each Acquired Fund in exchange for newly issued common shares of the Acquiring Fund, par value \$0.01 per share, and newly issued VRDP Shares of the Acquiring Fund, with a par value of \$0.01 per share and liquidation preference of \$100,000 per share, and the Acquiring Fund s assumption of substantially all of the liabilities of each Acquired Fund, and (ii) the distribution of the Acquiring Fund common shares and Acquiring Fund VRDP Shares received by each Acquired Fund to its common and preferred shareholders, respectively, as part of the liquidation, dissolution and termination of each Acquired Fund in accordance with applicable law. The aggregate net asset value of Acquiring Fund common shares received by each Acquired Fund in a Reorganization will equal, as of the Valuation Date (as such term is defined on page 20), the aggregate net asset value of Acquired Fund common shares held by shareholders of such Acquired Fund. Prior to the closing of the Reorganizations, the net asset value of each Acquired Fund and Acquiring Fund will be reduced by the costs of the Reorganization borne by such Fund. No fractional Acquiring Fund common shares will be issued to an Acquired Fund s

shareholders in connection with the Reorganizations and, in lieu of such fractional shares, an Acquired Fund's shareholders will receive cash in an amount equal to the value received for such shares in the open market, which may be higher or lower than net asset value. VRDP shareholders of each Acquired Fund will receive the same number of Acquiring Fund VRDP Shares having substantially similar terms as the outstanding VRDP Shares of the Acquired Fund held by such preferred shareholders immediately prior to the closing of the Reorganizations. The aggregate liquidation preference of the Acquiring Fund VRDP Shares received in each Reorganization will equal the aggregate liquidation preference of the corresponding Acquired Fund VRDP Shares held immediately prior to the Reorganization.

All preferred shares of the Acquiring Fund to be issued in connection with the Reorganizations will have equal priority with each other and with the Acquiring Fund's existing outstanding preferred shares as to the payment of dividends and as to the distribution of assets in the event of the Acquiring Fund's liquidation. In addition, the preferred shares of the Acquiring Fund, including preferred shares of the Acquiring Fund to be issued in connection with the Reorganizations, will be senior in priority to the Acquiring Fund's common shares, as to payment of dividends and as to the distribution of assets in the event of the Acquiring Fund's liquidation. The Acquiring Fund will continue to operate after the Reorganizations as a registered closed-end management investment company with the investment objectives and policies described in this Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus.

With respect to each Reorganization, the Reorganization is required to be approved by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of the Acquired Fund's common shares and preferred shares, voting as a single class, and by the affirmative vote of a majority of the Acquired Fund's outstanding preferred shares, voting separately as a single class. Each Reorganization also is required to be approved by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the Acquiring Fund's outstanding preferred shares, voting separately as a single class. In addition, common and preferred shareholders of the Acquiring Fund voting as a single class, and common shareholders voting separately as a single class, are being asked to approve the issuance of additional common shares of the Acquiring Fund in connection with the Reorganizations.

The closing of each Reorganization is contingent upon the closing of both Reorganizations. In order for the Reorganizations to occur, each Fund must obtain all requisite shareholder approvals as well as certain consents, confirmations and/or waivers from various third parties, including liquidity providers and rating agencies with respect to outstanding preferred shares. Because the closing of the Reorganizations is contingent on each Acquired Fund and the Acquiring Fund obtaining the requisite shareholder approvals and satisfying (or obtaining the waiver of) other closing conditions, it is possible that your Fund's Reorganization will not occur, even if shareholders of your Fund approve the Reorganization and your Fund satisfies all of its closing conditions. If the requisite shareholder approvals are not obtained, each Fund's Board may take such actions as it deems in the best interest of such Fund, including conducting additional solicitations with respect to the proposals or continuing to operate the Fund as a stand-alone fund.

This Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus concisely sets forth the information shareholders of the Funds should know before voting on the proposals and constitutes an offering of common shares of the Acquiring Fund only. Shareholders should read it carefully and retain it for future reference.

The following documents have been filed with the SEC and are incorporated into this Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus by reference:

- (i) the Statement of Additional Information relating to the proposed Reorganizations, dated \_\_\_\_\_, 2012 (the Reorganization SAI );

- (ii) the audited financial statements and related independent registered public accounting firm's report for the Acquiring Fund contained in the Fund's Annual Report for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2011;
- (iii) the audited financial statements and related independent registered public accounting firm's report for each Acquired Fund contained in the Funds' Annual Report for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2011;
- (iv) the unaudited financial statements for the Acquiring Fund contained in the Fund's Semi-Annual Report for the fiscal period ended April 30, 2012; and
- (v) the unaudited financial statements for the Acquired Funds contained in the Funds' Semi-Annual Report for the fiscal period ended April 30, 2012.

No other parts of the Funds' Annual or Semi-Annual Reports are incorporated by reference herein.

Copies of the foregoing may be obtained without charge by calling (800) 257-8787 or writing the Funds at 333 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606. If you wish to request a copy of the Reorganization SAI, please ask for the Reorganization SAI. In addition, the Acquiring Fund will furnish, without charge, a copy of its most recent Annual Report or Semi-Annual Report to a shareholder upon request. Any such request should be directed to the Acquiring Fund by calling (800) 257-8787 or by writing the Acquiring Fund at 333 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606.

The Funds are subject to the informational requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the 1934 Act), and the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the 1940 Act), and in accordance therewith file reports and other information with the SEC. Reports, proxy statements, registration statements and other information filed by the Funds, including the Registration Statement on Form N-14 relating to the common shares of the Acquiring Fund of which this Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus is a part, may be inspected without charge and copied (for a duplication fee at prescribed rates) at the SEC's public reference room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549 or at the SEC's New York Regional Office (3 World Financial Center, Suite 400, New York, New York 10281) or Chicago Regional Office (175 W. Jackson Boulevard, Suite 900, Chicago, Illinois 60604). You may call the SEC at (202) 551-8090 for information about the operation of the public reference room. You may obtain copies of this information, with payment of a duplication fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: [publicinfo@sec.gov](mailto:publicinfo@sec.gov), or by writing the SEC's Public Reference Branch, Office of Consumer Affairs and Information Services, Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington, D.C. 20549. You may also access reports and other information about the Funds on the EDGAR database on the SEC's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>.

The common shares of the Acquiring Fund are listed on the NYSE MKT, and the common shares of Premier Opportunity and Premium Opportunity are listed on the NYSE. The MTP Shares of the Acquiring Fund are listed on the NYSE. It is expected that the common shares of the Acquiring Fund to be issued in each Reorganization will be listed on the NYSE MKT. Reports, proxy statements and other information concerning the Funds can be inspected at the offices of the NYSE and NYSE MKT, 11 Wall Street, New York, New York 10005.

This Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus serves as a prospectus of the Acquiring Fund in connection with the issuance of the Acquiring Fund common shares in each Reorganization. No person

has been authorized to give any information or make any representation not contained in this Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus and, if so given or made, such information or representation must not be relied upon as having been authorized. This Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy any securities in any jurisdiction in which, or to any person to whom, it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation.

JOINT PROXY STATEMENT/PROSPECTUS

, 2012

NUVEEN AMT-FREE MUNICIPAL INCOME FUND (NEA, NEA PRC)

NUVEEN PREMIER MUNICIPAL OPPORTUNITY FUND, INC. (NIF)

AND

NUVEEN PREMIUM INCOME MUNICIPAL OPPORTUNITY FUND (NPX)

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**PROPOSAL NO. 1 REORGANIZATION OF EACH ACQUIRED FUND INTO  
THE ACQUIRING FUND (COMMON SHAREHOLDERS OF EACH ACQUIRED FUND  
AND MUNIFUND TERM PREFERRED SHAREHOLDERS OF THE ACQUIRING FUND)**

**A. SYNOPSIS**

The following is a summary of certain information contained elsewhere in this Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus with respect to the proposed Reorganizations and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the more complete information contained in this Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus and in the Reorganization SAI and the appendices thereto. Shareholders should read the entire Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus carefully. Certain capitalized terms used but not defined in this summary are defined elsewhere in this Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus.

**Background and Reasons for the Reorganizations**

The Board of Nuveen's municipal closed-end funds has approved a series of mergers of municipal closed-end funds, including the reorganization of each of the Acquired Funds into the Acquiring Fund. Each Board has determined that the Reorganization proposed for its Fund would be in the best interests of such Fund. The Acquiring Fund and the Acquired Funds have similar investment objectives and policies, and substantially similar portfolio compositions. The proposed Reorganizations are intended to enhance the secondary trading market for common shares of the Funds and to result in lower operating expenses (excluding the costs of leverage) as a result of the larger size of the combined fund. In order for the Reorganizations to occur, each Fund must obtain the requisite shareholder approvals as well as certain consents, confirmations and/or waivers from various third parties, including liquidity providers and rating agencies with respect to outstanding preferred shares. Because the closing of the Reorganizations is contingent on all of the Acquired Funds and the Acquiring Fund satisfying (or obtaining the waiver of) their respective closing conditions, it is possible that your Fund's Reorganization will not occur, even if shareholders of your Fund approve the Reorganization and your Fund satisfies all of its closing conditions. If the requisite shareholder approvals are not obtained, each Fund's Board may take such actions as it deems in the best interest of the Fund including conducting additional solicitations with respect to the proposals or continuing to operate the Fund as a stand-alone fund. For a fuller discussion of the Boards' considerations regarding the approval of the Reorganizations, see Proposal No. 1 Information About the Reorganizations Reasons for the Reorganizations.

**Material Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Reorganizations**

As a condition to closing, the Funds will receive an opinion of Vedder Price P.C. subject to certain representations, assumptions and conditions, substantially to the effect that each proposed Reorganization will qualify as a tax-free reorganization under Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code). In addition, [REDACTED], as special tax counsel to the Acquiring Fund, will deliver an opinion to the Acquiring Fund, subject to certain representations, assumptions and conditions, to the effect that the Acquiring Fund VRDP Shares received in the Reorganizations by holders of the VRDP Shares of the Acquired Funds will qualify as equity in the Acquiring Fund for federal income tax purposes. Accordingly, it is expected that no Fund will recognize gain or loss for federal income tax purposes as a direct result of the Reorganizations. Prior to the closing of the Reorganizations, each Acquired Fund expects to declare a distribution of all of its net investment income and net capital gains, if any. All or a portion of such distribution may be taxable to an Acquired Fund's shareholders for federal income tax purposes. In addition, to the extent that an Acquired Fund's portfolio securities are sold in connection with a Reorganization, such Acquired Fund may realize gains or losses, which may increase or decrease the net capital gain to be distributed by the Acquired

Fund. While each Acquired Fund is expected to dispose of certain securities that are subject to the federal alternative minimum tax applicable to individuals ( AMT ) prior to the closing of the Reorganizations, it is not currently expected that any significant portfolio sales will occur solely in connection with the Reorganizations (less than 5% of the assets of each Acquired Fund). It is expected that shareholders of each Acquired Fund who receive Acquiring Fund common shares pursuant to a Reorganization will recognize no gain or loss for federal income tax purposes, except that gain or loss may be recognized with respect to any cash received in lieu of fractional Acquiring Fund common shares being issued.

#### **Comparison of the Acquiring Fund and Each Acquired Fund**

*General.* The Acquiring Fund and each Acquired Fund are closed-end management investment companies. Each Fund is a diversified management investment company. The common shares of the Acquiring Fund are listed and trade on the NYSE MKT. The common shares of Premier Opportunity and Premium Opportunity are listed and trade on the NYSE. The Acquiring Fund and Premium Opportunity were organized on November 21, 2002 and July 22, 1993, respectively, as business trusts under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Premier Opportunity was organized on December 19, 1991 as a corporation under the laws of the State of Minnesota. The common shares of each Fund have equal voting rights and equal rights with respect to the payment of dividends and the distribution of assets upon liquidation and have no preemptive, conversion or exchange rights or rights to cumulative voting.

The Acquiring Fund currently has outstanding 676 VMTP Shares, par value \$0.01 per share, with a per share liquidation preference of \$100,000 and a total liquidation value of \$67,600,000 and 8,300,000 MTP Shares, per value of \$0.01 per share, with a per share liquidation preference of \$10 and a total liquidation value of \$83,000,000, which will remain outstanding following the completion of the Reorganizations. Premier Opportunity has 1,309 VRDP Shares outstanding, par value \$0.01 per share, with a per share liquidation preference of \$100,000 and a total liquidation value of \$130,900,000. Premium Opportunity has 2,190 VRDP Shares outstanding, par value of \$0.01 per share and liquidation preference of \$100,000 per share and a total liquidation value of \$219,000,000. VMTP Shares, MTP Shares and VRDP Shares are entitled to one vote per share. Preferred shares issued by the Acquiring Fund in connection with the Reorganizations will have equal priority with each other and with outstanding preferred shares of the Acquiring Fund as to the payment of dividends and the distribution of assets in the event of the Acquiring Fund's liquidation. In addition, preferred shares of the Acquiring Fund will have priority in all respects to the Acquiring Fund's common shares, as to the payment of dividends and the distribution of assets upon liquidation. The Acquiring Fund VRDP Shares to be issued to the Acquired Funds pursuant to the Reorganizations will have rights and preferences, including liquidation preferences, that are substantially similar, as of the closing of the Reorganizations, to those of the outstanding Acquired Fund VRDP Shares for which they are exchanged.

*Investment Objectives and Policies.* The Funds have similar investment objectives and policies. The Acquiring Fund's investment objectives are to provide current income exempt from regular federal income tax and the federal AMT and to enhance portfolio value relative to the municipal bond market by investing in tax-exempt municipal bonds that the Fund's investment adviser, Nuveen Fund Advisors, Inc. ( Nuveen Fund Advisors or the Adviser ), believes are underrated or undervalued or that represent municipal market sectors that are undervalued.

Premier Opportunity and Premium Opportunity have identical investment objectives, which are to provide current income exempt from regular federal income tax and to enhance portfolio value relative to the municipal bond market by investing in tax-exempt municipal bonds that the Adviser believes are underrated or undervalued or that represent municipal market sectors that are undervalued.

Under normal circumstances, the Acquiring Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets, including assets attributable to any principal amount of any borrowings (including the issuance of commercial paper or notes) or any preferred shares outstanding ( Managed Assets ), in portfolio securities that pay interest exempt from federal income taxes and from federal AMT. Under normal circumstances, each Acquired Fund will invest at least 80% of its Managed Assets in a portfolio of securities that pay interest exempt from federal income taxes. The Acquired Funds do not have any policy regarding investments in securities subject to the federal AMT, and may have substantial holdings of securities subject to such tax.

The Acquiring Fund's policy of investing in bonds that are exempt from the AMT may prevent the Acquiring Fund from investing in certain kinds of bonds that are held by, or are eligible investments for, the Acquired Funds.

Under normal circumstances, each Fund invests at least 80% of its Managed Assets in investment grade securities that, at the time of investment, are rated within the four highest grades (Baa or BBB or better) by at least one nationally recognized statistical ratings organization ( NRSRO ) or are unrated but judged to be of comparable quality by the Adviser. Each Fund may invest up to 20% of its Managed Assets in municipal securities that at the time of investment are rated below investment grade or are unrated but judged to be of comparable quality by the Adviser. No more than 10% of each Fund's Managed Assets may be invested in municipal securities rated below B3/B- or that are unrated but judged to be of comparable quality by the Adviser.

If a municipal security satisfies the ratings requirements described above at the time of purchase, a Fund will not be required to dispose of the security upon a downgrade.

Each Fund may enter into certain derivative instruments in pursuit of its investment objectives. Such instruments include financial futures contracts, swap contracts (including credit default swaps and interest rate swaps), options on financial futures, options on swap contracts, or other derivative instruments. A Fund may not enter into a futures contract or related options or forward contracts if more than 30% of the Fund's net assets would be represented by futures contracts or more than 5% of the Fund's net assets would be committed to initial margin deposits and premiums on future contracts or related options.

Each Fund may invest up to 15% of its [net] assets in inverse floating rate securities. Inverse floating rate securities represent a leveraged investment in the underlying municipal bond deposited. Inverse floating rate securities offer the opportunity for higher income than the underlying bond, but will subject the Fund to the risk of lower or even no income if short-term interest rates rise sufficiently. By investing in an inverse floating rate security rather than directly in the underlying bond, the Fund will experience a greater increase in its common share net asset value if the underlying municipal bond increases in value, but will also experience a correspondingly larger decline in its common share net asset value if the underlying bond declines in value.

Each Fund may borrow for temporary or emergency purposes, including to pay dividends, repurchase its shares, or settle portfolio transactions.

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*Credit Quality.* A comparison of the credit quality of the respective portfolios of the Acquiring Fund and the Acquired Funds, as of April 30 2012, is set forth in the table below.

<b>Credit Rating<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>Acquiring Fund</b>	<b>Premier Opportunity</b>	<b>Premium Opportunity</b>	<b>Combined Fund Pro Forma<sup>(2)</sup></b>
Aaa/AAA	31%	28%	22%	26%
Aa/AA	30%	46%	48%	42%
A/A	28%	15%	22%	22%
Baa/BBB	7%	9%	8%	8%
Ba/BB or Lower	2%	1%	ø <sup>(3)</sup>	1%
Unrated	2%	1%	ø <sup>(3)</sup>	1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

(1) Prior to January 2, 2012, each Fund had a policy of investing, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its Managed Assets in municipal securities covered by insurance guaranteeing the timely payment of interest and principal. Each Fund also had a policy of investing in municipal securities rated at least investment grade. The portfolio composition of the Funds may vary over time as a result of the new policies of the Fund.

(2) Reflects the effect of the Reorganizations.

(3) Rounds to less than 1%.

*Leverage.* Each Fund may utilize the following forms of leverage: (a) portfolio investments that have the economic effect of leverage, including but not limited to investments in futures, options and inverse floating rate securities, and (b) the issuance of preferred shares. Each Fund currently engages in leverage through the issuance of preferred shares and the use of inverse floaters. Certain important ratios related to each Fund's use of leverage for the last three fiscal years are set forth below:

<b>Acquiring Fund</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>
Asset Coverage Ratio	317.07%	321.50%	315.52%
Regulatory Leverage Ratio <sup>(1)</sup>	31.54%	31.10%	31.69%
Effective Leverage Ratio <sup>(2)</sup>	37.91%	37.45%	38.16%

<b>Premier Opportunity</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>
Asset Coverage Ratio	319.30%	324.41%	314.65%
Regulatory Leverage Ratio <sup>(1)</sup>	31.32%	30.82%	31.78%
Effective Leverage Ratio <sup>(2)</sup>	38.57%	38.51%	37.72%

<b>Premium Opportunity</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>
Asset Coverage Ratio	330.94%	330.75%	321.04%
Regulatory Leverage Ratio <sup>(1)</sup>	30.22%	30.23%	31.15%
Effective Leverage Ratio <sup>(2)</sup>	36.96%	36.98%	37.71%

(1) Regulatory leverage consists of preferred shares or debt issued by the Fund. Both of these are part of a Fund's capital structure. Regulatory leverage is sometimes referred to as 1940 Act Leverage and is subject to asset coverage limits set forth in the 1940 Act.

(2) Effective leverage is a Fund's effective economic leverage, and includes both structural leverage and the leverage effects of certain derivative investments in the Fund's portfolio. Currently, the leverage effects of Tender Option Bond (TOB) inverse floater holdings, in addition to any structural leverage, are included in effective leverage ratios.



*Board Members and Officers.* The Acquiring Fund and the Acquired Funds have the same Board Members and officers. The management of each Fund, including general supervision of the duties performed by the Adviser under an investment management agreement between the Adviser and each Fund (an Investment Management Agreement), is the responsibility of its Board. Each Fund currently has ten (10) trustees or directors, one (1) of whom is an interested person (as defined in the 1940 Act) and nine (9) of whom are not interested persons (the independent directors/trustees). The names and business addresses of the Board Members and officers of the Funds and their principal occupations and other affiliations during the past five years are set forth in the Reorganization SAI under Management of the Funds.

While the Acquiring Fund and Acquired Funds have the same Board Members, the Acquiring Fund and Premium Opportunity (the Massachusetts Funds) have a board structure that is different from the structure for Premier Opportunity (the Minnesota Fund). All members of the Board of Directors of the Minnesota Fund stand for election each year. In contrast to the Minnesota Fund's board structure, and pursuant to the Massachusetts Funds' by-laws, the Board of Trustees of each Massachusetts Fund is divided into three classes (Class I, Class II and Class III) with staggered multi-year terms, such that only the members of one of the three classes stand for election each year.

*Investment Adviser.* The Adviser, Nuveen Fund Advisors, is the investment adviser to each Fund and is responsible for investing each Fund's assets. The Adviser oversees the management of each Fund's portfolio, manages each Fund's business affairs and provides certain clerical, bookkeeping and other administrative services. Nuveen Fund Advisors is located at 333 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606.

The Adviser, a registered investment adviser, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Nuveen Investments. Founded in 1898, Nuveen Investments and its affiliates had approximately \$212 billion of assets under management as of June 30, 2012. On November 13, 2007, Nuveen Investments was acquired by investors led by Madison Dearborn Partners, LLC (the MDP Acquisition).

Nuveen Fund Advisors has selected its affiliate, Nuveen Asset Management, LLC (Nuveen Asset Management or the Sub-Adviser), located at 333 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, IL 60606, to serve as a sub-adviser to each of the Funds. Nuveen Asset Management manages the investment of the Funds' assets on a discretionary basis, subject to the supervision of Nuveen Fund Advisors. Nuveen Asset Management, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Nuveen Fund Advisors and was appointed as Sub-Adviser effective in January 2011 as part of an internal restructuring of the Adviser.

Each Fund is dependent upon services and resources provided by its Adviser, and therefore the Adviser's parent, Nuveen Investments. Nuveen Investments significantly increased its level of debt in connection with the MDP Acquisition. While Nuveen Investments believes that monies generated from operations and cash on hand will be adequate to fund debt service requirements, capital expenditures and working capital requirements for the foreseeable future, there can be no assurance that Nuveen Investments' business will generate sufficient cash flow from operations or that future borrowings will be available in an amount sufficient to enable Nuveen Investments to pay its indebtedness (with scheduled maturities beginning in 2014) or to fund its other liquidity needs. Nuveen Investments believes that potential adverse changes to its overall financial position and business operations would not adversely affect its or its affiliate's portfolio management operations and would not otherwise adversely affect its ability to fulfill its obligations to the Funds under the investment management agreements.

Pursuant to each Investment Management Agreement, each Fund's management fee consists of two components—a complex-level component, based on the aggregate amount of all eligible fund assets managed by Nuveen Fund Advisors, and a fund-level component, based only on the amount of managed assets within such Fund. The pricing structure enables the Funds' shareholders to benefit from growth in assets within each individual fund as well as from growth of complex-wide assets managed by Nuveen Fund Advisors.

The annual fund-level fee for each Fund, payable monthly, is calculated according to the following schedules:

**Management Fee Schedule for the Acquiring Fund**

<b>Average Daily Managed Assets*</b>	<b>Fund-Level Fee Rate</b>
For the first \$125 million	0.4500%
For the next \$125 million	0.4375%
For the next \$250 million	0.4250%
For the next \$500 million	0.4125%
For the next \$1 billion	0.4000%
For \$2 billion and over	0.3750%

**Management Fee Schedule for Premier Opportunity and Premium Opportunity**

<b>Average Daily Managed Assets*</b>	<b>Fund-Level Fee Rate</b>
For the first \$125 million	0.4500%
For the next \$125 million	0.4375%
For the next \$250 million	0.4250%
For the next \$500 million	0.4125%
For the next \$1 billion	0.4000%
For the next \$3 billion	0.3875%
For \$5 billion and over	0.3750%

The management fee compensates the Adviser for overall investment advisory and administrative services and general office facilities. Each Fund pays all of its other costs and expenses of its operations, including compensation of its Board Members (other than those affiliated with the Adviser), custodian, transfer agency and dividend disbursing expenses, legal fees, expenses of independent auditors, expenses of repurchasing shares, expenses of issuing any preferred shares, expenses of preparing, printing and distributing shareholder reports, notices, proxy statements and reports to governmental agencies, and taxes, if any. For the services provided pursuant to an investment sub-advisory agreement, Nuveen Fund Advisors pays Nuveen Asset Management a fee, payable monthly, equal to 38.4615% of the management fee (net of applicable breakpoints, waivers and reimbursements) paid by the Funds to Nuveen Fund Advisors.

Due to the increased size of the combined fund, the effective fund-level fee rate as a percentage of average daily Managed Assets for the combined fund is expected to be lower than the current effective fund-level fee rate for the Acquiring Fund and each of the Acquired Funds. Each Fund also pays a complex-level fee to Nuveen Fund Advisors, which is payable monthly and is in addition to the fund-level fee. The complex-level fee is based on the aggregate daily amount of eligible assets for all Nuveen sponsored funds in the U.S., as stated in the table below. As of June 30, 2012, the complex-level fee rate was 0.1731%.

The annual complex-level fee for each Fund, payable monthly, is calculated according to the following schedule:

#### Complex-Level Fee Rates

Complex-Level Managed Asset Breakpoint Level*	Effective Rate at Breakpoint Level
\$55 billion	0.2000%
\$56 billion	0.1996%
\$57 billion	0.1989%
\$60 billion	0.1961%
\$63 billion	0.1931%
\$66 billion	0.1900%
\$71 billion	0.1851%
\$76 billion	0.1806%
\$80 billion	0.1773%
\$91 billion	0.1691%
\$125 billion	0.1599%
\$200 billion	0.1505%
\$250 billion	0.1469%
\$300 billion	0.1445%

\* For the fund-level and complex-level fees, managed assets include closed-end fund assets managed by the Adviser that are attributable to financial leverage. For these purposes, financial leverage includes the funds' use of preferred stock and borrowings and certain investments in the residual interest certificates (also called inverse floating rate securities) in tender option bond (TOB) trusts, including the portion of assets held by a TOB trust that has been effectively financed by the trust's issuance of floating rate securities, subject to an agreement by the Adviser as to certain funds to limit the amount of such assets for determining managed assets in certain circumstances. The complex-level fee is calculated based upon the aggregate daily managed assets of all Nuveen Funds that constitute eligible assets. Eligible assets do not include assets attributable to investments in other Nuveen Funds or assets in excess of a determined amount (originally \$2 billion) added to the Nuveen Fund complex in connection with Nuveen Fund Advisors' assumption of the management of the former First American Funds effective January 1, 2011.

A discussion of the basis for the Board's most recent approval of each Fund's Investment Management Agreement and the Sub-Advisory Agreement is included in the Fund's Annual Report for the period ended October 31, 2011.

*Portfolio Management.* Subject to the supervision of Nuveen Fund Advisors, Nuveen Asset Management is responsible for execution of specific investment strategies and day-to-day investment operations. Nuveen Asset Management manages the Funds using a team of analysts and a portfolio manager that focuses on a specific group of funds. Paul L. Brennan, CFA, CPA, is the portfolio manager of the Acquiring Fund and Premier Opportunity. Douglas J. White, CFA, is the portfolio manager of Premium Opportunity. Additional information regarding the portfolio managers' compensation, other accounts managed and ownership of securities is contained in the Reorganization SAI. Douglas White has been the portfolio manager for Premium Opportunity since 2011. Paul Brennan has been the portfolio manager for the Acquiring Fund and Premier Opportunity since 2006, and Mr. Brennan will continue to manage the Acquiring Fund upon completion of the Reorganizations.

Paul Brennan is currently a portfolio manager for several national municipal open- and closed-end funds. Mr. Brennan joined Nuveen in 1997 when Nuveen acquired Flagship Financial. He

earned his BS in Accountancy and Finance from Wright State University. He manages Nuveen-sponsored investment companies, with a total of approximately \$ billion under management as of , 2012.

Douglas White joined FAF Advisors, Inc. in 1987, and he joined Nuveen on January 1, 2011 when Nuveen acquired a portion of the asset management business of FAF Advisors, Inc. Mr. White received a B.A. from Carleton College and an M.B.A. in finance from the University of Minnesota. He manages Nuveen-sponsored investment companies, with a total of approximately \$ billion under management as of , 2012.

### Comparative Expense Information

The purpose of the comparative fee table is to assist you in understanding the various costs and expenses of investing in shares of the Funds. The information in the table reflects the fees and expenses for each Fund's fiscal year ended October 31, 2011, as adjusted as described in footnote 1 below, and the pro-forma expenses for the 12 months ended October 31, 2011, for the combined fund. The figures in the Example are not necessarily indicative of past or future expenses, and actual expenses may be greater or less than those shown. The Funds' actual rates of return may be greater or less than the hypothetical 5% annual return shown in the Example.

Comparative Fee Table<sup>(1)</sup>

	Acquiring Fund	Premier Opportunity	Premium Opportunity	Combined Fund Pro Forma <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>Annual Expenses (as a percentage of net assets applicable to common shares)</b>				
Management Fees	0.95%	0.96%	0.94%	0.92%
Interest and Related Expenses from Inverse Floaters and Preferred Shares <sup>(3)</sup>	1.15%	0.59%	0.77%	0.84%
Other Expenses	0.11%	0.10%	0.09%	0.09%
<b>Total Annual Expenses</b>	<b>2.21%</b>	<b>1.65%</b>	<b>1.80%</b>	<b>1.85%</b>

- (1) Annual Expenses (as a percentage of net assets applicable to common shares) are based on the expenses of the Acquiring Fund and Acquired Funds for the twelve (12) months ended October 31, 2011, subject to the following adjustments. For the Acquiring Fund and Premier Opportunity, Interest and Related Expenses from Inverse Floaters and Preferred Shares reflects annualized interest and related expenses for preferred shares that were outstanding for less than the 12-month period. For the Acquiring Fund and Premier Opportunity, Other Expenses excludes expenses incurred during the 12-month period for auction fees and/or dividend disbursing agent fees associated with auction rate preferred shares that are no longer outstanding. For the Acquiring Fund, fee and expense reimbursements that expired during the 12-month period are not reflected. It is important for you to understand that a decline in a Fund's average net assets applicable to common shares during the current fiscal year due to recent market volatility or other factors could cause each Fund's expense ratios for that Fund's current fiscal year to be higher than the expense information presented.
- (2) The Combined Fund Pro Forma figures assume the consummation of the Reorganizations on October 31, 2011, and reflect average net assets applicable to common shares for the Acquiring Fund and the Acquired Funds for the 12-month period ended October 31, 2011. Combined Fund Pro Forma expenses do not include the expenses to be borne by the Funds in connection with the Reorganizations, which are estimated to be \$320,000 (0.10%) for the Acquiring Fund, \$45,000 (0.02%) for Premier Opportunity and \$540,000 (0.11%) for Premium Opportunity.

- (3) Interest and Related Expenses from Inverse Floaters arises because accounting rules require the Funds to treat interest paid by trusts issuing certain inverse floating rate investments held by the Funds as having been paid (indirectly) by the Funds. Because the Funds also recognize corresponding amounts of interest income (also indirectly), each Fund's common share net asset value, net investment income and total return are not affected by this accounting treatment. The actual Interest and Related Expenses from Inverse Floaters incurred in the future may be higher or lower. Dividends paid on each Fund's currently outstanding preferred shares are recognized as interest expense for financial reporting purposes.

*Example:* The following examples illustrate the expenses that a common shareholder would pay on a \$1,000 investment that is held for the time periods provided in the table. The examples assume that all dividends and other distributions are reinvested and that Total Annual Expenses remain the same. The examples also assume a 5% annual return.

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Acquiring Fund	\$ 22	\$ 69	\$ 118	\$ 254
Premier Opportunity	\$ 17	\$ 52	\$ 90	\$ 195
Premium Opportunity	\$ 18	\$ 57	\$ 97	\$ 212
Combined Fund Pro Forma	\$ 19	\$ 58	\$ 100	\$ 217

**Comparative Performance Information**

Comparative total return performance for the Funds for periods ended April 30, 2012:

	Average Annual Total Return on Net Asset Value				Average Annual Total Return on Market Value			
	One Year	Five Years	Ten Years	Since Inception	One Year	Five Years	Ten Years	Since Inception
Acquiring Fund	14.40%	5.99%		6.26%	18.16%	6.06%		5.59%
Premier Opportunity	18.97%	6.09%	6.23%		10.51%	6.67%	6.24%	
Premium Opportunity	21.11%	6.00%	6.18%		24.04%	6.84%	6.17%	

- (1) Prior to January 2, 2012, each Fund had a policy of investing at least 80% of its Managed Assets in municipal securities covered by insurance guaranteeing the timely payment of principal and interest. Each Fund also had a policy of investing in securities rated at least investment grade. Performance may have differed had the current policies of the Fund been in place.

Average Annual Total Return on Net Asset Value is the combination of changes in common share net asset value, reinvested dividend income at net asset value and reinvested capital gains distributions at net asset value, if any. The last dividend declared in the period, which is typically paid on the first business day of the following month, is assumed to be reinvested at the ending net asset value. The actual reinvestment price for the last dividend declared in the period may often be based on the Fund's market price (and not its net asset value), and therefore may be different from the price used in the calculation. Average Annual Total Return on Market Value is the combination of changes in the market price per share and the effect of reinvested dividend income and reinvested capital gains distributions, if any, at the average price paid per share at the time of reinvestment. The last dividend declared in the period, which is typically paid on the first business day of the following month, is assumed to be reinvested at the ending market price. The actual reinvestment for the last dividend declared in the period may take place over several days, and in some instances it may not be based on the market price, so the actual reinvestment price may be different from the price used in the calculation. Total returns are not annualized. Past performance information is not necessarily indicative of future results.

**B. RISK FACTORS**

Investment in the Acquiring Fund may not be appropriate for all investors. The Acquiring Fund is not intended to be a complete investment program and, due to the uncertainty inherent in all investments, there can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objectives. Investors should consider their long-term investment goals and financial needs when making an investment decision with respect to the Acquiring Fund. An investment in the Acquiring Fund is intended to be a long-term investment, and you should not view the Fund as a trading vehicle. Your shares at any point in time may be worth less than your original investment, even after taking into account the reinvestment of Fund dividends and distributions, if applicable.

Because the Funds have similar investment strategies, the principal risks of each Fund are similar. The principal risks of investing in the Acquiring Fund and the Acquired Funds are described below. The risks and special considerations listed below should be considered by shareholders of each Fund in their evaluation of the Reorganizations.

*Investment and Market Risk.* An investment in the Funds' shares is subject to investment risk, including the possible loss of the entire amount that you invest. Your investment in common shares represents an indirect investment in the municipal securities owned by a Fund, which generally trade in the over-the-counter markets. Your shares at any point in time may be worth less than your original investment, even after taking into account the reinvestment of Fund dividends and distributions, if applicable. In addition, the ability of municipalities to collect revenue and service their obligations could be materially and adversely affected by an economic downturn or prolonged recession.

*Current Economic Conditions Credit Crisis Liquidity and Volatility Risk.* Markets for credit instruments, including municipal securities, have experienced periods of extreme illiquidity and volatility since the latter half of 2007. General market uncertainty and consequent repricing risk have led to market imbalances of sellers and buyers, which in turn have resulted in significant valuation uncertainties in a variety of debt securities, including municipal securities. These conditions resulted, and in many cases continue to result, in greater volatility, less liquidity, widening credit spreads and a lack of price transparency, with many debt securities remaining illiquid and of uncertain value. These market conditions may make valuation of some of the Funds' municipal securities uncertain and/or result in sudden and significant valuation increases or declines in its holdings. A significant decline in the value of your Fund's portfolio would likely result in a significant decline in the value of the Fund's common shares. In addition, illiquidity and volatility in the credit markets may directly and adversely affect the distributions on the common shares and preferred shares. This volatility may also impact the liquidity of inverse floating rate securities in your Fund's portfolio. See Risk Factors Inverse Floating Rate Securities Risk.

In response to the current national economic condition, governmental cost burdens may be reallocated among federal, state and local governments. In addition, laws enacted in the future by Congress or state legislatures or referenda could extend the time for payment of principal and/or interest, or impose other constraints on enforcement of such obligations, or on the ability of municipalities to levy taxes. Issuers of municipal securities have and may seek protection under the bankruptcy laws. See Risk Factors Municipal Securities Market Risk.

*Market Discount from Net Asset Value.* Shares of closed-end investment companies may fluctuate and during certain periods trade at prices lower than net asset value. The Funds cannot predict

whether their common shares will trade at, above or below net asset value. This characteristic is a risk separate and distinct from the risk that a Fund's net asset value could decrease as a result of investment activities. Investors bear a risk of loss to the extent that the price at which they sell their shares is lower in relation to their Fund's net asset value than at the time of purchase, assuming a stable net asset value. The common shares are designed primarily for long-term investors, and you should not view the Funds as a vehicle for trading purposes.

*Credit and Below-Investment Grade Risk.* Credit risk is the risk that one or more municipal securities in a Fund's portfolio will decline in price, or the issuer thereof will fail to pay interest or principal when due, because the issuer experiences a decline in its financial status. Credit risk is increased when a portfolio security is downgraded or the perceived creditworthiness of the issuer deteriorates. If a downgrade occurs, the Adviser will consider what action, including the sale of the security, is in the best interests of a Fund. Municipal securities of below-investment-grade quality are regarded as having predominantly speculative characteristics with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal when due, and they are more susceptible to default or decline in market value due to adverse economic and business developments than investment-grade municipal securities. Also, to the extent that the rating assigned to a municipal security in a Fund's portfolio is downgraded by any NRSRO, the market price and liquidity of such security may be adversely affected. The market values for municipal securities of below-investment-grade quality tend to be volatile, and these securities are less liquid than investment-grade municipal securities. For these reasons, an investment in a Fund, compared with a portfolio consisting solely of investment-grade securities, may experience the following:

increased price sensitivity resulting from a deteriorating economic environment and changing interest rates;

greater risk of loss due to default or declining credit quality;

adverse issuer-specific events that are more likely to render the issuer unable to make interest and/or principal payments; and

the possibility that a negative perception of the below-investment-grade market develops, resulting in the price and liquidity of below-investment-grade securities becoming depressed, and this negative perception could last for a significant period of time.

*Municipal Securities Market Risk.* Investing in the municipal securities market involves certain risks. The municipal securities market is one in which dealer firms make markets in bonds on a principal basis using their proprietary capital, and during the recent market turmoil these firms' capital became severely constrained. As a result, some firms were unwilling to commit their capital to purchase and to serve as a dealer for municipal securities. The amount of public information available about the municipal securities in each Fund's portfolio is generally less than that for corporate equities or bonds, and the Funds' investment performance may therefore be more dependent on the Adviser's analytical abilities than if the Funds were to invest in stocks or taxable bonds. As noted above, the secondary market for municipal securities also tends to be less well developed or liquid than many other securities markets, which may adversely affect a Fund's ability to sell its municipal securities at attractive prices or at prices approximating those at which each Fund currently values them. Municipal securities may contain redemption provisions, which may allow the securities to be called or redeemed prior to their stated maturity, potentially resulting in the distribution of principal and a reduction in subsequent interest distributions.

The ability of municipal issuers to make timely payments of interest and principal may be diminished during general economic downturns and as governmental cost burdens are reallocated among federal, state and local governments. If the current national economic recession continues, the ability of municipalities to collect revenue and service their obligations could be materially and adversely affected. The taxing power of any government entity may be limited by provisions of state constitutions or laws, and an entity's credit will depend on many factors, including the entity's tax base, the extent to which the entity relies on federal or state aid, and other factors which are beyond the entity's control. In addition, laws enacted in the future by Congress or state legislatures or referenda could extend the time for payment of principal and/or interest, or impose other constraints on enforcement of such obligations, or on the ability of municipalities to levy taxes. Issuers of municipal securities might seek protection under the bankruptcy laws. In the event of bankruptcy of such an issuer, a Fund could experience delays in collecting principal and interest and a Fund may not, in all circumstances, be able to collect all principal and interest to which it is entitled. To enforce its rights in the event of a default in the payment of interest or repayment of principal, or both, a Fund may take possession of and manage the assets securing the issuer's obligations on such securities, which may increase a Fund's operating expenses. Any income derived from a Fund's ownership or operation of such assets may not be tax-exempt and may not be of the type that would allow a Fund to continue to qualify as a regulated investment company.

Revenue bonds issued by state or local agencies to finance the development of low-income, multi-family housing involve special risks in addition to those associated with municipal securities generally, including that the underlying properties may not generate sufficient income to pay expenses and interest costs. These bonds are generally non-recourse against the property owner, may be junior to the rights of others with an interest in the properties, may pay interest that changes based in part on the financial performance of the property, may be prepayable without penalty and may be used to finance the construction of housing developments which, until completed and rented, do not generate income to pay interest. Additionally, unusually high rates of default on the underlying mortgage loans may reduce revenues available for the payment of principal or interest on such mortgage revenue bonds.

*Interest Rate Risk.* Generally, when market interest rates rise, bond prices fall, and vice versa. Interest rate risk is the risk that the municipal securities in a Fund's portfolio will decline in value because of increases in market interest rates. In typical market interest rate environments, the prices of longer-term municipal securities generally fluctuate more than prices of shorter-term municipal securities as interest rates change.

*Inverse Floating Rate Securities Risk.* Each Fund can have substantial exposure to municipal inverse floating rate securities, which are securities whose interest rates bear an inverse relationship to the interest rate on another security or the value of an index, and which represent a leveraged investment in underlying municipal bonds. Typically, an inverse floating rate security represents a residual beneficial interest in a special purpose trust into which a third-party sponsor has deposited municipal bonds, and which issues floating rate securities to short-term investors and inverse floating rate securities to long-term investors such as the Funds. Income on typical inverse floating rate securities will decrease when short-term interest rates increase and increase when short-term interest rates decrease, so investments in inverse floating rate securities offer the opportunity for higher income than the underlying bond, but will subject a Fund to the risk of lower or even no income if short-term interest rates rise sufficiently. Inverse floating rate securities represent a leveraged investment in the underlying municipal bond deposited. The value of an inverse floating rate security will increase or decrease in value by a multiple of the increase or decrease of the market value of its underlying bond.

due to changes in market interest rates or the bond's creditworthiness. That multiple is dependent on the ratio of the special purpose trust's floating rate securities to its inverse floating rate securities, and can exceed three times for more highly leveraged trusts. Thus, when investing in an inverse floating rate security rather than directly in the underlying bond, a Fund will experience a greater increase in its common net asset value if the underlying municipal bond increases in value, but will also experience a correspondingly larger decline in its common net asset value if the underlying bond declines in value, which will make a Fund's net asset value more volatile.

Each Fund may invest in inverse floating rate securities issued by special purpose trusts whose sponsors have recourse to the Fund pursuant to a separate shortfall and forbearance agreement. Such an agreement would require a Fund to reimburse the third-party sponsor of the trust, upon termination of the trust issuing the inverse floater, for the difference between the liquidation value of the bonds held in the trust and the principal amount due to the holders of floating rate securities issued by the trust. A Fund will enter into such a recourse agreement (i) when the liquidity provider with respect to the floating rate securities issued by the special purpose trust requires such a recourse agreement because the level of leverage in the special purpose trust exceeds the level that the liquidity provider is willing to support absent such an agreement; and/or (ii) to seek to prevent the liquidity provider from collapsing the special purpose trust in the event that the municipal obligation held in the trust has declined in value. In an instance where a Fund has entered such a recourse agreement, the Fund may suffer a loss that exceeds the amount of its original investment in the inverse floating rate securities; such loss could be as great as that original investment amount plus the face amount of the floating rate securities issued by the trust.

Inverse floating rate securities have varying degrees of liquidity or illiquidity (liquidity being the ability to raise cash by selling the investment in a timely manner at an attractive price) based in large part upon the liquidity of the underlying bonds deposited in a special purpose trust. The leverage attributable to such inverse floating rate securities may be called away on relatively short notice and therefore may be less permanent than more traditional forms of leverage. In such circumstances, a Fund may be required to sell securities at inopportune times or prices. Each Fund may be required to sell its inverse floating rate securities or its underlying municipal bonds at less than favorable prices, or liquidate other Fund portfolio holdings in certain circumstances, including, but not limited to, the following:

If a Fund has a need for cash and the bonds in a special purpose trust are not actively trading due to adverse market conditions;

If special purpose trust sponsors (as a collective group or individually) experience financial hardship and consequently seek to terminate their respective outstanding trusts; and

If the value of an underlying bond declines significantly (to a level below the notional value of the floating rate securities issued by the trust) and if additional collateral has not been posted by the Fund.

*Leverage Risk.* Leverage risk is the risk associated with borrowings, the issuance of preferred shares or the use of inverse floating rate securities to leverage the common shares. There can be no assurance that a Fund's leveraging strategy will be successful. Through the use of financial leverage, the Funds seek to enhance potential common share earnings over time by borrowing or issuing preferred shares at short-term municipal rates and investing at long-term municipal rates which are

typically, though not always, higher. The types of leverage used by the Funds may pay fixed rates of interest or dividends or may fluctuate with short-term yields. The benefits from leverage will be reduced (increased) to the extent that the difference narrows (widens) between the net earnings on a Fund's portfolio securities and its cost of leverage. If short-term rates rise and a Fund's leverage costs fluctuate, a Fund's cost of leverage could exceed the rate of return on longer-term bonds held by the Fund that were acquired during periods of lower interest rates, reducing returns to common shareholders. A Fund's cost of leverage includes both the interest rate paid on its borrowings or dividends on preferred shares as well as any ongoing fees and expenses associated with those borrowings or preferred shares. The Funds also bear the costs of borrowing facilities, issuing its shares and refinancing such leverage. To the extent that the Funds issue preferred shares with relatively short terms to redemption (e.g., MTP Shares of VMTP Shares), refinancing risk will increase. To the extent that the Funds issue preferred shares with a put feature (e.g., VRDP Shares), the Fund is subject to refinancing risk if holders exercise their put rights. Refinancing risk is the risk that the Fund is unable to replace existing leverage at all or on favorable terms. If the Fund is unable to replace its leverage upon a term redemption date of MTP Shares or VMTP Shares or upon the exercise of put rights by holders of VRDP Shares, it may be forced to reduce leverage and sell portfolio securities when it otherwise would not do so. If the Fund is unable to replace existing leverage on comparable terms, its costs of leverage will increase. Accordingly, there is no assurance that the use of leverage may result in a higher yield or return to common shareholders.

A Fund's use of financial leverage also creates incremental common share net asset value risk because the full impact of price changes in the Fund's investment portfolio, including assets attributable to leverage, is borne by common shareholders. This can lead to a greater increase in net asset values in rising markets than if a Fund were not leveraged, but it also can result in a greater decrease in net asset values in declining markets. A Fund's use of financial leverage similarly can magnify the impact of changing market conditions on common share market prices. Each Fund is required to maintain certain regulatory and rating agency asset coverage requirements in connection with its outstanding preferred shares, in order to be able to maintain the ability to declare and pay common share distributions and to maintain the rating of its preferred shares. In order to maintain required asset coverage levels, a Fund may be required to alter the composition of its investment portfolio or take other actions, such as redeeming preferred shares with the proceeds from portfolio transactions, at what might be an inopportune time in the market. Such actions could reduce the net earnings or returns to common shareholders over time. See also *Multiple Series Risk*.

Each Fund may invest in the securities of other investment companies, which may themselves be leveraged and therefore present similar risks to those described above.

The amount of fees paid to the Adviser for investment advisory services will be higher when a Fund uses financial leverage because the advisory fees are calculated based on the Fund's Managed Assets.

*Tax Risk.* To qualify for the favorable U.S. federal income tax treatment generally accorded to regulated investment companies, among other things, a Fund must derive in each taxable year at least 90% of its gross income from certain prescribed sources. If for any taxable year a Fund does not qualify as a regulated investment company, all of its taxable income (including its net capital gain) would be subject to federal income tax at regular corporate rates without any deduction for distributions to shareholders, and all distributions from the Fund (including underlying distributions attributable to tax exempt interest income) would be taxable to shareholders as ordinary dividends to the extent of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits.

The value of a Fund's investments and its net asset value may be adversely affected by changes in tax rates and policies. Because interest income from municipal securities held by a Fund is normally not subject to regular federal income tax, the attractiveness of municipal securities in relation to other investment alternatives is affected by changes in federal income tax rates or changes in the tax-exempt status of interest income from municipal securities. Any proposed or actual changes in such rates or exempt status, therefore, can significantly affect the demand for and supply, liquidity and marketability of municipal securities. This could in turn affect a Fund's net asset value and ability to acquire and dispose of municipal securities at desirable yield and price levels. Additionally, the Funds are not suitable investments for individual retirement accounts, for other tax-exempt or tax-deferred accounts or for investors who are not sensitive to the federal income tax consequences of their investments.

The Acquiring Fund's policy of generally investing in bonds that are exempt from the federal AMT applicable to individuals may prevent the Fund from investing in certain kinds of bonds and thereby limit the Fund's ability to optimally diversify its portfolio.

On September 12, 2011, President Obama submitted to Congress the American Jobs Act of 2011. If enacted in its proposed form, this Act generally would limit the exclusion from gross income of tax-exempt interest (which includes exempt-interest dividends received from a Fund) for individuals whose adjusted gross income for federal income tax purposes exceeds certain thresholds for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2013 in order to provide a tax benefit not greater than 28% of such interest. Such proposal could affect the value of the municipal bonds owned by a Fund. The likelihood of the Act being enacted in the form introduced or in some other form cannot be predicted. Shareholders should consult their own tax advisers regarding the potential consequences of this Act on their investment in a Fund.

*Taxability Risk.* Each Fund will invest in municipal securities in reliance at the time of purchase on an opinion of bond counsel to the issuer that the interest paid on those securities will be excludable from gross income for regular federal income tax purposes, and the Adviser will not independently verify that opinion. Subsequent to a Fund's acquisition of such a municipal security, however, the security may be determined to pay, or to have paid, taxable income. As a result, the treatment of dividends previously paid or to be paid by a Fund as exempt-interest dividends could be adversely affected, subjecting the Fund's shareholders to increased federal income tax liabilities. In certain circumstances, a Fund will make payments to holders of preferred shares to offset the tax effects of a taxable distribution.

Under highly unusual circumstances, the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") may determine that a municipal bond issued as tax-exempt should in fact be taxable. If a Fund held such a bond, it might have to distribute taxable ordinary income dividends or reclassify as taxable income amounts previously distributed as exempt-interest dividends. In addition, future legislation may change the tax treatment of municipal bond interest.

For federal income tax purposes, distributions of ordinary taxable income (including any net short-term capital gain) will be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income (and will not be eligible for favorable taxation as qualified dividend income), and capital gain dividends will be taxed at long-term capital gain rates.

*Borrowing Risk.* Each Fund may borrow for temporary or emergency purposes, including to pay dividends, repurchase its shares, or settle portfolio transactions. Borrowing may exaggerate

changes in the net asset value of a Fund's common shares and may affect a Fund's net income. When a Fund borrows money, it must pay interest and other fees, which will reduce the Fund's returns if such costs exceed the returns on the portfolio securities purchased or retained with such borrowings. Any such borrowings are intended to be temporary. However, under certain market conditions, including periods of low demand or decreased liquidity in the municipal bond market, such borrowings might be outstanding for longer periods of time.

*Inflation Risk.* Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investment will be worth less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the real value of the dividends paid to preferred shareholders may decline.

*Special Risks Related to Certain Municipal Obligations.* Each Fund may invest in municipal leases and certificates of participation in such leases. Municipal leases and certificates of participation involve special risks not normally associated with general obligations or revenue bonds. Leases and installment purchase or conditional sale contracts (which normally provide for title to the leased asset to pass eventually to the governmental issuer) have evolved as a means for governmental issuers to acquire property and equipment without meeting the constitutional and statutory requirements for the issuance of debt. The debt issuance limitations are deemed to be inapplicable because of the inclusion in many leases or contracts of "non-appropriation" clauses that relieve the governmental issuer of any obligation to make future payments under the lease or contract unless money is appropriated for such purpose by the appropriate legislative body on a yearly or other periodic basis. In addition, such leases or contracts may be subject to the temporary abatement of payments in the event the governmental issuer is prevented from maintaining occupancy of the leased premises or utilizing the leased equipment. Although the obligations may be secured by the leased equipment or facilities, the disposition of the property in the event of non-appropriation or foreclosure might prove difficult, time consuming and costly, and may result in a delay in recovering or the failure to fully recover a Fund's original investment. In the event of non-appropriation, the issuer would be in default and taking ownership of the assets may be a remedy available to a Fund, although each Fund does not anticipate that such a remedy would normally be pursued. To the extent that a Fund invests in unrated municipal leases or participates in such leases, the credit quality rating and risk of cancellation of such unrated leases will be monitored on an ongoing basis. Certificates of participation, which represent interests in unmanaged pools of municipal leases or installment contracts, involve the same risks as the underlying municipal leases. In addition, a Fund may be dependent upon the municipal authority issuing the certificates of participation to exercise remedies with respect to the underlying securities. Certificates of participation also entail a risk of default or bankruptcy, both of the issuer of the municipal lease and also the municipal agency issuing the certificate of participation.

*Derivatives Risk.* Each Fund's use of derivatives involves risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in the investments underlying the derivatives. Whether a Fund's use of derivatives is successful will depend on, among other things, if the Adviser correctly forecasts market values, interest rates and other applicable factors. If the Adviser incorrectly forecasts these and other factors, the investment performance of a Fund will be unfavorably affected. In addition, the derivatives market is largely unregulated. It is possible that developments in the derivatives market could adversely affect a Fund's ability to successfully use derivative instruments.

Each Fund may enter into debt-related derivatives instruments including credit default swap contracts and interest rate swaps. Like most derivative instruments, the use of swaps is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with

ordinary portfolio securities transactions. In addition, the use of swaps requires an understanding by the Adviser of not only of the referenced asset, rate or index, but also of the swap itself. Because they are two-party contracts and because they may have terms of greater than seven days, swap agreements may be considered to be illiquid. Moreover, a Fund bears the risk of loss of the amount expected to be received under a swap agreement in the event of the default or bankruptcy of a swap agreement counterparty. It is possible that developments in the swaps market, including potential government regulation, could adversely affect a Fund's ability to terminate existing swap agreements or to realize amounts to be received under such agreements. See *Counterparty Risk* and *Hedging Risk* in the Reorganization SAI.

*Hedging Risk.* Each Fund's use of derivatives or other transactions to reduce risk involves costs and will be subject to the Adviser's ability to predict correctly changes in the relationships of such hedge instruments to the Fund's portfolio holdings or other factors. No assurance can be given that the Adviser's judgment in this respect will be correct. In addition, no assurance can be given that a Fund will enter into hedging or other transactions at times or under circumstances in which it may be advisable to do so.

*Other Investment Companies Risk.* Each Fund may invest in the securities of other investment companies. Such securities may be leveraged. As a result, a Fund may be indirectly exposed to leverage through an investment in such securities. Utilization of leverage is a speculative investment technique and involves certain risks. An investment in securities of other investment companies that are leveraged may expose a Fund to higher volatility in the market value of such securities and the possibility that a Fund's long-term returns on such securities will be diminished.

*Deflation Risk.* Deflation risk is the risk that prices throughout the economy decline over time, which may have an adverse effect on the market valuation of companies, their assets and revenues. In addition, deflation may have an adverse effect on the creditworthiness of issuers and may make issuer default more likely, which may result in a decline in the value of a Fund's portfolio.

*Counterparty Risk.* Changes in the credit quality of the companies that serve as a Fund's counterparties with respect to derivatives, insured municipal securities or other transactions supported by another party's credit will affect the value of those instruments. Certain entities that have served as counterparties in the markets for these transactions have recently incurred significant financial hardships including bankruptcy and losses as a result of exposure to sub-prime mortgages and other lower quality credit investments that have experienced recent defaults or otherwise suffered extreme credit deterioration. As a result, such hardships have reduced these entities' capital and called into question their continued ability to perform their obligations under such transactions. By using such derivatives or other transactions, a Fund assumes the risk that its counterparties could experience similar financial hardships. In the event of insolvency of a counterparty, a Fund may sustain losses or be unable to liquidate a derivatives position.

*Illiquid Securities Risk.* Each Fund may invest in municipal securities and other instruments that, at the time of investment, are illiquid. Illiquid securities are securities that are not readily marketable and may include restricted securities, which are securities that may not be resold unless they have been registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or can be sold in a private transaction pursuant to an exemption from registration. Illiquid securities involve the risk that the securities will not be able to be sold at the time desired by a Fund or at prices approximating the value at which the Fund is carrying the securities on its books.

*Market Disruption Risk.* Certain events have a disruptive effect on the securities markets, such as terrorist attacks (including the terrorist attacks in the United States on September 11, 2001), war and other geopolitical events. A Fund cannot predict the effects of similar events in the future on the U.S. economy.

*Income Risk.* A Fund's income is based primarily on the interest it earns from its investments, which can vary widely over the short-term and long-term. If interest rates drop, a Fund's income available over time to make dividend payments could drop as well if the Fund purchases securities with lower interest coupons.

*Call Risk or Prepayment Risk.* During periods of declining interest rates or for other purposes, issuers may exercise their option to prepay principal earlier than scheduled, forcing a Fund to reinvest in lower-yielding securities. This is known as call or prepayment risk.

*Reinvestment Risk.* Reinvestment risk is the risk that income from a Fund's portfolio will decline if and when the Fund invests the proceeds from matured, traded or called bonds at market interest rates that are below the Fund's portfolio's current earnings rate.

*Reliance on Investment Adviser.* Each Fund is dependent upon services and resources provided by the Adviser, and therefore the Adviser's parent, Nuveen Investments. Nuveen Investments, through its own business or the financial support of its affiliates, may not be able to generate sufficient cash flow from operations or ensure that future borrowings will be available in an amount sufficient to enable it to pay its indebtedness or to fund its other liquidity needs. For additional information on the Adviser and Nuveen Investments, see Proposal No. 1 Comparison of the Acquiring Fund and Each Acquired Fund Investment Adviser and Investment Adviser and Sub-Adviser in the Reorganization SAI.

*Certain Affiliations.* Certain broker-dealers may be considered to be affiliated persons of the Funds, the Adviser and/or Nuveen Investments. Absent an exemption from the Securities and Exchange Commission or other regulatory relief, a Fund generally is precluded from effecting certain principal transactions with affiliated brokers, and its ability to purchase securities being underwritten by an affiliated broker or a syndicate including an affiliated broker, or to utilize affiliated brokers for agency transactions, is subject to restrictions. This could limit a Fund's ability to engage in securities transactions and take advantage of market opportunities.

*Anti-Takeover Provisions.* Each Fund's organizational documents include provisions that could limit the ability of other entities or persons to acquire control of the Fund or convert the Fund to open-end status.

## **C. INFORMATION ABOUT THE REORGANIZATIONS**

### **General**

The Board of Nuveen's municipal closed-end funds has approved a series of mergers of municipal closed-end funds, including the Reorganizations with respect to the Acquiring Fund and each Acquired Fund. As noted above, the Acquiring Fund and each Acquired Fund have similar investment objectives and policies and substantially similar portfolio compositions. With respect to the proposed Reorganizations, it is intended that the combination of the Funds will enhance the secondary trading market for common shares of the Funds and will result in lower operating expenses per

common share (excluding the cost of leverage) as a result of the increased size of the combined fund. The closing of each Reorganization is contingent upon the closing of all Reorganizations. Each Fund must obtain all requisite shareholder approvals as well as certain consents, confirmations and/or waivers from various third parties, including liquidity providers and rating agencies with respect to preferred shares. Because the closing of the Reorganizations is contingent on both Acquired Funds and the Acquiring Fund obtaining the requisite shareholder approvals and satisfying (or obtaining the waiver of) their other closing conditions, it is possible that your Fund's Reorganization will not occur, even if shareholders of your Fund approve the Reorganization and your Fund satisfies all of its closing conditions. If the Reorganizations are not consummated, the Board of each Fund may take such actions as it deems in the best interests of its Fund, including conducting additional solicitations with respect to the proposals or continuing to operate the Fund as a stand-alone funds.

### **Terms of the Reorganizations**

*General.* With respect to the Reorganizations, the Agreement and Plan of Reorganization by and among each Acquired Fund and the Acquiring Fund (the Agreement), in the form attached as Appendix A, provides for: (i) the Acquiring Fund's acquisition of substantially all of the assets of each Acquired Fund in exchange for newly issued common shares of the Acquiring Fund, par value \$0.01 per share and newly issued VRDP Shares of the Acquiring Fund, with a par value of \$0.01 per share and a liquidation preference of \$100,000 per share, and the Acquiring Fund's assumption of substantially all of the liabilities of each Acquired Fund; and (ii) the distribution of the Acquiring Fund common shares and Acquiring Fund VRDP Shares received by each Acquired Fund to its common and preferred shareholders, respectively, as part of the liquidation, dissolution and termination of each Acquired Fund in accordance with applicable law. No fractional Acquiring Fund common shares will be issued to an Acquired Fund's shareholders in connection with the Reorganizations and, in lieu of such fractional shares, an Acquired Fund's common shareholders will receive cash in an amount equal to the value received for such shares in the open market, which may be higher or lower than net asset value. Preferred shareholders of each Acquired Fund will receive the same number of Acquiring Fund VRDP Shares having substantially similar terms as the outstanding preferred shares of the Acquired Fund held by such preferred shareholders immediately prior to the Reorganization. The aggregate liquidation preference of the Acquiring Fund preferred shares received in each Reorganization will equal the aggregate liquidation preference of the corresponding Acquired Fund preferred shares held immediately prior to the Reorganization. Preferred shares issued by the Acquiring Fund in connection with the Reorganizations will have equal priority with each other and with the Acquiring Fund's other outstanding preferred shares as to the payment of dividends and the distribution of assets in the event of the Acquiring Fund's liquidation. In addition, the preferred shares of the Acquiring Fund, including the Acquiring Fund preferred shares to be issued in the Reorganizations, will be senior in priority to the Acquiring Fund's common shares, as to the payment of dividends and distribution of assets in the event of the Acquiring Fund's liquidation.

As a result of the Reorganizations, the assets of the Acquiring Fund and each Acquired Fund would be combined, and the shareholders of each Acquired Fund would become shareholders of the Acquiring Fund. The closing date is expected to be the close of business on or about \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_ or such other date as the parties may agree (the Closing Date). Following the Reorganizations, each Acquired Fund would terminate its registration as an investment company under the 1940 Act. The Acquiring Fund will continue to operate after the Reorganizations as a registered closed-end investment company.

The aggregate net asset value of Acquiring Fund common shares received by each Acquired Fund in a Reorganization will equal, as of the Valuation Date (as such term is defined below), the aggregate net asset value of Acquired Fund common shares held by shareholders of such Acquired Fund. See Proposal No. 1 Information About the Reorganizations Description of Common Shares Issued by the Acquiring Fund for a description of the rights of Acquiring Fund common shareholders. No fractional Acquiring Fund common shares, however, will be issued in connection with the Reorganizations. The Acquiring Fund's transfer agent will aggregate all fractional Acquiring Fund common shares that may be due to Acquired Fund shareholders as of the Closing Date and will sell the resulting whole shares for the account of holders of all such fractional interests at a value that may be higher or lower than net asset value, and each such holder will be entitled to a pro rata share of the proceeds from such sale. With respect to the aggregation and sale of fractional common shares, the Acquiring Fund's transfer agent will act directly on behalf of the shareholders entitled to receive fractional shares and will accumulate fractional shares, sell the shares and distribute the cash proceeds net of brokerage commissions, if any, directly to shareholders entitled to receive the fractional shares (without interest and subject to withholding taxes). For federal income tax purposes, shareholders will be treated as if they received fractional share interests and then sold such interests for cash. The holding period and the aggregate tax basis of fractional share interests deemed received by a shareholder will be the same as the holding period and aggregate tax basis of the Acquired Fund common shares previously held by the shareholder and exchanged therefor, provided the Acquired Fund shares exchanged therefor were held as capital assets. As a result of the Reorganizations, common shareholders of the Funds will hold reduced percentages of ownership in the larger combined entity than they held in the Acquiring Fund or Acquired Funds individually.

Following the Reorganizations, each preferred shareholder of an Acquired Fund would own the same number of Acquiring Fund VRDP Shares as the VRDP Shares of the Acquired Fund held by such shareholder immediately prior to the Closing Date, with substantially similar terms, as of the time of the closing of the Reorganizations, to the Acquired Fund preferred shares for which they were exchanged. As a result of the Reorganizations, preferred shareholders of the Funds would hold reduced voting percentages of preferred shares for matters to be voted on as a single class than they held in the Acquiring Fund or Acquired Fund individually.

*Valuation of Assets and Liabilities.* If the Reorganizations are approved and the other closing conditions are satisfied or waived, the value of the net assets of an Acquired Fund will be the value of its assets, less its liabilities, computed as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE on the business day immediately prior to the Closing Date (such time and date being hereinafter called the Valuation Date). The value of an Acquired Fund's assets shall be determined by using the valuation procedures of the Nuveen closed-end funds adopted by the Board or such other valuation procedures as shall be mutually agreed upon by the parties. The value of an Acquired Fund's net assets will be calculated net of the liquidation preference (including accumulated and unpaid dividends) of all outstanding Acquired Fund preferred shares.

*Distributions.* Undistributed net investment income represents net earnings from a Fund's investment portfolio that over time have not been distributed to shareholders. Under the terms of the Agreement, each Acquired Fund that has undistributed net investment income on undistributed net capital gains is required to declare a distribution, which, together with all previous dividends have the effect of distributing to its shareholders all undistributed net investment income and undistributed realized net capital gains (after reduction by any available capital loss carryforwards) for all taxable periods ending on or before the Closing Date. The Acquiring Fund is not subject to a similar distribution requirement; however, it is anticipated that the Acquiring Fund will declare a distribution

prior to the Closing Date which will result in the distribution of a portion of its undistributed net investment income. Consequently, Acquired Fund shareholders effectively will purchase a pro rata portion of the Acquiring Fund's remaining undistributed net investment income and undistributed realized net capital gains, if any, which may be more or less than the Acquired Fund's undistributed net investment income and undistributed realized net capital gains per share immediately preceding the distributions described above, if any. As a result, the Acquiring Fund's existing shareholders will experience a corresponding reduction in their respective portion of undistributed net investment income and undistributed realized net capital gains per share, if any, such that the Acquiring Fund's undistributed net investment income and undistributed realized net capital gains per share immediately following the Reorganizations is expected to be less than the Acquiring Fund's undistributed net investment income and undistributed realized net capital gains per share immediately preceding the Reorganizations, if any.

*Amendments.* Under the terms of the Agreement, the Agreement may be amended, modified, or supplemented in such manner as may be mutually agreed upon in writing by each Fund as specifically authorized by each Fund's Board; provided, however, that following the meeting of the shareholders of the Funds called by each Fund, no such amendment, modification or supplement may have the effect of changing the provisions for determining the number of Acquiring Fund shares to be issued to the Acquired Funds' shareholders under the Agreement to the detriment of such shareholders without their further approval.

*Conditions.* Under the terms of the Agreement, the closing of the Reorganizations is conditioned upon (a) the requisite approval by the shareholders of each Fund of the proposals in this Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus, (b) the Funds' receipt of an opinion substantially to the effect that each Reorganization will qualify as a reorganization under the Code (See Material Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Reorganizations ), (c) the absence of legal proceedings challenging the Reorganizations and (d) the Funds' receipt of certain customary certificates and legal opinions. Additionally, in order for the Reorganizations to occur, each Fund must obtain certain consents, confirmations and/or waivers from various third parties, including liquidity providers and rating agencies with respect to outstanding preferred shares.

*Termination.* The Agreement may be terminated by the mutual agreement of the parties and such termination may be effected by each Fund's Chief Administrative Officer or a Vice President without further action by the Board. In addition, any Fund may at its option terminate the Agreement at or before the Closing Date due to (a) a breach by any other party of any representation, warranty, or agreement contained herein to be performed at or before the Closing Date, if not cured within 30 days; (b) a condition precedent to the obligations of the terminating party that has not been met and it reasonably appears it will not or cannot be met; or (c) a determination by its Board that the consummation of the transactions contemplated by the Agreement is not in the best interests of the Fund.

#### **Reasons for the Reorganizations**

Based on the considerations below, the Board of each Fund, including the Board Members who are not interested persons (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Funds (the Independent Board Members ), has determined that the Reorganizations would be in the best interests of the applicable Funds and that the interests of the existing shareholders of the Funds would not be diluted with respect to net asset value as a result of the Reorganizations. The Boards approved the Reorganizations and recommended that shareholders of the respective Funds approve the Reorganizations.

In preparation for a meeting of the Boards held on June 21, 2012 (the Meeting ) at which the Reorganizations were considered, the Adviser provided the Boards, prior to the Meeting and in prior meetings, with information regarding the proposed Reorganizations, including the rationale therefor and alternatives considered to the Reorganizations. Prior to approving the Reorganizations, the Independent Board Members reviewed the foregoing information with their independent legal counsel and with management, reviewed with independent legal counsel applicable law and their duties in considering such matters, and met with independent legal counsel in a private session without management present. The Boards considered a number of principal factors presented at the time of the Meeting or prior meetings in reaching their determinations, including the following:

the compatibility of the Funds' investment objectives, policies and related risks;

consistency of portfolio management;

improved economies of scale and the potential for lower operating expenses (excluding the costs of leverage);

the potential for improved secondary market trading with respect to the common shares;

the anticipated tax-free nature of the Reorganizations;

the expected costs of the Reorganizations;

the terms of the Reorganizations and whether the Reorganizations would dilute the interests of shareholders of the Funds;

the effect of the Reorganizations on shareholder rights; and

any potential benefits of the Reorganizations to the Adviser and its affiliates as a result of the Reorganizations.

*Compatibility of Investment Objectives, Policies and Related Risks.* Based on the information presented, the Boards noted that the investment objectives, policies and risks of the Funds are similar. The Boards noted that each Fund is a diversified fund that invests primarily in municipal securities and other related investments the income from which is exempt from regular federal income tax and, with respect to the Acquiring Fund, from the federal AMT. Each Fund also emphasizes investments in investment grade municipal securities. The Boards considered that the portfolio composition of each Fund is similar and considered the impact of the applicable Reorganization on each Fund's portfolio, including any shifts in sector allocations, credit ratings, duration, yield and leverage costs. The Boards also recognized that each Fund utilizes leverage. Because the Funds have similar investment strategies, the principal risks of each Fund are also similar. However, the Acquiring Fund's policy of generally investing in bonds that are exempt from the federal AMT applicable to individuals may prevent such Fund from investing in certain kinds of bonds.

*Consistency of Portfolio Management.* The Boards noted that each Fund has the same investment adviser and sub-adviser and that the portfolio manager for the Acquiring Fund and Premier Opportunity would continue to manage the Acquiring Fund upon completion of the Reorganizations. Through the Reorganizations, the Boards recognized that shareholders will remain invested in a closed-end management investment company that will have greater net assets and benefits from potential economies of scale; the same investment adviser and sub-adviser; and similar investment objectives and investment strategies.

*Improved Economies of Scale and Potential for Lower Operating Expenses (Excluding the Costs of Leverage).* The Boards considered the fees and expense ratios of each of the Funds (including estimated expenses of the Acquiring Fund following the Reorganizations). As a result of the greater economies of scale from the larger asset size of the Acquiring Fund after the Reorganizations, the Boards noted that it was expected that the effective management fee rate (as a percentage of average daily Managed Assets) and net operating expenses per common share (excluding the costs of leverage) of the combined fund would be lower than that of the Acquiring and Acquired Funds prior to the Reorganizations. It is anticipated that the Funds will benefit from the larger asset size as fixed costs are shared over a larger asset base. In addition, as each Fund utilizes leverage, the Boards noted the Adviser's position that the greater asset size of the Acquiring Fund may provide greater flexibility in managing the structure and costs of leverage over time.

*Potential for Improved Secondary Market Trading with Respect to the Common Shares.* While it is not possible to predict trading levels at the time the Reorganizations close, the Boards noted that the Reorganizations are being proposed, in part, to seek to enhance the secondary trading market for the common shares of the Funds. The Boards considered that the Acquiring Fund's greater market liquidity after the Reorganizations may lead to narrower bid-ask spreads and smaller trade-to-trade price movements. In addition, Acquired Fund common shareholders may experience improved secondary market trading after the Reorganizations because the Acquiring Fund's policy of investing primarily in municipal securities exempt from the federal AMT applicable to individuals, which is not currently in place with respect to the Acquired Funds, may appeal to a broader group of investors.

*Anticipated Tax-Free Reorganizations.* The Reorganizations will be structured with the intention that they qualify as tax-free reorganizations for federal income tax purposes, and the Funds will obtain an opinion of counsel substantially to this effect (based on certain factual representations and certain customary assumptions).

*Expected Costs of the Reorganizations.* The Boards considered the terms and conditions of the Agreement, including the estimated costs associated with the Reorganizations and the allocation of such costs between the Acquiring Fund and each Acquired Fund. The Boards noted, however, that, assuming the Reorganizations are consummated, the Adviser anticipated that the projected costs of each Reorganization may be recovered over time and that preferred shareholders are not expected to bear any costs of the Reorganizations.

*Terms of the Reorganizations and Impact on Shareholders.* The terms of the Reorganizations are intended to avoid dilution of the interests with respect to net asset value of the existing shareholders of the Funds. In this regard, the Boards considered that each holder of common shares of an Acquired Fund would own common shares of the Acquiring Fund (taking into account any fractional shares to which the shareholder would be entitled) equal to the aggregate per share net asset value of that shareholder's Acquired Fund common shares as of the Valuation Date. No fractional common shares of the Acquiring Fund, however, will be issued to shareholders in connection with the Reorganizations and, in lieu of such fractional shares, an Acquired Fund's common shareholders will receive cash.

With respect to preferred shareholders of the Acquired Funds, preferred shareholders of each Acquired Fund will receive the same number of Acquiring Fund VRDP Shares having substantially similar terms as the outstanding preferred shares of the Acquired Fund held by such preferred shareholders immediately prior to the Reorganizations. The aggregate liquidation preference of the

Acquiring Fund preferred shares received in each Reorganization will equal the aggregate liquidation preference of the corresponding Acquired Fund preferred shares held immediately prior to the Reorganization.

*Effect on Shareholder Rights.* The Boards considered that Premier Opportunity is organized as a Minnesota corporation and that the Acquiring Fund and Premium Opportunity are each organized as Massachusetts business trusts. In this regard, the Boards noted that, unlike a Massachusetts business trust, many aspects of the corporate governance of a Minnesota corporation are prescribed by state statutory law.

*Potential Benefits to Nuveen Fund Advisors and Affiliates.* The Boards recognized that the Reorganizations may result in some benefits and economies for the Adviser and its affiliates. These may include, for example, a reduction in the level of operational expenses incurred for administrative, compliance and portfolio management services as a result of the elimination of the Acquired Funds as separate funds in the Nuveen complex.

*Conclusion.* The Boards, including the Independent Board Members, approved the Reorganizations, concluding that each Reorganization is in the best interests of the Acquiring Fund and respective Acquired Fund and that the interests of existing shareholders of the Funds will not be diluted with respect to net asset value as a result of the Reorganizations.

### Capitalization

The following table sets forth the unaudited capitalization of the Funds as of April 30, 2012, and the pro-forma combined capitalization of the combined fund as if the Reorganizations had occurred on that date. The table reflects a pro forma exchange ratio of approximately 1.0107 common shares of the Acquiring Fund issued for each common share of Premier Opportunity and a pro forma exchange ratio of approximately 0.9371 common shares of the Acquiring Fund issued for each common share of Premium Opportunity. If the Reorganizations are consummated, the actual exchange ratio may vary.

	Acquiring Fund	Premier Opportunity	Premium Opportunity	Pro Forma Adjustments	Combined Fund Pro Forma <sup>(1)</sup>
MuniFund Term Preferred (MTP) Shares, \$10 stated value per share, at liquidation value; 8,300,000 shares outstanding for Acquiring Fund and Combined Fund Pro Forma	\$ 83,000,000	\$	\$	\$	\$ 83,000,000
Variable Rate MuniFund Term Preferred (VMTP) Shares, \$100,000 stated value per share, at liquidation value; 676 shares outstanding for Acquiring Fund and Combined Fund Pro Forma	\$ 67,600,000	\$	\$	\$	\$ 67,600,000
Variable Rate Demand Preferred (VRDP) Shares, \$100,000 stated value per share, at liquidation value; 1,309 shares outstanding for Premier Opportunity, 2,190 shares outstanding for Premium Opportunity and 3,499 shares outstanding for Combined Fund Pro Forma	\$	\$ 130,900,000	\$ 219,000,000	\$	\$ 349,900,000

	Acquiring Fund	Premier Opportunity	Premium Opportunity	Pro Forma Adjustments	Combined Fund Pro Forma <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>Common Shareholders Equity:</b>					
Common Shares, \$.01 par value per share; 22,241,117 shares outstanding for Acquiring Fund; 19,517,334 shares outstanding for Premier Opportunity; 37,353,512 shares outstanding for Premium Opportunity; and 76,970,179 shares outstanding for Combined Fund Pro Forma	\$ 222,411	\$ 195,173	\$ 373,535	\$ (21,417) <sup>(2)</sup>	\$ 769,702
Paid-in surplus	315,016,140	271,519,998	499,231,874	(883,583) <sup>(3)</sup>	1,084,884,429
Undistributed (Over-distribution of) net investment income	4,245,611	3,973,757	7,035,665	(9,605,068) <sup>(4)</sup>	5,649,965
Accumulated net realized gain (loss) from investments and derivative transactions	(8,310,102)	(2,039,176)	(19,074,800)		(29,424,078)
Net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of investments and derivative transactions	27,107,829	29,804,592	50,797,513		107,709,934
<b>Net assets attributable to common shares</b>	<b>\$ 338,281,889</b>	<b>\$ 303,454,344</b>	<b>\$ 538,363,787</b>	<b>\$ (10,510,068)</b>	<b>\$ 1,169,589,952</b>
Net asset value per common share outstanding (net assets attributable to common shares, divided by common shares outstanding)	\$ 15.21	\$ 15.55	\$ 14.41		\$ 15.20
<b>Authorized shares:</b>					
Common	Unlimited	200,000,000	Unlimited		Unlimited
Preferred	Unlimited	1,000,000	Unlimited		Unlimited

- (1) The pro forma balances are presented as if the Reorganizations were effective as of April 30, 2012, and are presented for informational purposes only. The actual Closing Date of the Reorganizations is expected to be on or about \_\_\_\_\_, 2012, or such later time agreed to by the parties at which time the results would be reflective of the actual composition of shareholders' equity as of that date.
- (2) Assumes the issuance of 19,726,276 Acquiring Fund common shares in exchange for the net assets of Premier Opportunity and 35,002,786 Acquiring Fund common shares in exchange for the net assets of Premium Opportunity. These numbers are based on the net asset value of the Acquiring Fund and Acquired Funds as of April 30, 2012, adjusted for estimated Reorganization costs, the effect of the required sale of securities and distributions, if any.
- (3) Includes the impact of estimated total Reorganization costs of \$905,000, which will be borne by the common shareholders of the Acquiring Fund, Premier Opportunity and Premium Opportunity in the amounts of \$320,000, \$45,000 and \$540,000, respectively.
- (4) Figures assume Premier Opportunity and Premium Opportunity make net investment income distributions of \$3,661,389 and \$5,943,679, respectively.

**Expenses Associated with the Reorganizations**

In evaluating the Reorganizations, management of the Funds estimated the amount of expenses the Funds would incur to be approximately \$905,000, which includes additional stock exchange listing fees, SEC registration fees, legal and accounting fees, proxy solicitation and distribution costs. The expenses of the Reorganizations (whether or not consummated) will be allocated among the Funds ratably based on the relative expected benefits of the Reorganizations comprised of forecasted cost savings and distribution increases, if any, to each Fund during the first year following the Reorganizations and will be paid out of such Funds' net assets. These estimated expenses will be borne by the Acquiring Fund, Premier Opportunity and Premium Opportunity in the amounts of \$320,000, \$45,000 and \$540,000, respectively. Preferred shareholders of the Funds are not expected to bear any costs of the Reorganizations.

Additional solicitation may be made by letter or telephone by officers or employees of Nuveen Investments or the Adviser, or by dealers and their representatives. The Funds have engaged Computershare Fund Services to assist in the solicitation of proxies at an estimated aggregate cost of \$[ ] per Fund plus reasonable expenses, which is included in the estimate above.

Reorganization expenses have been or will be expensed prior to the Closing Date. Management of the Funds expects that increased common net earnings resulting from reduced operating expenses (excluding costs of leverage) due to economies of scale should allow the recovery of the projected costs of each Reorganization within approximately [ ] after the Closing Date with respect to each Fund. In addition, management of the Funds expects that additional benefits to common shareholders may arise as a result of the Reorganizations by virtue of changes in the embedded yield, increased flexibility in managing leverage costs and potential distribution increases.

#### **Dissenting Shareholders Rights of Appraisal**

Under the charter documents of the Acquiring Fund and Premier Opportunity, shareholders of the Acquiring Fund and Premier Opportunity do not have dissenters rights of appraisal with respect to each Fund s Reorganization.

Under Minnesota law, shareholders of Premier Opportunity generally are entitled to assert dissenters rights in connection with a reorganization and obtain payment of the fair value of their shares, provided that they comply with the requirements of Minnesota law. However, because the common shares of Premier Opportunity are listed and trade on an exchange, under Minnesota law, only the holders of preferred shares of Premier Opportunity, and not the holders of common shares, will be entitled to assert dissenters rights.

#### **Material Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Reorganizations**

As a condition to each Fund s obligation to consummate the Reorganizations, each Fund will receive a tax opinion from Vedder Price P.C. (which opinion will be based on certain factual representations and certain customary assumptions) with respect to its Reorganization substantially to the effect that, on the basis of the existing provisions of the Code, current administrative rules and court decisions, for federal income tax purposes:

1. The transfer of substantially all of the assets of the Acquired Fund to the Acquiring Fund in exchange solely for Acquiring Fund shares and the assumption by the Acquiring Fund of substantially all of the liabilities of the Acquired Fund, followed by the distribution to the Acquired Fund shareholders of all the Acquiring Fund shares received by the Acquired Fund in complete liquidation of the Acquired Fund will constitute a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code, and the Acquiring Fund and the Acquired Fund will each be a party to a reorganization, within the meaning of Section 368(b) of the Code, with respect to such Reorganization.
2. No gain or loss will be recognized by the Acquiring Fund upon the receipt of substantially all of the assets of the Acquired Fund solely in exchange for Acquiring Fund shares and the assumption by the Acquiring Fund of substantially all of the liabilities of the Acquired Fund.
3. No gain or loss will be recognized by the Acquired Fund upon the transfer of substantially all of the Acquired Fund s assets to the Acquiring Fund solely in exchange for Acquiring Fund shares and the assumption by the Acquiring Fund of substantially all of the liabilities of the Acquired Fund or upon the distribution (whether actual or constructive) of all such Acquiring Fund shares to the Acquired Fund shareholders solely in exchange for such shareholders shares of the Acquired Fund in complete liquidation of the Acquired Fund.

4. No gain or loss will be recognized by the Acquired Fund shareholders upon the exchange of their Acquired Fund shares solely for Acquiring Fund shares in the Reorganization, except with respect to any cash received in lieu of a fractional Acquiring Fund common share.
5. The aggregate basis of the Acquiring Fund shares received by each Acquired Fund shareholder pursuant to the Reorganization (including any fractional Acquiring Fund common share to which a shareholder would be entitled) will be the same as the aggregate basis of the Acquired Fund shares exchanged therefor by such shareholder. The holding period of the Acquiring Fund shares received by each Acquired Fund shareholder (including any fractional Acquiring Fund common share to which a shareholder would be entitled) will include the period during which the Acquired Fund shares exchanged therefor were held by such shareholder, provided such Acquired Fund shares are held as capital assets at the time of the Reorganization.
6. The basis of the Acquired Fund's assets acquired by the Acquiring Fund will be the same as the basis of such assets to the Acquired Fund immediately before the Reorganization. The holding period of the assets of the Acquired Fund in the hands of the Acquiring Fund will include the period during which those assets were held by the Acquired Fund.

In addition, [ ], as special tax counsel to the Acquiring Fund, will deliver an opinion to the Acquiring Fund, subject to certain representations, assumptions and conditions, to the effect that the Acquiring Fund VRDP Shares received in the Reorganizations by the holders of the VRDP Shares of the Acquired Funds will qualify as equity in the Acquiring Fund for federal income tax purposes.

No opinion will be expressed as to (1) the federal income tax consequences of payments to preferred shareholders who elect dissenters' rights, (2) the effect of a Reorganization on (A) an Acquired Fund, the Acquiring Fund or any Acquired Fund shareholder with respect to any asset as to which any unrealized gain or loss is required to be recognized under federal income tax principles (i) at the end of a taxable year (or on the termination thereof) or (ii) upon the transfer of such asset regardless of whether such transfer would otherwise be a non-taxable transaction under the Code, or (B) an Acquired Fund, the Acquiring Fund or any Acquired Fund shareholder with respect to any stock held in a passive foreign investment company as defined in Section 1297(a) of the Code or (3) any other federal tax issues (except those set forth above) and all state, local or foreign tax issues of any kind.

If an Acquired Fund shareholder receives cash in lieu of a fractional Acquiring Fund share, the shareholder will be treated as having received the fractional Acquiring Fund share pursuant to the Reorganization and then as having sold that fractional Acquiring Fund share for cash. As a result, each such Acquired Fund shareholder generally will recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount of cash received and the basis in the fractional Acquiring Fund share to which the shareholder is entitled. This gain or loss generally will be a capital gain or loss and generally will be long-term capital gain or loss if, as of the effective time of the Reorganization, the holding period for the shares (including the holding period of Acquired Fund shares surrendered therefor if such Acquired Fund Shares were held as capital assets at the time of the Reorganization) is more than one year. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations. Any cash received in lieu of a fractional share may be subject to backup withholding taxes.

Prior to the date of its Reorganization, each Acquired Fund will declare a distribution to its common shareholders, which together with all previous distributions to preferred and common shareholders, will have the effect of distributing to shareholders all its net investment income and realized net capital gains (after reduction by any available capital loss carryforwards), if any, through the date of its Reorganization. To the extent distributions are attributable to ordinary taxable income or capital gains, the distribution will be taxable to shareholders for federal income tax purposes. Each Fund designates distributions to common and preferred shareholders as consisting of particular types of income (such as exempt interest, ordinary income and capital gain) based on each class' proportionate share of the total distributions paid by the Fund during the year. Additional distributions may be made if necessary. All dividends and distributions will be paid in cash unless a shareholder has made an election to reinvest dividends and distributions in additional shares under the Acquired Fund's dividend reinvestment plan. Dividends and distributions are treated the same for federal income tax purposes whether received in cash or additional shares.

After the Reorganizations, the combined fund's ability to use the Acquired Funds' or the Acquiring Fund's pre-Reorganization capital losses may be limited under certain federal income tax rules applicable to reorganizations of this type. Therefore, in certain circumstances, shareholders may pay federal income taxes sooner, or pay more federal income taxes, than they would have had the Reorganizations not occurred. The effect of these potential limitations, however, will depend on a number of factors including the amount of the losses, the amount of gains to be offset, the exact timing of the Reorganizations and the amount of unrealized capital gains in the Funds at the time of the Reorganizations. As of April 30, 2012, the Funds had capital loss carryforwards as follows:

	<b>Acquiring Fund</b>	<b>Premier Opportunity</b>	<b>Premium Opportunity</b>
Capital loss carryforwards	\$ 5,915,863	\$ 1,240,117	\$ 3,731,586

If not applied, the capital loss carryforwards will expire as follows:

	<b>Acquiring Fund</b>	<b>Premier Opportunity</b>	<b>Premium Opportunity</b>
Expiration Date:			
October 31, 2013	\$ 3,824,358	\$	\$
October 31, 2015	\$ 174,026	\$	\$
October 31, 2016	\$ 1,917,479	\$ 1,240,117	\$ 3,274,999
October 31, 2017	\$	\$	\$ 456,587

For net capital losses arising in taxable years beginning after December 22, 2010 ( post-enactment losses ), a Fund will generally be able to carryforward such capital losses indefinitely. A Fund's net capital losses from taxable years beginning on or prior to December 22, 2010, however, will remain subject to their current expiration dates and can be used only after the post-enactment losses.

In addition, the shareholders of an Acquired Fund will receive a proportionate share of any taxable income and gains realized by the Acquiring Fund and not distributed to its shareholders prior to the Reorganizations when such income and gains are eventually distributed by the Acquiring Fund. As a result, shareholders of an Acquired Fund may receive a greater amount of taxable distributions than they would have had the Reorganizations not occurred.

This description of the federal income tax consequences of the Reorganizations is made without regard to the particular facts and circumstances of any shareholder. Shareholders are urged to consult

their own tax advisers as to the specific consequences to them of the Reorganizations, including the applicability and effect of state, local, non-U.S. and other tax laws.

The foregoing is intended to be only a summary of the principal federal income tax consequences of the Reorganizations and should not be considered to be tax advice. There can be no assurance that the Internal Revenue Service will concur on all or any of the issues discussed above. Shareholders are urged to consult their own tax advisers regarding the federal, state and local tax consequences with respect to the foregoing matters and any other considerations which may be applicable to them.

### **Votes Required**

Each Reorganization is required to be approved by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority (more than 50%) of the outstanding shares of the Acquired Fund's common shares and preferred shares entitled to vote on the matter, voting as a single class, and by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority (more than 50%) of the Acquired Fund's outstanding preferred shares entitled to vote on the matter, voting as a separate class. Each Reorganization also is required to be approved by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority (more than 50%) of the outstanding shares of the Acquiring Fund's common shares and the preferred shares entitled to vote on the matter, voting together as a single class, and by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority (more than 50%) of the Acquiring Fund's outstanding preferred shares entitled to vote on the matter, voting as a separate class. Preferred shareholders (other than holders of MTP Shares of the Acquiring Fund who are being solicited through this Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus) are being solicited separately on the foregoing proposals through a separate proxy statement and not through this Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus.

Abstentions and broker non-votes will have the same effect as a vote against the approval of the Reorganizations and the issuance of additional common shares of the Acquiring Fund. Broker non-votes are shares held by brokers or nominees for which the brokers or nominees have executed proxies as to which (i) the broker or nominee does not have discretionary voting power and (ii) the broker or nominee has not received instructions from the beneficial owner or other person who is entitled to instruct how the shares will be voted.

Preferred shareholders of each Fund are separately being asked to approve the Agreement as a plan of reorganization under the 1940 Act. Section 18(a)(2)(D) of the 1940 Act provides that the terms of preferred shares issued by a registered closed-end management investment company must contain provisions requiring approval by the vote of a majority of such shares, voting as a class, of any plan of reorganization adversely affecting such shares. The 1940 Act makes no distinction between a plan of reorganization that has an adverse effect as opposed to a materially adverse effect. While the respective Boards do not believe that the Funds' preferred shareholders would be materially adversely affected by the Reorganizations, it is possible that there may be insignificant adverse effects (such as where the asset coverage with respect to the Acquiring Fund VRDP Shares issued pursuant to a Reorganization is slightly more or less than the asset coverage with respect to the shares of Acquired Fund VRDP Shares for which they are exchanged). Each Fund is seeking approval of the Agreement by the holders of that Fund's preferred shares.

The closing of each Reorganization is contingent upon the closing of both Reorganizations. In order for the Reorganizations to occur, each Fund must obtain the requisite shareholder approvals as well as certain consents, confirmations and/or waivers from various third parties, including liquidity providers and rating agencies with respect to preferred shares. Because the closing of the

Reorganizations is contingent on all of the Acquired Funds and the Acquiring Fund satisfying (or obtaining the waiver of) their respective closing conditions, if one or more of the other Funds do not obtain their requisite shareholder approvals or satisfy their closing conditions, it is possible that your Fund's Reorganization will not occur, even if shareholders of your Fund approve the Reorganization and your Fund satisfies all of its closing conditions. VMTP Shares and VRDP Shares are issued on a private placement basis to one or a small number of institutional holders. To the extent that one or more preferred shareholders of a Fund owns, holds or controls, individually or in the aggregate, all or a significant portion of a Fund's outstanding preferred shares, one or more shareholder approvals required for a Reorganization may turn on the exercise of voting rights by such particular shareholder(s) and its or their determination as to the favorable view of such proposal(s) with respect to its or their interests. The Funds exercise no influence or control over the determinations of such shareholders with respect to the proposals; there is no guarantee that such shareholders will approve the proposals over which they may exercise effective disposition power. If the requisite shareholder approvals are not obtained, each Fund's Board may take such actions as it deems in the best interests of such Fund, including conducting additional solicitations with respect to the proposals or continuing to operate the Fund as a stand-alone fund.

#### **Description of Common Shares To Be Issued by the Acquiring Fund; Comparison to Acquired Funds**

##### ***General***

As a general matter, the common shares of the Acquiring Fund and each Acquired Fund have equal voting rights and equal rights with respect to the payment of dividends and the distribution of assets upon liquidation with respect to their respective Fund and have no preemptive, conversion or exchange rights or rights to cumulative voting. Furthermore, the provisions set forth in the Acquiring Fund's declaration of trust, as amended (the Acquiring Fund Declaration of Trust ), are substantially similar to the provisions of each Acquired Fund's declaration of trust or articles of incorporation, as applicable, and each contain, among other things, similar super-majority voting provisions, as described under

Additional Information about the Funds' Certain Provisions in the Acquiring Fund's Declaration of Trust . The full text of each Fund's declaration of trust or articles of incorporation, as applicable, is on file with the SEC and may be obtained as described on page iv.

The Acquiring Fund's declaration of trust authorizes an unlimited number of common shares, par value \$0.01 per share. If the Reorganizations are consummated, the Acquiring Fund will issue additional common shares at the Closing Date to the common shareholders of each Acquired Fund based on the relative per share net asset value of the Acquiring Fund and the net asset values of the assets of such Acquired Fund (net of the liquidation preference and accumulated and unpaid dividends of any Acquired Fund preferred shares) that are transferred in the Reorganization, in each case as of the Valuation Date.

The terms of the Acquiring Fund common shares to be issued pursuant to the Reorganizations will be identical to the terms of the Acquiring Fund common shares that are then outstanding. Acquiring Fund common shares have equal rights with respect to the payment of dividends and the distribution of assets upon liquidation. The Acquiring Fund common shares, when issued, will be fully paid and non-assessable and have no preemptive, conversion or exchange rights or rights to cumulative voting. See also Comparison of Massachusetts Business Trusts and Minnesota Corporations.

### ***Distributions***

As a general matter, each Fund has a monthly distribution policy and each Fund seeks to maintain a stable level of distributions. Each Fund's present policy, which may be changed by its Board, is to make regular monthly cash distributions to holders of its common shares at a level rate (stated in terms of a fixed cents per common share dividend rate) that reflects the past and projected performance of the Fund.

The Acquiring Fund's ability to maintain a level dividend rate will depend on a number of factors, including the rate at which dividends are payable on the preferred shares. The net income of the Acquiring Fund generally consists of all interest income accrued on portfolio assets less all expenses of the Fund. Expenses of the Acquiring Fund are accrued each day. Over time, all the net investment income of the Acquiring Fund will be distributed. At least annually, the Acquiring Fund also intends to effectively distribute net capital gain and ordinary taxable income, if any, after paying any accrued dividends or making any liquidation payments to preferred shareholders. Although it does not now intend to do so, the Board may change the Acquiring Fund's dividend policy and the amount or timing of the distributions based on a number of factors, including the amount of the Fund's undistributed net investment income and historical and projected investment income and the amount of the expenses and dividend rates on the outstanding preferred shares.

As explained more fully below, at least annually, the Acquiring Fund may elect to retain rather than distribute all or a portion of any net capital gain (which is the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss) otherwise allocable to common shareholders and pay federal income tax on the retained gain. As provided under federal income tax law, common shareholders of record as of the end of the Acquiring Fund's taxable year will include their share of the retained net capital gain in their income for the year as a long-term capital gain (regardless of their holding period in the common shares), and will be entitled to an income tax credit or refund for the federal income tax deemed paid on their behalf by the Acquiring Fund. See *Federal Income Tax Matters Associated with Investment in the Funds* under *Additional Information About the Funds* below and *Tax Matters* in the Reorganization SAI.

So long as preferred shares are outstanding, the Acquiring Fund may not declare a dividend or distribution to common shareholders (other than a dividend in common shares of the Fund) or purchase its common shares unless all accumulated dividends on preferred shares have been paid, and unless asset coverage (as defined in the 1940 Act) with respect to preferred shares at the time of the declaration of such dividend or distribution or at the time of such purchase would be at least 200% after giving effect to the dividend or distribution or purchase price.

### ***Dividend Reinvestment Plan***

Generally, the terms of the Acquiring Fund's dividend reinvestment plan (the *Plan*) are identical to the terms of each Acquired Fund's dividend reinvestment plan. Under the Acquiring Fund's *Plan*, you may elect to have all dividends, including any capital gain distributions, on your common shares automatically reinvested by State Street Bank and Trust Company (the *Plan Agent*) in additional common shares under the *Plan*. You may elect to participate in the *Plan* by completing the Dividend Reinvestment Plan Application Form. If you do not participate, you will receive all distributions in cash paid by check mailed directly to you by State Street Bank and Trust Company as dividend paying agent.

If you decide to participate in the Plan of the Acquiring Fund, the number of common shares you will receive will be determined as follows:

- (1) If common shares are trading at or above net asset value at the time of valuation, the Acquiring Fund will issue new shares at the then current market price; or
- (2) If common shares are trading below net asset value at the time of valuation, the Plan Agent will receive the dividend or distribution in cash and will purchase common shares in the open market, on the exchange on which the common shares are listed, for the participants accounts. It is possible that the market price for the common shares may increase before the Plan Agent has completed its purchases. Therefore, the average purchase price per share paid by the Plan Agent may exceed the market price at the time of valuation, resulting in the purchase of fewer shares than if the dividend or distribution had been paid in common shares issued by the Acquiring Fund. The Plan Agent will use all dividends and distributions received in cash to purchase common shares in the open market within 30 days of the valuation date. Interest will not be paid on any uninvested cash payments.

If the Plan Agent begins purchasing Acquiring Fund shares on the open market while shares are trading below net asset value, but the Fund's shares subsequently trade at or above their net asset value before the Plan Agent is able to complete its purchases, the Plan Agent may cease open-market purchases and may invest the uninvested portion of the distribution in newly issued Fund shares at a price equal to the greater of the shares' net asset value or 95% of the shares' market value.

You may withdraw from the Plan at any time by giving written notice to the Plan Agent. If you withdraw or the Plan is terminated, you will receive a cash payment for any fraction of a share in your account. If you wish, the Plan Agent will sell your shares and send you the proceeds, minus brokerage commissions and a \$2.50 service fee.

The Plan Agent maintains all shareholders' accounts in the Plan and gives written confirmation of all transactions in the accounts, including information you may need for tax records. Common shares in your account will be held by the Plan Agent in non-certificated form. Any proxy you receive will include all common shares you have received under the Plan.

There is no brokerage charge for reinvestment of your dividends or distributions in common shares. However, all participants will pay a pro rata share of brokerage commissions incurred by the Plan Agent when it makes open market purchases.

Automatically reinvesting dividends and distributions does not mean that you do not have to pay income taxes due upon receiving dividends and distributions.

The Acquiring Fund reserves the right to amend or terminate the Plan if in the judgment of the Board of the Acquiring Fund the change is warranted. There is no direct service charge to participants in the Plan; however, the Acquiring Fund reserves the right to amend the Plan to include a service charge payable by the participants. Additional information about the Plan may be obtained from State Street Bank and Trust Company, Attn: Computershare Nuveen Investments, P.O. Box 43071, Providence, Rhode Island 02940-3071, (800) 257-8787.

**Common Share Price Data**

The following table sets forth the high and low sales prices for each Fund's common shares as reported on the consolidated transaction reporting system for the periods indicated.

Quarter Ended	Market Price		Acquiring Fund Net Asset Value		Premium/Discount	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
	July 2012	\$ 15.59	\$ 14.72	\$ 15.55	\$ 15.18	0.39%
April 2012	\$ 15.19	\$ 14.13	\$ 15.29	\$ 15.06	-0.33%	-6.36%
January 2012	\$ 14.98	\$ 13.95	\$ 15.28	\$ 14.76	-1.49%	-6.02%
October 2011	\$ 14.24	\$ 13.00	\$ 14.91	\$ 14.55	-3.89%	-11.86%
July 2011	\$ 13.89	\$ 13.28	\$ 14.52	\$ 14.07	-3.76%	-7.28%
April 2011	\$ 13.40	\$ 12.84	\$ 14.06	\$ 13.48	-3.48%	-7.36%
January 2011	\$ 15.00	\$ 12.49	\$ 14.98	\$ 13.28	0.20%	-7.69%
October 2010	\$ 15.62	\$ 14.72	\$ 15.22	\$ 14.84	4.10%	-2.32%
July 2010	\$ 15.40	\$ 14.35	\$ 14.83	\$ 14.58	3.84%	-2.58%
April 2010	\$ 14.86	\$ 14.02	\$ 14.68	\$ 14.47	1.64%	-3.58%
January 2010	\$ 14.21	\$ 13.20	\$ 14.61	\$ 14.30	-2.13%	-7.95%

Quarter Ended	Market Price		Premier Opportunity Net Asset Value		Premium/Discount	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
	July 2012	\$ 16.15	\$ 15.26	\$ 16.05	\$ 15.56	2.24%
April 2012	\$ 16.66	\$ 14.64	\$ 15.62	\$ 15.30	6.66%	-4.63%
January 2012	\$ 16.55	\$ 14.28	\$ 15.62	\$ 14.69	7.77%	-3.58%
October 2011	\$ 15.54	\$ 13.25	\$ 15.01	\$ 14.48	4.73%	-10.17%
July 2011	\$ 14.99	\$ 13.69	\$ 14.43	\$ 13.88	5.69%	-5.13%
April 2011	\$ 14.67	\$ 12.99	\$ 13.88	\$ 13.36	6.36%	-3.63%
January 2011	\$ 15.54	\$ 12.64	\$ 15.01	\$ 13.24	3.60%	-7.63%
October 2010	\$ 15.87	\$ 15.13	\$ 15.26	\$ 14.81	5.25%	0.20%
July 2010	\$ 15.40	\$ 14.30	\$ 14.81	\$ 14.52	3.98%	-2.85%
April 2010	\$ 14.80	\$ 13.77	\$ 14.71	\$ 14.47	0.95%	-5.27%
January 2010	\$ 14.37	\$ 13.03	\$ 14.64	\$ 14.30	-1.10%	-9.01%

Quarter Ended	Market Price		Premier Opportunity Net Asset Value		Premium/Discount	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
	July 2012	\$ 14.77	\$ 13.80	\$ 14.93	\$ 14.42	0.96%
April 2012	\$ 14.15	\$ 13.09	\$ 14.47	\$ 14.15	-1.53%	-7.69%
January 2012	\$ 14.07	\$ 12.84	\$ 14.44	\$ 13.48	-0.65%	-5.80%
October 2011	\$ 13.03	\$ 11.91	\$ 13.79	\$ 13.21	-4.68%	-11.66%
July 2011	\$ 12.50	\$ 11.78	\$ 13.16	\$ 12.56	-4.29%	-7.60%
April 2011	\$ 11.81	\$ 11.44	\$ 12.56	\$ 12.00	-3.75%	-7.24%
January 2011	\$ 13.41	\$ 11.06	\$ 13.53	\$ 11.87	-0.81%	-8.95%
October 2010	\$ 13.71	\$ 13.04	\$ 13.72	\$ 13.34	0.44%	-4.12%
July 2010	\$ 13.11	\$ 12.52	\$ 13.35	\$ 13.12	-1.65%	-6.01%
April 2010	\$ 12.83	\$ 12.20	\$ 13.23	\$ 13.04	-1.92%	-6.87%
January 2010	\$ 12.67	\$ 11.77	\$ 13.15	\$ 12.87	-3.21%	-8.55%

On \_\_\_\_\_, 2012, the closing sale prices of the Acquiring Fund, Premier Opportunity and Premium Opportunity common shares were \$ \_\_\_\_\_, \$ \_\_\_\_\_ and \$ \_\_\_\_\_, respectively. These prices represent a [discount] to net asset value of the Acquiring Fund of \_\_\_\_\_% and a [premium] to net asset value of Premier Opportunity and Premium Opportunity of \_\_\_\_\_% and \_\_\_\_\_%, respectively.

Common shares of each Fund have historically traded at both a premium and discount to net asset value. It is not possible to state whether Acquiring Fund common shares will trade at a premium or discount to net asset value following the Reorganizations, or what the extent of any such premium or discount might be.

#### **Description of VRDP Shares To Be Issued by the Acquiring Fund**

The terms of the VRDP Shares of the Acquiring Fund to be issued pursuant to each Reorganization will be substantially similar, as of the time of the closing of the Reorganizations, to the outstanding VRDP Shares of the Acquired Fund for which they are exchanged. The aggregate liquidation preference of each series of Acquiring Fund VRDP Shares received in each Reorganization will equal the aggregate liquidation preference of the corresponding Acquired Fund VRDP Shares held immediately prior to the Reorganization.

The outstanding VRDP Shares of each Acquired Fund had a 30-year mandatory redemption date as of their original issue date, subject to earlier redemption or repurchase by the Fund, and pay an adjustable dividend rate set weekly by the remarketing agent. VRDP Shares to be issued by the Acquiring Fund will have the same mandatory redemption dates as the Acquired Fund shares exchanged therefor. VRDP shareholders will have the right to give notice on any business day to tender the securities for remarketing in seven days. VRDP Shares will also be subject to a mandatory tender for remarketing upon the occurrence of certain events, such as non-payment of dividends by a Fund, among others. Should a remarketing be unsuccessful, the dividend rate will reset to a maximum rate as defined in the governing documents of the VRDP Shares.

VRDP Shares will have the benefit of an unconditional demand feature pursuant to a purchase agreement provided by a bank acting as liquidity provider to ensure full and timely repayment of the liquidation preference amount plus any accumulated and unpaid dividends to holders upon the occurrence of certain events. The agreement requires the liquidity provider to purchase from holders all VRDP Shares tendered for sale that were not successfully remarketed. The liquidity provider also must purchase all outstanding VRDP Shares prior to termination of the purchase agreement, including by reason of the failure of the liquidity provider to maintain certain short-term ratings, if a Fund has not obtained an alternate purchase agreement before the termination date.

The obligation of the liquidity provider to purchase VRDP Shares pursuant to the purchase agreement will run to the benefit of VRDP holders and will be unconditional and irrevocable, and as such the short-term ratings assigned to the VRDP Shares are directly linked to the short-term creditworthiness of the associated liquidity provider. Each liquidity provider entered into a purchase agreement with each Acquired Fund with an initial term of 364 days to approximately fourteen months, subject to periodic extension by agreement with the Fund. The Acquiring Fund will enter into a Purchase Agreement with a term coinciding with the term of the corresponding Acquired Fund shares exchanged therefor.

Pursuant to a fee agreement with the liquidity provider, the Acquiring Fund will have an obligation to redeem shares purchased by the liquidity provider pursuant to its obligations under the

purchase agreement if the liquidity provider continues to be the beneficial owner for a period of six months and such shares cannot be successfully remarketed.

### **Comparison of Massachusetts Business Trusts and Minnesota Corporations**

The following description is based on relevant provisions of applicable Massachusetts law and the Minnesota Business Corporation Act (the MBCA ) and each Fund 's operative documents. This summary does not purport to be complete and we refer you to applicable Massachusetts law, the MBCA and each Fund 's operative documents.

#### ***General***

The Acquiring Fund and Premier Opportunity are each a Massachusetts business trust. A fund organized as a Massachusetts business trust is governed by the trust 's declaration of trust or similar instrument.

Massachusetts law allows the trustees of a business trust to set the terms of a fund 's governance in its declaration. All power and authority to manage the fund and its affairs generally reside with the trustees, and shareholder voting and other rights are limited to those provided to the shareholders in the declaration. Because Massachusetts law governing business trusts provides more flexibility compared to typical state corporate statutes, the Massachusetts business trust is a common form of organization for closed-end funds. However, some consider it less desirable than other entities because it relies on the terms of the applicable declaration and judicial interpretations rather than statutory provisions for substantive issues, such as the personal liability of shareholders and trustees, and does not provide the level of certitude that corporate laws like those of Minnesota, or newer statutory trust laws, such as those of Delaware, provide.

Premier Opportunity is a Minnesota corporation. A fund organized as a Minnesota corporation is governed both by the MBCA and the Minnesota corporation 's articles of incorporation and by-laws. For a Minnesota corporation, unlike a Massachusetts business trust, the MBCA prescribes many aspects of corporate governance.

Shareholders of a Minnesota corporation generally are shielded from personal liability for the corporation 's debts or obligations. Shareholders of a Massachusetts business trust, on the other hand, are not afforded the statutory limitation of personal liability generally afforded to shareholders of a corporation from the trust 's liabilities. Instead, the declaration of trust of a fund organized as a Massachusetts business trust typically provides that a shareholder will not be personally liable, and further provides for indemnification to the extent that a shareholder is found personally liable, for the fund 's acts or obligations. The declaration of trust for each of the Acquiring Fund and Premier Opportunity contains such provisions.

Similarly, the trustees of a Massachusetts business trust are not afforded statutory protection from personal liability for the obligations of the trust. The directors of a Minnesota corporation, on the other hand, generally are shielded from personal liability for the corporation 's acts or obligations by the MBCA. Courts in Massachusetts have, however, recognized limitations of a trustee 's personal liability in contract actions for the obligations of a trust contained in the trust 's declaration, and declarations may also provide that trustees may be indemnified out of the assets of the trust to the extent held personally liable. The declaration of trust for each of the Acquiring Fund and Premier Opportunity contains such provisions.

***Massachusetts Business Trusts***

The Acquiring Fund and Premium Opportunity are each governed by its declaration of trust and by-laws. Under each Fund's declaration of trust, any determination as to what is in the interests of the Fund made by the trustees in good faith is conclusive, and in construing the provisions of the declaration of trust, there is a presumption in favor of a grant of power to the trustees. Further, each declaration of trust provides that certain determinations made in good faith by the trustees are binding upon the Fund and all shareholders, and shares are issued and sold on the condition and understanding, evidenced by the purchase of shares, that any and all such determinations shall be so binding. The following is a summary of some of the key provisions of the governing documents of the Acquiring Fund and Premium Opportunity (each a Massachusetts Fund and together the Massachusetts Funds).

*Shareholder Voting.* The declaration of trust of each Massachusetts Fund requires a shareholder vote on a number of matters, including certain amendments to the declaration of trust, the election of trustees, the merger or reorganization of the Fund (under certain circumstances) or sales of assets in certain circumstances and matters required to be voted by the 1940 Act.

Meetings of shareholders may be called by the trustees and by the written request of shareholders owning at least 10% of the outstanding shares entitled to vote. The by-laws of each Massachusetts Fund provide that the holders of a majority of the voting power of the shares of beneficial interest of the Fund entitled to vote at a meeting shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The declaration of trust of each Massachusetts Fund provides that the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the shares present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote at a meeting of shareholders at which a quorum is present is required to approve a matter, except in the case of the election of trustees, which only requires a plurality vote, and for events to which other voting provisions apply under the 1940 Act or the declaration of trust and by-laws, such as the super-majority voting provisions with respect to a merger, consolidation or dissolution of, or sale of substantially all of the assets by, the Fund, or its conversion to an open-end investment company in certain circumstances under the terms of the declaration of trust.

*Election and Removal of Trustees.* The declaration of trust of each Massachusetts Fund provides that the trustees determine the size of the Board, subject to a minimum of two and a maximum of twelve, and set and alter the terms of office of the trustees, and may make their terms of unlimited duration. Subject to the provisions of the 1940 Act, the declaration of trust also provides that vacancies on the Board may be filled by the remaining trustees. A trustee may only be removed for cause by action of at least two-thirds of the remaining trustees or by action of at least two-thirds of the outstanding shares of the class or classes that elected such trustee.

*Issuance of Shares.* Under the declaration of trust of each Massachusetts Fund, the trustees are permitted to issue an unlimited number of shares for such consideration and on such terms as the trustees may determine. Shareholders are not entitled to any preemptive rights or other rights to subscribe to additional shares, except as the trustees may determine. Shares are subject to such other preferences, conversion, exchange or similar rights, as the trustees may determine.

*Classes.* The declaration of trust of each Massachusetts Fund gives broad authority to the trustees to establish classes or series in addition to those currently established and to determine the rights and preferences, conversion rights, voting powers, restrictions, limitations, qualifications or terms or conditions of redemptions of the shares of the classes or series. The trustees are also authorized to terminate a class or series without a vote of shareholders under certain circumstances.

*Amendments to Declaration of Trust.* Amendments to the declaration of trust generally require the consent of shareholders owning more than 50% of shares entitled to vote, voting in the aggregate. Certain amendments may be made by the trustees without a shareholder vote, and any amendment to the voting requirements contained in the declaration of trust requires the approval of two-thirds of the outstanding common shares and preferred shares, voting in the aggregate and not by class except to the extent that applicable law or the declaration of trust may require voting by class.

*Shareholder, Trustee and Officer Liability.* The declaration of trust of each Massachusetts Fund provides that shareholders have no personal liability for the acts or obligations of the Fund and require the Fund to indemnify a shareholder from any loss or expense arising solely by reason of his or her being or having been a shareholder and not because of his or her acts or omissions or for some other reasons. In addition, the Fund will assume the defense of any claim against a shareholder for personal liability at the request of the shareholder. Similarly, the declaration of trust provides that any person who is a trustee, officer or employee of the Fund is not personally liable to any person in connection with the affairs of the Fund, other than to the Fund and its shareholders arising from bad faith, willful misfeasance, gross negligence or reckless disregard for his or her duty. The declaration of trust further provides for indemnification of such persons and advancement of the expenses of defending any such actions for which indemnification might be sought. The declaration of trust also provides that the trustees may rely in good faith on expert advice.

*Derivative Actions.* Massachusetts has what is commonly referred to as a universal demand statute, which requires that a shareholder make a written demand on the board, requesting the board members to bring an action, before the shareholder is entitled to bring or maintain a court action or claim on behalf of the entity.

### ***Minnesota Corporations***

A Minnesota corporation is governed by the MBCA, its articles of incorporation and by-laws. Some of the key provisions of the MBCA and the articles of incorporation and by-laws of Premier Opportunity (the Minnesota Fund ) are summarized below.

*Shareholder Voting.* Under the MBCA, a Minnesota corporation generally cannot dissolve, amend its articles of incorporation, sell or otherwise transfer all or substantially all of its property and assets outside the ordinary course of business, or engage in a statutory share exchange, merger or consolidation unless approved by a vote of shareholders. Depending on the circumstances and the articles of incorporation of the corporation, there may be various exceptions to these votes. Shareholders of Minnesota corporations are generally entitled to one vote per share and fractional votes for fractional shares held. The Minnesota Fund's articles of incorporation contain such provisions regarding fractional shares.

*Election and Removal of Directors.* Shareholders of a Minnesota corporation generally are entitled to elect and remove directors. Shareholders of the Minnesota Fund may elect directors at any meeting at which a quorum is present. The MBCA and by-laws provide that directors are elected by a plurality of votes validly cast at such election. The MBCA does not require a corporation to hold an annual meeting unless required by the articles of incorporation or by-laws. The Minnesota Fund's by-laws state that annual meetings of shareholders are not required and that a special meeting of shareholders may be called by shareholders holding 10% or more of the shares entitled to vote on the matters to be presented at the meeting. The articles of incorporation provide that a director may be removed from office only for cause, and then by a vote of the shareholders holding 66<sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub>% of the shares entitled to vote at an election of directors.

*Amendments to the Articles of Incorporation.* Under the MBCA, shareholders of corporations generally are entitled to vote on amendments to the articles of incorporation.

*Issuance of Shares.* The board of directors of a Minnesota corporation has the power to authorize the issuance of shares. If so provided in the articles of incorporation (and the articles of incorporation of each Minnesota Fund do so provide), the board of directors may authorize the issuance of shares in more than one class or series, and prior to issuance of shares of each class or series, the board of directors must set the terms, preferences, conversion or other rights, voting powers, restrictions, limitations as to dividends or other distributions, qualifications and terms or conditions of redemption for each class or series.

*Shareholder, Director and Officer Liability.* Under Minnesota law, shareholders generally are not personally liable for debts or obligations of a corporation. Minnesota law provides that a director's personal liability to the corporation or its shareholders for monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty as a director may be eliminated or limited in the articles of incorporation, except for a director's breach of the duty of loyalty, for acts or omissions not in good faith or that involve an intentional or knowing violation of law, or for any transaction from which the director derived an improper personal benefit. The articles of incorporation of the Minnesota Fund provide such a limitation of director liability. Minnesota law provides that, unless prohibited by a corporation's articles of incorporation or by-laws, a corporation must indemnify and advance expenses to its directors for acts and omissions in their official capacity, subject to certain exceptions, and the articles of incorporation of each Minnesota Fund do not prohibit such indemnification or advances. The indemnification provisions and the limitation on liability are both subject to any limitations of the 1940 Act, which generally provides that no director or officer shall be protected from liability to the corporation or its shareholders by reason of willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of the duties involved in the conduct of his or her office. The provisions governing the advance of expenses are subject to applicable requirements of the 1940 Act or rules thereunder.

*Preemptive Rights.* Pursuant to the Minnesota Fund's articles of incorporation, shareholders of Premier Opportunity have no preemptive rights.

*Dissenters' Right of Appraisal.* Under Minnesota Law, shareholders are generally entitled to assert dissenters' rights in connection with certain amendments to the articles of incorporation, asset sales and reorganizations and obtain payment of the fair value of their shares, provided that they comply with the requirements of Minnesota law. These rights, however, are subject to certain exceptions under the MBCA, including, in the case of asset sales and reorganizations, if the shares to which the dissenters' rights relate and the shares, if any, that a shareholder is to receive are traded on an exchange.

*Derivative Actions.* Under Minnesota law, applicable case law at the time of a particular derivative action will establish any requirements or limitations with respect to shareholder derivative actions.

The foregoing is only a summary of certain rights of shareholders under the governing documents of the Funds and under applicable state law, and is not a complete description of provisions contained in those sources. Shareholders should refer to the provisions of those documents and state law directly for a more thorough description.

**D. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE INVESTMENT POLICIES**

**Comparison of the Investment Objectives and Policies of the Acquiring Fund and the Acquired Funds**

***General***

The Funds have similar investment objectives and policies. The Acquiring Fund's investment objectives are to provide current income exempt from regular federal income tax and the federal AMT and to enhance portfolio value relative to the municipal bond market by investing in tax-exempt municipal bonds that the Fund's Adviser believes are underrated or undervalued or that represent municipal market sectors that are undervalued. Premier Opportunity and Premium Opportunity have identical investment objectives, which are to provide current income exempt from regular federal income tax and to enhance portfolio value relative to the municipal bond market by investing in tax-exempt municipal bonds that the Adviser believes are underrated or undervalued or that represent municipal market sectors that are undervalued. Underrated municipal securities are those municipal securities whose ratings do not, in the Adviser's or Sub-Adviser's opinion, reflect their true value. They may be underrated because of the time that has elapsed since their last ratings, or because rating agencies have not fully taken into account positive factors, or for other reasons. Undervalued municipal securities are those securities that, in the Adviser's or Sub-Adviser's opinion, are worth more than their market value. They may be undervalued because there is a temporary excess of supply in that particular sector (such as hospital bonds, or bonds of a particular municipal issuer). The Adviser or Sub-Adviser may buy such a security even if the value of that security is consistent with the value of other securities in that sector. Municipal securities also may be undervalued because there has been a general decline in the market price of municipal securities for reasons that do not apply to the particular municipal securities that the Adviser or Sub-Adviser considers undervalued. The Adviser or Sub-Adviser believes that the prices of these municipal securities should ultimately reflect their true value.

Each Fund attempts to increase its portfolio value relative to the municipal bond market by prudent selection of municipal bonds regardless of the direction the market may move. There can be no assurance that a Fund's attempt to increase its portfolio value relative to the municipal bond market will succeed. To the extent that it does succeed, however, such success would increase the amount of net capital gains or reduce the amount of net capital losses that a Fund would otherwise have realized. While this incremental increase in net realized gains due to successful value investing, if any, is expected to be modest over time, it would tend to result in the distribution, over time, of a modestly greater amount of taxable capital gains to common shareholders and preferred shareholders. See Additional Information About the Funds' Federal Income Tax Matters Associated with Investment in the Funds.

Each Fund's investment objectives are fundamental policies of the Fund, and may not be changed, without the approval of the holders of a majority of the outstanding common shares and preferred shares voting as a single class, and of holders of a majority of the outstanding preferred shares voting as a separate class. For purposes of the Funds' objectives, policies and investment strategies, municipal bonds and municipal obligations are treated as municipal securities.

***Investment Policies***

The Acquiring Fund and Acquired Funds have similar investment policies. Under normal circumstances, the Acquiring Fund will invest at least 80% of its Managed Assets in portfolio

securities that pay interest exempt from regular federal income tax and from the federal AMT. Under normal circumstances, each Acquired Fund will invest at least 80% of its Managed Assets in a portfolio of securities that pay interest exempt from regular federal income tax. The Acquired Funds do not have any policy regarding investments in securities subject to the federal AMT, and may have substantial holdings of securities subject to such tax.

Under normal circumstances, each Fund invests at least 80% of its Managed Assets in investment grade securities that, at the time of investment, are rated within the four highest grades (Baa or BBB or better) by at least one NRSRO or are unrated but judged to be of comparable quality by the Adviser. Each Fund may invest up to 20% of its Managed Assets in municipal securities that at the time of investment are rated below investment grade or are unrated but judged to be of comparable quality by the Adviser. No more than 10% of a Fund's Managed Assets may be invested in municipal securities rated below B3/B- or that are unrated but judged to be of comparable quality by the Adviser.

The foregoing credit quality policy applies only at the time a security is purchased, and a Fund is not required to dispose of a security in the event that a rating agency subsequently downgrades its assessment of the credit characteristics of a particular issue. In determining whether to retain or sell such a security, the Adviser or Sub-Adviser may consider such factors as its assessment of the credit quality of the issuer of such security, the price at which such security could be sold and the rating, if any, assigned to such security by other rating agencies. See Proposal No. 1 Additional Information About the Investment Policies Municipal Securities below for a general description of the economic and credit characteristics of municipal securities.

Each Fund may enter into derivative instruments to achieve its investment objectives, enhance return, hedge certain risks of its investments in fixed income securities or as a substitute for a position in the underlying asset. Such instruments include financial futures contracts, swap contracts (including credit default swaps and interest rate swaps), options on financial futures, options on swap contracts, or other derivative instruments. A Fund may not enter into a futures contract or related options or forward contracts if more than 30% of the Fund's net assets would be represented by futures contracts or more than 5% of the Fund's net assets would be committed to initial margin deposits and premiums on future contracts or related options.

Each Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in inverse floating rate securities. Inverse floating rate securities represent a leveraged investment in the underlying municipal bond deposited. Inverse floating rate securities offer the opportunity for higher income than the underlying bond, but will subject a Fund to the risk of lower or even no income if short-term interest rates rise sufficiently. By investing in an inverse floating rate security rather than directly in the underlying bond, the Fund will experience a greater increase in its common share net asset value if the underlying municipal bond increases in value, but will also experience a correspondingly larger decline in its common share net asset value if the underlying bond declines in value.

Each Fund may borrow for temporary or emergency purposes, including to pay dividends, repurchase its shares, or settle portfolio transactions. While any such borrowings exceed 5% of total assets, no additional purchases of investment securities will be made. Each Fund may also invest in securities of other open- or closed-end investment companies that invest primarily in municipal bonds of the types in which the Fund may invest directly. See Proposal No. 1 Additional Information About the Investment Policies Other Investment Companies.

Each Fund is diversified for purposes of the 1940 Act. Consequently, as to 75% of its assets, a Fund may not invest more than 5% of its total assets in the securities of any single issuer, except that this limitation does not apply to securities of the U.S. Government, its agencies and instrumentalities.

The Acquired Funds are subject to certain fundamental policies that do not apply to, or are different from, the fundamental policies of the Acquiring Fund. In particular, unlike the Acquiring Fund, each of Premier Opportunity and Premium Opportunity may not:

- 1) pledge, mortgage or hypothecate its assets, except that, to secure borrowings permitted by the Fund's fundamental investment policy relating to borrowing for temporary or emergency purposes or for the repurchase of its shares, it may pledge securities having a market value at the time of pledge not exceeding 20% of the value of the Fund's total assets;
- 2) invest more than 10% of its total assets in repurchase agreements maturing in more than seven days; and
- 3) purchase or retain the securities of any issuer other than the securities of the Fund if, to the Fund's knowledge, those directors of the Fund, or those officers and directors of the Adviser, who individually own beneficially more than 1/2 of 1% of the outstanding securities of such issuer, together own beneficially more than 5% of such outstanding securities.

During temporary defensive periods and in order to keep a Fund's cash fully invested, each Fund may invest up to 100% of its net assets in short-term investments including high quality, short-term securities that may be either tax exempt or taxable. It is the intent of each Fund to invest in taxable short-term investments only in the event that suitable tax-exempt short-term investments are not available at reasonable prices and yields. Investment in taxable short-term investments would result in a portion of your dividends being subject to regular federal income taxes.

#### ***Portfolio Investments***

As used in this Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus, the term "municipal securities" includes municipal securities with relatively short-term maturities. Some of these short-term securities may be variable or floating rate securities. Each Fund, however, emphasizes investments in municipal securities with long- or intermediate-term maturities. Each Fund buys municipal securities with different maturities and intends to maintain an average portfolio maturity of 15 to 30 years, although this may be shortened depending on market conditions. If the long-term municipal security market is unstable, a Fund may temporarily invest up to 100% of its assets in temporary investments. Temporary investments are high-quality, generally uninsured, short-term municipal securities that may either be tax-exempt or taxable. A Fund will buy taxable temporary investments only if suitable tax-exempt temporary investments are not available at reasonable prices and yields. A Fund will invest only in taxable temporary securities that are U.S. Government securities or corporate debt securities rated within the highest grade by Moody's, S&P or Fitch, and that mature within one year from the date of purchase or carry a variable or floating rate of interest. Each Fund's policies on securities ratings only apply when a Fund buys a security, and a Fund is not required to sell securities that have been downgraded. Each Fund also may invest in taxable temporary investments that are certificates of deposit from U.S. banks with assets of at least \$1 billion, or repurchase agreements. Each Fund seeks to allocate taxable income on temporary investments, if any, proportionately between common shares and preferred shares, based on the percentage of total dividends distributed to each class for that year.

### *Municipal Securities*

*General.* The Funds may invest in various municipal securities, including municipal bonds and notes and other securities issued to finance and refinance public projects, and other related securities that provide for the payment of income that is exempt from regular federal income tax.

States, local governments and municipalities issue municipal securities to raise money for public purposes such as building public facilities, refinancing outstanding obligations, and financing internal operating expenses. Municipal securities are generally either general obligation bonds, which are backed by the full faith and credit of the issuer and may be repaid from any revenue source, or revenue bonds, which may be repaid only from the revenues of a specific facility or source. The Funds also may buy municipal securities that represent interests in lease obligations. These securities carry special risks because the issuer may not be required to appropriate money annually to make payments under the lease. To reduce this risk, the Funds will only buy these securities where the issuer has a strong incentive to continue making appropriations until the municipal security matures. The Funds do not have any limits on investing in lease obligations that do not contain a non-appropriation clause. Each Fund may invest no more than 10% of its net assets in municipal securities issued by U.S. possessions or territories, which pay interest exempt from regular federal income tax.

The Funds may buy municipal securities that pay a variable or floating rate of interest that changes with changes in specified market rates or indices, such as a bank prime rate or a tax-exempt money market index.

Yields on municipal securities depend on many factors, including the condition of the general money market and the municipal security market, the size of a particular offering, and the maturity and rating of a particular municipal security. Moody's, S&P's and Fitch's ratings represent their opinions of the quality of a particular municipal security, but these ratings are general and are not absolute quality standards. Therefore, municipal securities with the same maturity, coupon, and rating may have different yields, while municipal securities with the same maturity and coupon and different ratings may have the same yield. The market value of municipal securities will vary with changes in interest rates and in the ability of their issuers to make interest and principal payments.

Obligations of municipal security issuers are subject to bankruptcy, insolvency, and other laws affecting the rights and remedies of creditors. These obligations also may be subject to future federal or state laws or referenda that extend the time to payment of interest and/or principal, or that constrain the enforcement of these obligations or the power of municipalities to levy taxes. Legislation or other conditions may materially affect the power of a municipal security issuer to pay interest and/or principal when due.

*Municipal Leases and Certificates of Participation.* Each Fund may purchase municipal securities that represent lease obligations and certificates of participation in such leases. These carry special risks because the issuer of the securities may not be obligated to appropriate money annually to make payments under the lease. A municipal lease is an obligation in the form of a lease or installment purchase that is issued by a state or local government to acquire equipment and facilities. Income from such obligations generally is exempt from state and local taxes in the state of issuance. Leases and installment purchase or conditional sale contracts (which normally provide for title to the leased asset to pass eventually to the governmental issuer) have evolved as a means for governmental issuers to acquire property and equipment without meeting the constitutional and statutory requirements for the

issuance of debt. The debt issuance limitations are deemed to be inapplicable because of the inclusion in many leases or contracts of non-appropriation clauses that relieve the governmental issuer of any obligation to make future payments under the lease or contract unless money is appropriated for such purpose by the appropriate legislative body on a yearly or other periodic basis. In addition, such leases or contracts may be subject to the temporary abatement of payments in the event the issuer is prevented from maintaining occupancy of the leased premises or utilizing the leased equipment or facilities. Although the obligations may be secured by the leased equipment or facilities, the disposition of the property in the event of non-appropriation or foreclosure might prove difficult, time consuming and costly, and result in a delay in recovering, or the failure to recover fully, a Fund's original investment. To the extent that the Funds invest in unrated municipal leases or participates in such leases, the credit quality rating and risk of cancellation of such unrated leases will be monitored on an ongoing basis. In order to reduce this risk, the Funds purchase only municipal securities representing lease obligations where the Adviser believes the issuer has a strong incentive to continue making appropriations until maturity.

A certificate of participation represents an undivided interest in an unmanaged pool of municipal leases, an installment purchase agreement or other instruments. The certificates are typically issued by a municipal agency, a trust or other entity that has received an assignment of the payments to be made by the state or political subdivision under such leases or installment purchase agreements. Such certificates provide the Funds with the right to a pro rata undivided interest in the underlying municipal securities. In addition, such participations generally provide the Funds with the right to demand payment, on not more than seven days' notice, of all or any part of the Funds' participation interest in the underlying municipal securities, plus accrued interest.

*Municipal Notes.* Municipal securities in the form of notes generally are used to provide for short-term capital needs, in anticipation of an issuer's receipt of other revenues or financing, and typically have maturities of up to three years. Such instruments may include tax anticipation notes, revenue anticipation notes, bond anticipation notes, tax and revenue anticipation notes and construction loan notes. Tax anticipation notes are issued to finance the working capital needs of governments. Generally, they are issued in anticipation of various tax revenues, such as income, sales, property, use and business taxes, and are payable from these specific future taxes. Revenue anticipation notes are issued in expectation of receipt of other kinds of revenue, such as federal revenues available under federal revenue-sharing programs. Bond anticipation notes are issued to provide interim financing until long-term bond financing can be arranged. In most cases, the long-term bonds then provide the funds needed for repayment of the bond anticipation notes. Tax and revenue anticipation notes combine the funding sources of both tax anticipation notes and revenue anticipation notes. Construction loan notes are sold to provide construction financing. Mortgage notes insured by the Federal Housing Authority secure these notes; however, the proceeds from the insurance may be less than the economic equivalent of the payment of principal and interest on the mortgage note if there has been a default. The anticipated revenues from taxes, grants or bond financings generally secure the obligations of an issuer of municipal notes. An investment in such instruments, however, presents a risk that the anticipated revenues will not be received or that such revenues will be insufficient to satisfy the issuer's payment obligations under the notes or that refinancing will be otherwise unavailable.

*Pre-Refunded Municipal Securities.* The principal of, and interest on, pre-refunded municipal securities are no longer paid from the original revenue source for the securities. Instead, the source of such payments is typically an escrow fund consisting of U.S. Government securities. The assets in the escrow fund are derived from the proceeds of refunding bonds issued by the same issuer as the

pre-refunded municipal securities. Issuers of municipal securities use this advance refunding technique to obtain more favorable terms with respect to securities that are not yet subject to call or redemption by the issuer. For example, advance refunding enables an issuer to refinance debt at lower market interest rates, restructure debt to improve cash flow or eliminate restrictive covenants in the indenture or other governing instrument for the pre-refunded municipal securities. However, except for a change in the revenue source from which principal and interest payments are made, the pre-refunded municipal securities remain outstanding on their original terms until they mature or are redeemed by the issuer.

*Private Activity Bonds.* Private activity bonds, formerly referred to as industrial development bonds, are issued by or on behalf of public authorities to obtain funds to provide privately operated housing facilities, airport, mass transit or port facilities, sewage disposal, solid waste disposal or hazardous waste treatment or disposal facilities and certain local facilities for water supply, gas or electricity. Other types of private activity bonds, the proceeds of which are used for the construction, equipment, repair or improvement of privately operated industrial or commercial facilities, may constitute municipal securities, although the current federal tax laws place substantial limitations on the size of such issues.

*Inverse Floating Rate Securities.* Inverse floating rate securities (sometimes referred to as inverse floaters) are securities whose interest rates bear an inverse relationship to the interest rate on another security or the value of an index. Generally, inverse floating rate securities represent beneficial interests in a special purpose trust formed by a third-party sponsor for the purpose of holding municipal bonds. The special purpose trust typically sells two classes of beneficial interests or securities: floating rate securities (sometimes referred to as short-term floaters or tender option bonds) and inverse floating rate securities (sometimes referred to as inverse floaters or residual interest securities). Both classes of beneficial interests are represented by certificates. The short-term floating rate securities have first priority on the cash flow from the municipal bonds held by the special purpose trust. Typically, a third party, such as a bank, broker-dealer or other financial institution, grants the floating rate security holders the option, at periodic intervals, to tender their securities to the institution and receive the face value thereof. As consideration for providing the option, the financial institution receives periodic fees.

The holder of the short-term floater effectively holds a demand obligation that bears interest at the prevailing short-term, tax-exempt rate. However, the institution granting the tender option will not be obligated to accept tendered short-term floaters in the event of certain defaults or a significant downgrade in the credit rating assigned to the bond issuer. For its inverse floating rate investment, each Fund receives the residual cash flow from the special purpose trust. Because the holder of the short term floater is generally assured liquidity at the face value of the security, a Fund as the holder of the inverse floater assumes the interest rate cash flow risk and the market value risk associated with the municipal bond deposited into the special purpose trust. The volatility of the interest cash flow and the residual market value will vary with the degree to which the trust is leveraged. This is expressed in the ratio of the total face value of the short-term floaters in relation to the value of the inverse floaters that are issued by the special purpose trust, and can exceed three times for more highly leveraged trusts. All voting rights and decisions to be made with respect to any other rights relating to the municipal bonds held in the special purpose trust are passed through to the Funds, as the holder of the residual inverse floating rate securities.

Because increases in the interest rate on the short-term floaters reduce the residual interest paid on inverse floaters, and because fluctuations in the value of the municipal bond deposited in the special purpose trust affect the value of the inverse floater only, and not the value of the short-term floater

issued by the trust, inverse floaters value is generally more volatile than that of fixed rate bonds. The market price of inverse floating rate securities is generally more volatile than the underlying bonds due to the leveraging effect of this ownership structure. These securities generally will underperform the market of fixed rate bonds in a rising interest rate environment (*i.e.*, when bond values are falling), but tend to out-perform the market of fixed rate bonds when interest rates decline or remain relatively stable. Although volatile, inverse floaters typically offer the potential for yields higher than those available on fixed rate bonds with comparable credit quality, coupon, call provisions and maturity. Inverse floaters have varying degrees of liquidity or illiquidity based upon the ability to sell the underlying bonds deposited in a special purpose trust at an attractive price.

Each Fund may invest in inverse floating rate securities issued by special purpose trusts whose sponsors have recourse to the Fund pursuant to a separate shortfall and forbearance agreement. Such an agreement would require a Fund to reimburse the third-party sponsor of the trust, upon termination of the trust issuing the inverse floater, for the difference between the liquidation value of the bonds held in the trust and the principal amount due to the holders of floating rate securities issued by the trust. A Fund will enter into such a recourse agreement (i) when the liquidity provider with respect to the floating rate securities issued by the special purpose trust requires such a recourse agreement because the level of leverage in the special purpose trust exceeds the level that the liquidity provider is willing to support absent such an agreement; and/or (ii) to seek to prevent the liquidity provider from collapsing the special purpose trust in the event that the municipal obligation held in the trust has declined in value. In an instance where a Fund has entered such a recourse agreement, the Fund may suffer a loss that exceeds the amount of its original investment in the inverse floating rate securities; such loss could be as great as that original investment amount plus the face amount of the floating rate securities issued by the trust.

Each Fund will segregate or earmark liquid assets with its custodian in accordance with the 1940 Act to cover its obligations with respect to its investments in special purpose trusts.

Each Fund invests in both inverse floating rate securities and floating rate securities (as discussed below) issued by the same special purpose trust.

*Floating Rate Securities.* Each Fund may also invest in floating rate securities, as described above, issued by special purpose trusts. Floating rate securities may take the form of short-term floating rate securities or the option period may be substantially longer. Generally, the interest rate earned will be based upon the market rates for municipal securities with maturities or remarketing provisions that are comparable in duration to the periodic interval of the tender option, which may vary from weekly, to monthly, to extended periods of one year or multiple years. Since the option feature has a shorter term than the final maturity or first call date of the underlying bond deposited in the trust, a Fund as the holder of the floating rate securities relies upon the terms of the agreement with the financial institution furnishing the option as well as the credit strength of that institution. As further assurance of liquidity, the terms of the trust provide for a liquidation of the municipal bond deposited in the trust and the application of the proceeds to pay off the floating rate securities. The trusts that are organized to issue both short-term floating rate securities and inverse floaters generally include liquidation triggers to protect the investor in the floating rate securities.

*Special Taxing Districts.* Special taxing districts are organized to plan and finance infrastructure developments to induce residential, commercial and industrial growth and redevelopment. The bond financing methods such as tax increment finance, tax assessment, special

services district and Mello-Roos bonds, are generally payable solely from taxes or other revenues attributable to the specific projects financed by the bonds without recourse to the credit or taxing power of related or overlapping municipalities. They often are exposed to real estate development-related risks and can have more taxpayer concentration risk than general tax-supported bonds, such as general obligation bonds.

Further, the fees, special taxes, or tax allocations and other revenues that are established to secure such financings are generally limited as to the rate or amount that may be levied or assessed and are not subject to increase pursuant to rate covenants or municipal or corporate guarantees. The bonds could default if development failed to progress as anticipated or if larger taxpayers failed to pay the assessments, fees and taxes as provided in the financing plans of the districts.

#### ***When-Issued and Delayed-Delivery Transactions***

Each Fund may buy and sell municipal securities on a when-issued or delayed-delivery basis, making payment or taking delivery at a later date, normally within 15 to 45 days of the trade date. This type of transaction may involve an element of risk because no interest accrues on the bonds prior to settlement and, because bonds are subject to market fluctuations, the value of the bonds at time of delivery may be less (or more) than cost. A separate account of each Fund will be established with its custodian consisting of cash, cash equivalents, or liquid securities having a market value at all times at least equal to the amount of the commitment.

#### ***Zero Coupon Bonds***

A zero coupon bond is a bond that does not pay interest either for the entire life of the obligation or for an initial period after the issuance of the obligation. When held to its maturity, its return comes from the difference between the purchase price and its maturity value. A zero coupon bond is normally issued and traded at a deep discount from face value. Zero coupon bonds allow an issuer to avoid or delay the need to generate cash to meet current interest payments and, as a result, may involve greater credit risk than bonds that pay interest currently or in cash. A Fund would be required to distribute the income on any of these instruments as it accrues, even though the Fund will not receive all of the income on a current basis or in cash. Thus, a Fund may have to sell other investments, including when it may not be advisable to do so, to make income distributions to its shareholders.

#### ***Structured Notes***

Each Fund may utilize structured notes and similar instruments for investment purposes and also for hedging purposes. Structured notes are privately negotiated debt obligations where the principal and/or interest is determined by reference to the performance of a benchmark asset, market or interest rate (an embedded index), such as selected securities, an index of securities or specified interest rates, or the differential performance of two assets or markets. The terms of such structured instruments normally provide that their principal and/or interest payments are to be adjusted upwards or downwards (but not ordinarily below zero) to reflect changes in the embedded index while the structured instruments are outstanding. As a result, the interest and/or principal payments that may be made on a structured product may vary widely, depending upon a variety of factors, including the volatility of the embedded index and the effect of changes in the embedded index on principal and/or interest payments. The rate of return on structured notes may be determined by applying a multiplier to

the performance or differential performance of the referenced index or indices or other assets. Application of a multiplier involves leverage that will serve to magnify the potential for gain and the risk of loss. These types of investments may generate taxable income.

### ***Derivatives***

Each Fund may invest in certain derivative instruments in pursuit of its investment objectives. Such instruments include financial futures contracts, swap contracts (including interest rate and credit default swaps), options on financial futures, options on swap contracts or other derivative instruments. In particular, a Fund may use credit default swaps and interest rate swaps. Credit default swaps may require initial premium (discount) payments as well as periodic payments (receipts) related to the interest leg of the swap or to the default of a reference obligation. If a Fund is a seller of a contract, the Fund would be required to pay the par (or other agreed upon) value of a referenced debt obligation to the counterparty in the event of a default or other credit event by the reference issuer, such as a U.S. or foreign corporate issuer, with respect to such debt obligations. In return, such Fund would receive from the counterparty a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract provided that no event of default has occurred. If no default occurs, such Fund would keep the stream of payments and would have no payment obligations. As the seller, a Fund would be subject to investment exposure on the notional amount of the swap. If a Fund is a buyer of a contract, the Fund would have the right to deliver a referenced debt obligation and receive the par (or other agreed-upon) value of such debt obligation from the counterparty in the event of a default or other credit event (such as a credit downgrade) by the reference issuer, such as a U.S. or foreign corporation, with respect to its debt obligations. In return, such Fund would pay the counterparty a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract provided that no event of default has occurred. If no default occurs, the counterparty would keep the stream of payments and would have no further obligations to such Fund. Interest rate swaps involve the exchange by a Fund with a counterparty of their respective commitments to pay or receive interest, such as an exchange of fixed-rate payments for floating rate payments. A Fund will usually enter into interest rate swaps on a net basis; that is, the two payment streams will be netted out in a cash settlement on the payment date or dates specified in the instrument, with the Fund receiving or paying, as the case may be, only the net amount of the two payments.

The Adviser may use derivative instruments to seek to enhance return, to hedge some of the risk of investments in municipal securities or as a substitute for a position in the underlying asset. These types of strategies may generate taxable income.

There is no assurance that these derivative strategies will be available at any time or that the Adviser will determine to use them for a Fund or, if used, that the strategies will be successful.

### ***Other Investment Companies***

Each Fund may invest up to 10% of its Managed Assets in securities of other open- or closed-end investment companies (including exchange-traded funds ( ETFs )) that invest primarily in municipal securities of the types in which the Fund may invest directly. In addition, each Fund may invest a portion of its Managed Assets in pooled investment vehicles (other than investment companies) that invest primarily in municipal securities of the types in which the Fund may invest directly. Each Fund generally expects that it may invest in other investment companies and/or other pooled investment vehicles either during periods when it has large amounts of uninvested cash or during periods when there is a shortage of attractive, high-yielding municipal securities available in the

market. Each Fund may invest in investment companies that are advised by the Adviser or its affiliates to the extent permitted by applicable law and/or pursuant to exemptive relief from the SEC. As a shareholder in an investment company, a Fund will bear its ratable share of that investment company's expenses and would remain subject to payment of the Fund's advisory and administrative fees with respect to assets so invested. Common shareholders would therefore be subject to duplicative expenses to the extent a Fund invests in other investment companies.

The Adviser will take expenses into account when evaluating the investment merits of an investment in an investment company relative to available municipal security investments. In addition, the securities of other investment companies may also be leveraged and will therefore be subject to the same leverage risks described herein. The net asset value and market value of leveraged shares will be more volatile, and the yield to common shareholders will tend to fluctuate more than the yield generated by unleveraged shares.

#### ***Investment Portfolio and Capital Structure Strategies to Manage Leverage Risk***

Common shareholders of each Fund are subject to the risks of leverage primarily in the form of additional common share earnings and net asset value risk, associated with a Fund's use of financial leverage in the form of preferred shares or inverse floating rate securities.

In an effort to mitigate these risks, each Fund and the Adviser seek to maintain the Fund's financial leverage within an established range, and to rebalance leverage levels if the Fund's leverage ratio moves outside this range to a meaningful degree for a persistent period of time. A Fund may rebalance leverage levels in one or more ways, including by increasing/reducing the amount of leverage outstanding and issuing/repurchasing common shares. Reducing leverage may require a Fund to raise cash through the sale of portfolio securities at times and/or at prices that would otherwise be unattractive for the Fund. Each Fund may also seek to diversify its capital structure and the risks associated with leverage by employing multiple forms of leverage. Each Fund and the Adviser will weigh the relative potential benefits and risks as well as the costs associated with a particular action, and will take such action only if it determines that on balance the likely potential benefits outweigh the associated risks and costs.

Because the long-term municipal securities in which a Fund invests generally pay fixed rates of interest while the Fund's costs of leverage may fluctuate with short-term yields, common shareholders bear incremental earnings risk from leverage.

#### ***Hedging Strategies***

Each Fund may use various investment strategies designed to limit the risk of bond price fluctuations and to preserve capital. These hedging strategies include using credit default swaps, interest rate swaps on taxable or tax-exempt indices, forward start interest rate swaps and options on interest rate swaps, financial futures contracts, options on financial futures or options based on either an index of long-term municipal securities or on taxable debt securities whose prices, in the opinion of the Adviser, correlate with the prices of a Fund's investments. These hedging strategies may generate taxable income.

**The Board of each Fund recommends that shareholders vote FOR the approval of the Reorganization.**

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**PROPOSAL NO. 2 APPROVAL OF ISSUANCE OF ADDITIONAL COMMON SHARES OF ACQUIRING FUND (ACQUIRING FUND SHAREHOLDERS ONLY)**

In connection with the proposed Reorganizations, the Acquiring Fund will issue additional Acquiring Fund common shares and, subject to notice of issuance, list such shares on the NYSE MKT and will issue VRDP Shares. The Acquiring Fund will acquire substantially all of the assets of each Acquired Fund in exchange for newly issued Acquiring Fund common shares and Acquiring Fund VRDP Shares and the assumption of substantially all of the liabilities of each Acquired Fund. Each Acquired Fund will distribute Acquiring Fund common shares to its common shareholders and Acquiring Fund VRDP Shares to its preferred shareholders and will then terminate its registration under the 1940 Act and dissolve under applicable state law. The Acquiring Fund's Board, based upon its evaluation of all relevant information, anticipates that the Reorganizations may benefit holders of the Acquiring Fund's common shares and preferred shares due to the increased size of the combined Fund.

The aggregate net asset value of Acquiring Fund common shares received by an Acquired Fund in each Reorganization will equal the aggregate net asset value of the Acquired Fund's common shares outstanding, in each case as of the Valuation Time. Prior to the Valuation Time, the net asset value of each Acquired Fund and the Acquiring Fund will be reduced by the costs of the Reorganization borne by such Fund. No fractional Acquiring Fund common shares will be issued to an Acquired Fund's shareholders and, in lieu of such fractional shares, an Acquired Fund's shareholders will receive cash in an amount equal to the value received for such shares in the open market, which may be higher or lower than net asset value. The aggregate liquidation preference of each series of Acquiring Fund VRDP Shares received in each Reorganization will equal the aggregate liquidation preference of the corresponding Acquired Fund's VRDP Shares held immediately prior to the Reorganization. The Reorganizations will result in no reduction in net asset value of the Acquiring Fund's common shares, other than to reflect the costs of the Reorganization. No gain or loss will be recognized by the Acquiring Fund for federal income tax purposes as a direct result of the Reorganizations. As a result of the Reorganizations, common shareholders of the Acquiring Fund will hold a smaller percentage of the outstanding voting shares of the combined fund. The Acquiring Fund will continue to operate as a registered closed-end management investment company with the investment objectives and policies described in this Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus.

While applicable state and federal law does not require the common shareholders of the Acquiring Fund to approve the issuance of additional Acquiring Fund common shares, applicable NYSE MKT rules require such approval. Further, the Statements of Preferences for the Acquiring Fund's MTP Shares and VMTP Shares provide that the Acquiring Fund's preferred shareholders generally have a right to vote along with common shareholders on all matters submitted to a vote of shareholders of the Acquiring Fund.

Shareholder approval of the issuance of additional common shares of the Acquiring Fund requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast on the proposal, provided that the total votes cast on the proposal represent over 50% of the shares entitled to vote on the matter. Abstentions and broker non-votes will have no effect on the proposal. Broker non-votes represent shares held by brokers or nominees for which the brokers or nominees have executed proxies as to which (i) the broker or nominee does not have discretionary voting power and (ii) the broker or nominee has not received instructions from the beneficial owner or other person who is entitled to instruct how the shares will be voted.

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**The Board of the Acquiring Fund recommends that shareholders of the Acquiring Fund vote FOR the approval of the issuance of additional Acquiring Fund common shares in connection with the Reorganizations.**

#### **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS**

##### **Certain Provisions in the Acquiring Fund's Declaration of Trust and By-Laws**

Under Massachusetts law, shareholders could, under certain circumstances, be held personally liable for the obligations of the Acquiring Fund. However, the Acquiring Fund Declaration of Trust contains an express disclaimer of shareholder liability for debts or obligations of the Fund and requires that notice of such limited liability be given in each agreement, obligation or instrument entered into or executed by the Fund or the trustees. The Acquiring Fund's Declaration of Trust further provides for indemnification out of the assets and property of the Fund for all loss and expense of any shareholder held personally liable for the obligations of the Fund. Thus, the risk of a shareholder incurring financial loss on account of shareholder liability is limited to circumstances in which the Acquiring Fund would be unable to meet its obligations. The Acquiring Fund believes that the likelihood of such circumstances is remote.

The Acquiring Fund Declaration of Trust includes provisions that could limit the ability of other entities or persons to acquire control of the Fund or to convert the Fund to open-end status. Holders of preferred shares of the Acquiring Fund, voting as a separate class, are entitled to elect two of the Fund's directors. In addition, the holders of at least two-thirds of the common shares and preferred shares, voting together as a single class, except as described below, must vote to authorize (1) a conversion of the Fund from a closed-end to an open-end investment company, (2) a merger or consolidation of the Fund, or a series or class of the Fund, with any corporation, association, trust or other organization or a reorganization or recapitalization of the Fund, or a series or class of the Fund, (3) a sale, lease or transfer of all or substantially all of the Fund's assets (other than in the regular course of the Fund's investment activities), (4) in certain circumstances, a termination of the Fund, or a series or class of the Fund, or (5) a removal of trustees by shareholders, and then only for cause, unless, with respect to (1) through (4), such transaction has already been authorized by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the total number of trustees fixed in accordance with the Acquiring Fund Declaration of Trust or the Acquiring Fund's By-Laws, in which case the affirmative vote of the holders of at least a majority of the Fund's outstanding common shares and preferred shares, voting as a single class, is required, provided, however, that, where only a particular class or series is affected (or, in the case of removing a trustee, when the trustee has been elected by only one class), only the required vote by the applicable class or series will be required. Approval of shareholders is not required, however, for any transaction, whether deemed a merger, consolidation, reorganization or otherwise, whereby the Fund issues shares in connection with the acquisition of assets (including those subject to liabilities) from any other investment company or similar entity. In the case of the conversion of the Fund to an open-end investment company, or in the case of any of the foregoing transactions constituting a plan of reorganization adversely affects the holders of preferred shares, the action in question will also require the affirmative vote of the holders of at least two-thirds of the Preferred Shares outstanding at the time, voting as a separate class, or, if such action has been authorized by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the total number of trustees fixed in accordance with the Acquiring Fund Declaration of Trust or the Acquiring Fund's By-Laws, the affirmative vote of the holders of at least a majority of the Preferred Shares outstanding at the time, voting as a separate class. None of the foregoing provisions may be

amended except by the vote of at least two-thirds of the common shares and preferred shares, voting as a single class. The votes required to approve the conversion of the Acquiring Fund from a closed-end to an open-end investment company or to approve transactions constituting a plan of reorganization that adversely affects the holders of preferred shares are higher than those required by the 1940 Act. The Board of the Acquiring Fund believes that the provisions of the Acquiring Fund Declaration of Trust relating to such higher votes are in the best interest of the Fund and its shareholders.

The Declaration of Trust provides that the obligations of the Acquiring Fund are not binding upon the Fund's trustees individually, but only upon the assets and property of the Fund, and that the trustees shall not be liable for errors of judgment or mistakes of fact or law. Nothing in the Acquiring Fund Declaration of Trust, however, protects a trustee against any liability to which he or she would otherwise be subject by reason of willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of the duties involved in the conduct of his or her office.

In addition, the By-laws require the Board be divided into three classes with staggered terms. See the Reorganization SAI under Management of the Funds. This provision of the By-laws could delay for up to two years the replacement of a majority of the Board. Holders of preferred shares, voting as a separate class, are entitled to elect two of the Fund's trustees.

The provisions of the Acquiring Fund Declaration of Trust and By-laws described above could have the effect of depriving the common shareholders of opportunities to sell their common shares at a premium over the then-current market price of the common shares by discouraging a third party from seeking to obtain control of the Fund in a tender offer or similar transaction. The overall effect of these provisions is to render more difficult the accomplishment of a merger or the assumption of control by a third party. They provide, however, the advantage of potentially requiring persons seeking control of the Acquiring Fund to negotiate with its management regarding the price to be paid and facilitating the continuity of the Fund's investment objectives and policies. The Acquiring Fund's Board has considered the foregoing anti-takeover provisions and concluded that they are in the best interests of the Fund.

The Acquiring Fund Declaration of Trust provides that common shareholders shall have no right to acquire, purchase or subscribe for any shares or securities of the Fund, other than such right, if any, as the Fund's Board in its discretion may determine.

Reference should be made to the Acquiring Fund Declaration of Trust on file with the SEC for the full text of these provisions.

#### **Repurchase of Common Shares; Conversion to Open-End Fund**

Each Fund is a closed-end management investment company, and as such its shareholders do not have the right to cause the Fund to redeem their common shares. Instead, the common shares of each Fund trade in the open market at a price that is a function of several factors, including dividend levels (which are in turn affected by expenses), net asset value, call protection, dividend stability, portfolio credit quality, relative demand for and supply of such shares in the market, general market and economic conditions and other factors. Because common shares of closed-end management investment companies may frequently trade at prices lower than net asset value, each Fund's Board has determined that, at least annually, it will consider action that might be taken to reduce or eliminate any material discount from net asset value in respect of common shares, which may include the repurchase of such shares in the open market or in private transactions, the making of a tender offer for such shares at net asset value, or the conversion of the Fund to an open-end investment company. Neither

the Acquiring Fund nor any of the Acquired Funds can assure you that its Board will decide to take any of these actions, or that share repurchases or tender offers will actually reduce market discount.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, at any time when a Fund's preferred shares are outstanding, the Fund may not purchase, redeem or otherwise acquire any of its common shares unless (1) all accumulated but unpaid preferred shares dividends due to be paid have been paid and (2) at the time of such purchase, redemption or acquisition, the net asset value of the Fund's portfolio (determined after deducting the acquisition price of the common shares) is at least 200% of the liquidation value (expected to equal the original purchase price per share plus any accumulated but unpaid dividends thereon) of the outstanding preferred shares, including MTP, VMTP and VRDP Shares.

If a Fund converted to an open-end investment company, it would be required to redeem all its preferred shares, including MTP, VMTP and VRDP Shares, then outstanding (requiring in turn that it liquidate a portion of its investment portfolio), and the common shares would no longer be listed on an exchange. In contrast to a closed-end management investment company, shareholders of an open-end management investment company may require the company to redeem their shares at any time (except in certain circumstances as authorized by or under the 1940 Act) at their net asset value, less any redemption charge that is in effect at the time of redemption. See Certain Provisions in the Acquiring Fund's Declaration of Trust and By-Laws above for a discussion of the voting requirements applicable to the conversion of the Acquiring Fund to an open-end management investment company.

Before deciding whether to take any action if the common shares trade below net asset value, the Board would consider all relevant factors, including the extent and duration of the discount, the liquidity of a Fund's portfolio, the impact of any action that might be taken on the Fund or its shareholders, and market considerations. Based on these considerations, even if a Fund's common shares should trade at a discount, the Board may determine that, in the interest of the Fund, no action should be taken. See the Reorganization SAI under Repurchase of Common Shares; Conversion to Open-End Fund for a further discussion of possible action to reduce or eliminate such discount to net asset value.

#### **Description of Outstanding Acquiring Fund MTP Shares**

##### ***General***

The Acquiring Fund currently has outstanding 8,300,000 MTP Shares, with a \$10.00 liquidation preference per share, which will remain outstanding following the completion of the Reorganizations. Proceeds from the issuance of the MTP Shares, net of offering expenses, were used to redeem all of the Acquiring Fund's outstanding auction rate preferred shares.

##### ***Dividends***

The holders of the MTP Shares are entitled to receive cumulative cash dividends and distributions on such shares when, as and if declared by, or under authority granted by, the Acquiring Fund's Board. Dividends on the MTP Shares will be payable monthly based on the fixed dividend rate set forth in the [ ].

##### ***Redemption***

The MTP Shares are subject to optional and mandatory redemption in certain circumstances. The Acquiring Fund is obligated to redeem the MTP Shares on [ ], unless earlier redeemed or

repurchased by the Acquiring Fund, at a redemption price equal to the liquidation preference per share (\$10.00) plus an amount equal to accumulated but unpaid dividends thereon. The MTP Shares also may be redeemed in whole or in part at the option of the Acquiring Fund at a redemption price equal to the liquidation preference, plus an amount equal to all unpaid dividends and distributions accumulated to (but excluding) the optional redemption date (whether or not earned by the Acquiring Fund, but excluding interest thereon). In the event the Acquiring Fund fails to comply with its effective leverage ratio requirements and any such failure is not cured within the applicable cure period, the Acquiring Fund may become obligated to redeem such number of preferred shares as are necessary to regain compliance with such requirements.

#### ***Voting and Consent Rights***

Except as otherwise provided in the Acquiring Fund's Declaration of Trust, the Statement Establishing and Fixing the Rights and Preferences of the MTP Shares, or as otherwise required by applicable law, (i) each holder of MTP Shares is entitled to one vote for each MTP Share held on each matter submitted to a vote of shareholders of the Acquiring Fund, and (ii) the holders of the MTP Shares, along with holders of other outstanding preferred shares of the Acquiring Fund, vote with holders of common shares of the Acquiring Fund as a single class; provided, however, that holders of preferred shares, including MTP Shares, are entitled as a class to elect two trustees of the Acquiring Fund at all times. The holders of outstanding common shares and preferred shares, including MTP Shares, voting as a single class, elect the balance of the trustees of the Acquiring Fund.

The holders of the MTP Shares, as a separate class, have voting and consent rights with respect to actions that would adversely affect any preference, right or power of the MTP Shares or the holders of the MTP Shares. The holders of the MTP Shares also are entitled to vote as a class with holders of other preferred shares of the Acquiring Fund on matters that relate to the conversion of the Acquiring Fund to an open-end investment company, certain plans of reorganization adversely affecting holders of the preferred shares or any other action requiring a vote of security holders of the Acquiring Fund under Section 13(a) of the 1940 Act. In certain circumstances, holders of preferred shares, including the MTP Shares, are entitled to elect additional trustees in the event at least two full years' dividends are due and unpaid and sufficient cash or specified securities have not been deposited for their payment, or at any time holders of preferred shares are entitled under the 1940 Act to elect a majority of the trustees of the Acquiring Fund.

#### ***Priority of Payment***

The MTP Shares are senior securities in priority to the Acquiring Fund's common shares as to the payment of dividends and as to the distribution of assets upon dissolution, liquidation or winding up of the affairs of the Acquiring Fund. The MTP Shares have equal priority as to payments of dividends and as to the distribution of assets upon dissolution, liquidation or winding up of the affairs of the Acquiring Fund with other preferred shares of the Acquiring Fund, including outstanding VMTP Shares and the VRDP Shares to be issued in connection with the Reorganizations.

#### **Description of Outstanding Acquiring Fund VMTP Shares**

##### ***General***

The Acquiring Fund currently has outstanding 676 VMTP Shares, par value \$0.01 per share, with a total liquidation value of \$67,600,000, which will remain outstanding following the completion

of the Reorganizations. The VMTP Shares were offered and sold by the Acquiring Fund to qualified institutional buyers pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933, with all proceeds, net of offering expenses, used to redeem the Acquiring Fund's outstanding auction rate preferred securities.

#### ***Dividends***

Holders of VMTP Shares are entitled to receive cash dividends when, as and if declared by the Acquiring Fund's Board. The amount of dividends per VMTP Share payable on any dividend payment date will equal the sum of dividends accumulated but not yet paid for each rate period during the relevant monthly dividend period. The dividend rate applicable to any rate period (which typically consists of seven days) is an index rate based on the SIFMA Municipal Swap Index plus an applicable spread. The applicable spread is subject to adjustment in certain circumstances, including a change in the credit rating assigned to the VMTP Shares.

#### ***Redemption***

VMTP Shares are subject to optional and mandatory redemption in certain circumstances. The Acquiring Fund is obligated to redeem the VMTP Shares on August 1, 2014, unless earlier redeemed or repurchased by the Acquiring Fund, at a redemption price per share equal to the liquidation value per share (\$100,000) plus any accumulated but unpaid dividends. VMTP Shares also may be redeemed in whole or in part at the option of the Acquiring Fund at a redemption price per share equal to the liquidation value per share plus any accumulated but unpaid dividends. In the event the Acquiring Fund fails to comply with asset coverage and/or effective leverage ratio requirements and any such failure is not cured within the applicable cure period, the Acquiring Fund may become obligated to redeem such number of preferred shares as are necessary to achieve compliance with such requirements.

#### ***Voting and Consent Rights***

Except as otherwise provided in the Acquiring Fund Declaration of Trust, the Statement Establishing and Fixing the Rights and Preferences of the VMTP Shares, or as otherwise required by applicable law, (i) each holder of VMTP Shares is entitled to one vote for each VMTP Share held on each matter submitted to a vote of shareholders of the Acquiring Fund, and (ii) the holders of VMTP Shares, along with holders of other outstanding preferred shares of the Acquiring Fund vote with holders of common shares of the Acquiring Fund as a single class; provided, however, that holders of preferred shares, including VMTP Shares, are entitled as a class to elect two trustees of the Acquiring Fund at all times. The holders of outstanding common shares and preferred shares, including VMTP Shares, voting as a single class, elect the balance of the trustees of the Acquiring Fund.

Holders of VMTP Shares, as a separate class, have voting and consent rights with respect to actions that would adversely affect any preference, right or power of the VMTP Shares or holders of VMTP Shares. In addition, holders of VMTP Shares have certain consent rights under the purchase agreement for the VMTP Shares with respect to certain actions that would affect their investment in the Acquiring Fund. Holders of VMTP Shares also are entitled to vote as a class with holders of other preferred shares of the Acquiring Fund on matters that relate to the conversion of the Acquiring Fund to an open-end investment company, certain plans of reorganization adversely affecting holders of the preferred shares or any other action requiring a vote of security holders of the Acquiring Fund under Section 13(a) of the 1940 Act. In certain circumstances, holders of preferred shares, including VMTP Shares, are entitled to elect additional trustees in the event at least two full years dividends are due and

unpaid and sufficient cash or specified securities have not been deposited for their payment, or at any time holders of preferred shares are entitled under the 1940 Act to elect a majority of the trustees of the Acquiring Fund.

***Priority of Payment***

The VMTP Shares are senior in priority to the Acquiring Fund's common shares as to the payment of dividends and as to the distribution of assets upon dissolution, liquidation or winding up of the affairs of the Acquiring Fund. The VMTP Shares have equal priority as to the payment of dividends and as to distribution of assets upon dissolution, liquidation or winding up of the affairs of the Acquiring Fund with other preferred shares of the Acquiring Fund, including outstanding MTP Shares and the VRDP Shares to be issued in the Reorganizations.

**Custodian, Transfer Agent, Dividend Disbursing Agent and Redemption Agent**

The custodian of the assets of each Fund is State Street Bank and Trust Company ( State Street ), One Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02111. The custodian performs custodial, fund accounting and portfolio accounting services. Each Fund's transfer, shareholder services and dividend disbursing agent and redemption and paying agent with respect to the common shares is also State Street, 250 Royall Street, Canton, Massachusetts 02021. State Street has subcontracted the transfer agency servicing of each Fund to Computershare, Inc.

**Federal Income Tax Matters Associated with Investment in the Funds**

The following information is meant as a general summary of certain federal income tax matters for U.S. shareholders. Please see the Reorganization SAI for additional information. Investors should rely on their own tax adviser for advice about the particular federal, state and local tax consequences to them of investing in the Funds.

Each Fund has elected to be treated and intends to qualify each year (including the taxable year in which the Reorganizations occur) as a regulated investment company ( RIC ) under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code ). In order to qualify as a RIC, each Fund must satisfy certain requirements regarding the sources of its income, the diversification of its assets and the distribution of its income. As a RIC, each Fund is not expected to be subject to federal income tax on the income and gains it distributes to its shareholders. The Funds primarily invest in municipal securities, the income from which is exempt from regular federal income tax. Thus, substantially all of a Fund's dividends paid to you should qualify as exempt-interest dividends. A shareholder treats an exempt-interest dividend as interest on state and local bonds exempt from regular federal income tax. Federal income tax law imposes an alternative minimum tax with respect to corporations, individuals, trusts and estates. Interest on certain municipal obligations, such as certain private activity bonds, is included as an item of tax preference in determining the amount of a taxpayer's alternative minimum taxable income. To the extent that a Fund receives income from such municipal obligations, a portion of the dividends paid by the Fund, although exempt from regular federal income tax, will be taxable to shareholders to the extent that their tax liability is determined under the federal alternative minimum tax. The Acquiring Fund, however, attempts to limit income subject to the federal alternative minimum tax applicable to individuals. Each Fund will annually provide a report indicating the percentage of the Fund's income attributable to municipal obligations subject to the federal alternative minimum tax. Corporations are subject to special rules in calculating their federal alternative minimum taxable income with respect to interest from municipal obligations.

On September 12, 2011, President Obama submitted to Congress the American Jobs Act of 2011. If enacted in its proposed form, this Act generally would limit the exclusion from gross income of tax-exempt interest (which includes exempt-interest dividends received from a Fund) for individuals whose adjusted gross income for federal income tax purposes exceeds certain thresholds for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2013 in order to provide a tax benefit not greater than 28% of such interest. Such proposal could affect the value of the municipal bonds owned by a Fund. The likelihood of the Act being enacted in the form introduced or in some other form cannot be predicted. Shareholders should consult their own tax advisers regarding the potential consequences of this Act on their investment in a Fund.

In addition to exempt-interest dividends, a Fund may also distribute to its shareholders amounts that are treated as long-term capital gain or ordinary income (which may include short-term capital gains). These distributions may be subject to federal, state and local taxation, depending on a shareholder's situation. If so, they are taxable whether or not such distributions are reinvested. Net capital gain distributions (the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss) are generally taxable at rates applicable to long-term capital gains regardless of how long a shareholder has held its shares. Long-term capital gains are currently taxable to noncorporate shareholders at a maximum federal income tax rate of 15%. Absent further legislation, the maximum 15% rate on long-term capital gains will cease to apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2012. In addition, for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2012, certain individuals, estates and trusts will be subject to a 3.8% Medicare tax on net investment income, including net capital gains and other taxable dividends. Each Fund does not expect that any part of its distributions to shareholders from its investments will qualify for the dividends-received deduction available to corporate shareholders or as qualified dividend income to noncorporate shareholders.

As a RIC, each Fund will not be subject to federal income tax in any taxable year provided that it meets certain distribution requirements. Each Fund may retain for investment some (or all) of its net capital gain. If a Fund retains any net capital gain or investment company taxable income, it will be subject to tax at regular corporate rates on the amount retained. If a Fund retains any net capital gain, it may designate the retained amount as undistributed capital gains in a notice to its shareholders who, if subject to federal income tax on long-term capital gains, (i) will be required to include in income for federal income tax purposes, as long-term capital gain, their share of such undistributed amount; (ii) will be entitled to credit their proportionate shares of the federal income tax paid by the Fund on such undistributed amount against their federal income tax liabilities, if any; and (iii) may claim refunds to the extent the credit exceeds such liabilities. For federal income tax purposes, the basis of shares owned by a shareholder of the Fund will be increased by an amount equal to the difference between the amount of undistributed capital gains included in the shareholder's gross income and the tax deemed paid by the shareholder under clause (ii) of the preceding sentence.

The IRS currently requires that a RIC that has two or more classes of stock allocate to each such class proportionate amounts of each type of its income (such as exempt interest, ordinary income and capital gains). Accordingly, each Fund designates dividends made with respect to common shares and preferred shares as consisting of particular types of income (e.g., exempt interest, net capital gain and ordinary income) in accordance with each class' proportionate share of the total dividends paid by the Fund during the year.

Dividends declared by a Fund to shareholders of record in October, November or December and paid during the following January will be treated as having been received by shareholders in the year the distributions were declared.

Each shareholder will receive an annual statement summarizing the shareholder's dividend and capital gains distributions.

The redemption, sale or exchange of shares normally will result in capital gain or loss to shareholders who hold their shares as capital assets. Generally, a shareholder's gain or loss will be long-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for more than one year even though the increase in value in such shares is attributable to tax-exempt interest income. The gain or loss on shares held for one year or less will generally be treated as short-term capital gain or loss. Present law taxes both long-term and short-term capital gains of corporations at the same rates applicable to ordinary income. For non-corporate taxpayers, however, long-term capital gains are currently taxed at a maximum federal income tax rate of 15%, while short-term capital gains and other ordinary income are currently taxed at ordinary income rates. As noted above, absent further legislation, the maximum rates applicable to long-term capital gains will cease to apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2012 and an additional 3.8% Medicare tax may apply to certain individual, estate or trust shareholders' taxable distributions and to capital gain distributions for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2012. Any loss on the sale of shares that have been held for six months or less will be disallowed to the extent of any distribution of exempt-interest dividends received with respect to such shares, unless the shares are of a RIC that declares exempt-interest dividends on a daily basis in an amount equal to at least 90% of its net tax-exempt interest and distributes such dividends on a monthly or more frequent basis. Any remaining loss on the sale or disposition will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any net capital gain distributions received by the shareholder on such share. Any loss realized on a sale or exchange of shares of a Fund will be disallowed to the extent those shares of the Fund are replaced by other substantially identical shares of the Fund or other substantially identical stock or securities (including through reinvestment of dividends) within a period of 61 days beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the date of disposition of the original shares. In that event, the basis of the replacement shares of the Fund will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss.

Any interest on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry a Fund's shares to which exempt-interest dividends are allocated is not deductible. Under certain applicable rules, the purchase or ownership of shares may be considered to have been made with borrowed funds even though such funds are not directly used for the purchase or ownership of the shares. In addition, if you receive Social Security or certain railroad retirement benefits, you may be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a portion of such benefits as a result of receiving investment income, including exempt-interest dividends and other distributions paid by a Fund.

If a Fund invests in certain pay-in-kind securities, zero coupon securities, deferred interest securities or, in general, any other securities with original issue discount (or with market discount if the Fund elects to include market discount in income currently), the Fund must accrue income on such investments for each taxable year, which generally will be prior to the receipt of the corresponding cash payments. However, a Fund must distribute to shareholders, at least annually, all or substantially all of its investment company taxable income (determined without regard to the deduction for dividends paid) and its net tax-exempt income, including such accrued income, to qualify as a RIC and (with respect to its ordinary income and capital gain) to avoid federal income and excise taxes. Therefore, a Fund may have to dispose of its portfolio securities under disadvantageous circumstances to generate cash, or may have to leverage itself by borrowing the cash, to satisfy these distribution requirements.

The Funds may hold or acquire municipal obligations that are market discount bonds. A market discount bond is a security acquired in the secondary market at a price below its redemption value (or

its adjusted issue price if it is also an original issue discount bond). If a Fund invests in a market discount bond, it will be required to treat any gain recognized on the disposition of such market discount bond as ordinary taxable income to the extent of the accrued market discount.

Each Fund may be required to withhold U.S. federal income tax at the current rate of 28% of all distributions (including exempt-interest dividends) and redemption proceeds payable to a shareholder if the shareholder fails to provide the Fund with his or her correct taxpayer identification number or to make required certifications, or if the shareholder has been notified by the IRS (or the IRS notifies the Fund) that he or she is subject to backup withholding. Backup withholding is not an additional tax; rather, it is a way in which the IRS ensures it will collect taxes otherwise due. Any amounts withheld may be credited against a shareholder's U.S. federal income tax liability.

#### **Net Asset Value**

Each Fund's net asset value per common share is determined as of the close of the regular session trading (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time) on each day the NYSE is open for business. Net asset value is calculated by taking the market value of a Fund's total assets, including interest or dividends accrued but not yet collected, less all liabilities, and dividing by the total number of shares outstanding. The result, rounded to the nearest cent, is the net asset value per share. All valuations are subject to review by such Fund's Board or its delegate.

In determining net asset value per common share, expenses are accrued and applied daily and securities and other assets for which market quotations are available are valued at market value. The prices of municipal bonds are provided by a pricing service approved by such Fund's Board. When market price quotes are not readily available (which is usually the case for municipal securities), the pricing service, or, in the absence of a pricing service for a particular security, the Board of such Fund, or its designee, may establish fair market value using a wide variety of market data including yields or prices of municipal bonds of comparable quality, type of issue, coupon, maturity and rating, market quotes or indications of value from securities dealers, evaluations of anticipated cash flows or collateral, general market conditions and other information and analysis, including the obligor's credit characteristics considered relevant by the pricing service or the Board's designee.

#### **Legal Opinions**

Certain legal matters in connection with the issuance of common shares pursuant to the Agreement and Plan of Reorganization will be passed upon by [ ], [ ], [ ], [ ], [ ], [ ], [ ], [ ], [ ], [ ].

#### **Experts**

The financial statements of the Acquiring Fund and the Acquired Funds appearing in each Fund's Annual Report for the year ended October 31, 2011 are incorporated by reference herein. The financial statements have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as set forth in such reports thereon and incorporated herein by reference. Such financial statements are incorporated by reference in reliance upon such reports given on the authority of such firm as experts in accounting and auditing. Ernst & Young LLP provides auditing services to the Acquiring Fund and the Acquired Funds. The principal business address of Ernst & Young LLP is 155 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606.

**GENERAL INFORMATION**

**Outstanding Shares of the Acquiring Fund and the Acquired Funds**

The following table sets forth the number of outstanding common shares and preferred shares and certain other share information, of each Fund as of \_\_\_\_\_, 2012.

(1) Title of Class	(2) Shares Authorized	(3) Shares Held by Fund for Its Own Account	(4) Shares Outstanding Exclusive of Shares Shown under (3)
<b>Acquiring Fund:</b>			
Common shares			
Preferred shares			
<b>Premier Opportunity:</b>			
Common shares			
Preferred shares			
<b>Premium Opportunity:</b>			
Common shares			
Preferred shares			

The common shares of the Acquiring Fund are listed and trade on the NYSE MKT under the ticker symbol NEA. The common shares of Premier Opportunity and Premium Opportunity are listed and trade on the NYSE under the ticker NIF and NPX, respectively. The Acquiring Fund's MTP Shares are listed on the NYSE under the ticker symbol NEA PRC. The other preferred shares are not listed on any exchange.

**Shareholders of the Acquiring Fund and the Acquired Funds**

As of \_\_\_\_\_, 2012, the members of the Board and officers of each Fund as a group owned less than 1% of the total outstanding shares common shares and less than 1% of the total outstanding preferred shares of that Fund.

Information regarding shareholders or groups of shareholders who beneficially own more than 5% of a class of shares of a Fund is provided below. Information with respect to holdings of common shares and MTP Shares is based on Schedule 13G filings and amendments made on or before \_\_\_\_\_, 2012.