

NUVEEN MUNICIPAL HIGH INCOME OPPORTUNITY FUND
Form N-2/A
February 20, 2009

NUVEEN MUNICIPAL HIGH INCOME OPPORTUNITY FUND

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM N-2

REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933
Post-Effective Amendment No. 1
and/or

REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT OF 1940
Amendment No. 11
(Check appropriate box or boxes)

NUVEEN MUNICIPAL HIGH INCOME OPPORTUNITY FUND

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Charter)

333 WEST WACKER DRIVE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60606

(Address of Principal Executive Offices (Number, Street, City, State, Zip Code))

(800) 257-8787

(Registrant's Telephone Number, including Area Code)

Kevin J. McCarthy

Vice President and Secretary

333 West Wacker Drive

Chicago, Illinois 60606

Name and Address (Number, Street, City, State, Zip Code) of Agent for Service
Copies to:

Monica L. Parry

Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP

1111 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Washington, DC 20004

Approximate Date of Proposed Public Offering: As soon as practicable after the effective date of this Registration Statement.

If the securities being registered on this form will be offered on a delayed or continuous basis in reliance on Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, other than securities offered in connection with a dividend reinvestment plan, check the following box. [X]

It is proposed that this filing will become effective (check appropriate box)

[X] When declared effective pursuant to section 8(c)

PROSPECTUS

1.9 Million Common Shares

Nuveen Municipal High Income Opportunity Fund

Nuveen Municipal High Income Opportunity Fund (the Fund) is a diversified, closed-end management investment company. The Fund's primary investment objective is to provide high current income exempt from regular federal income tax. The Fund's secondary investment objective is to seek attractive total return consistent with its primary objective. The Fund invests at least 80% of its Managed Assets (as defined on page 1 of the Prospectus) in investments the income from which is exempt from regular federal income tax. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objectives by investing in municipal securities that Nuveen Asset Management (NAM), the Fund's investment adviser, believes are underrated and undervalued. The Fund cannot assure you that it will achieve its investment objectives.

Investing in the Fund's Common Shares involves certain risks that are described in the Risk Factors and How the Fund Manages Risks sections of this Prospectus.

Neither the SEC nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this Prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

You should read this Prospectus, which contains important information about the Fund, before deciding whether to invest and retain it for future reference. A Statement of Additional Information (SAI), dated _____, 2009, containing additional information about the Fund, has been filed with the SEC and is incorporated by reference in its entirety into this Prospectus. You may request a free copy of the SAI, the table of contents of which is on the last page of this Prospectus, annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders and other information about the Fund, and make shareholder inquiries by calling (800) 257-8787, by writing to the Fund or from the Fund's website (<http://www.nuveen.com>). The information contained in, or that can be accessed through, the Fund's website is not part of this Prospectus. You also may obtain a copy of the SAI (and other information regarding the Fund) from the Securities and Exchange Commission's (SEC) web site (<http://www.sec.gov>).

The Fund's common shares do not represent a deposit or obligation of, and are not guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank or other insured depository institution, and are not federally insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board or any other governmental agency.

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Portfolio Contents. The Fund invests at least 80% of its Managed Assets in investments the income from which is exempt from regular federal income tax. Under normal circumstances, the Fund expects to be fully invested (at least 95% of its Managed Assets) in such tax-exempt municipal securities. The Fund invests in municipal securities that NAM believes are underrated and undervalued. Up to 30% of the Fund's Managed Assets may be invested in municipal securities that pay interest that is taxable under the federal alternative minimum tax applicable to individuals. The Fund will invest at least 50% of its Managed Assets in municipal securities that at the time of investment are investment grade quality. A security is considered investment grade quality if it is rated within the four highest grades by all nationally recognized statistical rating organizations that rate such security, or if it is unrated but judged to be of comparable quality by the Fund's investment adviser. The Fund may invest up to 50% of its Managed Assets in municipal securities that at the time of investment are rated below investment grade quality or that are unrated but judged to be of comparable quality by the Fund's investment adviser. No more than 5% of the Fund's Managed Assets may be invested in municipal securities rated below B-/B3 or that are unrated but judged to be of comparable quality by the Fund's investment adviser. Municipal securities of below investment grade quality are regarded as having predominately speculative characteristics with respect to capacity to pay interest and repay principal, and are commonly referred to as junk bonds.

Adviser. Nuveen Asset Management, the Fund's investment adviser, will be responsible for implementing the Fund's investment strategy and use of leverage.

The common shares are listed on the NYSE Alternext LLC. The trading or ticker symbol of the common shares of the Fund is NMZ.

The date of this Prospectus is _____, 2009.

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You should rely only on the information contained or incorporated by reference into this Prospectus. The Fund has not authorized anyone to provide you with different information. The Fund is not making an offer of these securities in any state where the offer is not permitted. You should not assume that the information contained in this Prospectus is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front of this Prospectus. The Fund will update this Prospectus to reflect any material changes to the disclosures herein.

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This is only a summary. You should review the more detailed information contained elsewhere in this Prospectus and in the SAI.

The Fund

Nuveen Municipal High Income Opportunity Fund (the Fund) is a diversified, closed-end management investment company. See The Fund. The Fund's common shares, \$.01 par value (Common Shares), are traded on the NYSE Alternext LLC (the Exchange) under the symbol NMZ. See Description of Common Shares. As of December 31, 2008, the Fund had 23,892,410 Common Shares outstanding, 4,200 preferred shares (referred to herein as MuniPreferred Shares) and net assets applicable to Common Shares of \$187,289,267.

Investment Objectives and Policies

The Fund's primary investment objective is to provide high current income exempt from regular federal income tax. The Fund's secondary investment objective is to seek attractive total return consistent with its primary objective. The Fund cannot assure you that it will achieve its investment objectives.

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective primarily by investing at least 80% of its assets, including assets attributable to the MuniPreferred Shares (Managed Assets) in investments the income from which is exempt from regular federal income tax. Under normal circumstances, the Fund expects to be fully invested (at least 95% of its Managed Assets) in such tax-exempt municipal securities. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objectives by investing in municipal securities that NAM (defined below) believes are underrated and undervalued. Up to 30% of the Fund's Managed Assets may be invested in municipal securities that pay interest that is taxable under the federal alternative minimum tax applicable to individuals. For a discussion of how the federal alternative minimum tax may affect shareholders, see Tax Matters.

The Fund will invest at least 50% of its Managed Assets in investment grade quality municipal securities. A security is considered investment grade quality if it is rated within the four highest grades (Baa or BBB or better by Moody's, S&P or Fitch) by all NRSROs that rate such security, or if it is unrated but judged to be of comparable quality by NAM.

The Fund may invest up to 50% of its Managed Assets in municipal securities that at the time of investment are rated below investment grade. Below investment grade quality municipal securities include those municipal securities that are rated investment grade by one or more NRSROs but rated below investment grade by at least one NRSRO. No more than 5% of the 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 NAM. This means that the Fund may invest in municipal securities that are involved in bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings or are experiencing other financial difficulties at the time of acquisition (such securities are commonly referred to as distressed securities).

As of December 31, 2008, the Fund invested approximately 53% of its total investments in municipal securities rated investment grade or unrated but judged to be of comparable quality by NAM and approximately 47% of its total investments in municipal securities rated below investment grade or

unrated but judged to be of comparable quality by NAM. The relative percentages of the value of the investments attributable to investment grade municipal securities and to below investment grade municipal securities could change over time as a result of rebalancing the Fund's assets by NAM, market value fluctuations, issuance of additional shares and other events.

See The Fund's Investments and Risk Factors.

Investment Adviser

Nuveen Asset Management (NAM), the Fund's investment adviser, is responsible for investing the Fund's net assets. NAM, a registered investment adviser, is a wholly owned subsidiary of Nuveen Investments, Inc. (Nuveen Investments). Founded in 1898, Nuveen Investments and its affiliates had approximately \$134 billion of assets under management as of September 30, 2008. On November 13, 2007, Nuveen Investments was acquired by investors led by Madison Dearborn Partners, LLC. Madison Dearborn Partners, LLC is a private equity investment firm based in Chicago, Illinois (the *MDP Acquisition*). For more information, see Investment Adviser.

The Fund pays NAM an annual management fee, payable monthly, in a maximum amount equal to 0.75% of the Fund's average daily Managed Assets. This maximum fee is equal to the sum of a fund-level fee and a complex-level fee. The fund-level fee is a maximum of 0.55% of the Fund's average total daily Managed Assets, with lower fee levels for fund-level assets that exceed \$125 million. The complex-level fee is a maximum of 0.20% of the Fund's daily Managed Assets based on the daily Managed Assets of all Nuveen-branded closed-end and open-end registered investment companies organized in the U.S., with lower fee levels for complex-level assets that exceed \$55 billion. Based on complex-level assets of approximately \$53.6 billion as of December 31, 2008, the complex-level fee would be 0.20% of Managed Assets and the total fee to NAM would be 0.75% of Managed Assets (assuming Managed Assets of \$125 million).

NAM has contractually agreed to reimburse the Fund for fees and expenses in the amount of 0.24% of the Fund's average daily Managed Assets (through November 30, 2009), and for a declining amount for an additional two years (through November 30, 2011).

For more information on fees and expenses, including fees attributable to Common Shares, see Management of the Fund Investment Management Agreement.

Use of Leverage

The Fund employs financial leverage primarily through its outstanding MuniPreferred Shares. As of December 31, 2008, there were \$105 million in MuniPreferred Shares outstanding. The MuniPreferred Shares have seniority over the Common Shares. Financial leverage is also created as a result of the Fund's investments in inverse floating rate securities. See The Fund's Investments Municipal Securities Inverse Floating Rate Securities and Risk Factors Inverse Floating Rate Securities Risk.

Leverage involves special risks. See Risk Factors Leverage Risks. There is no assurance that the Fund's leveraging strategy will be successful. The Fund will seek to invest the proceeds of any future offerings in a manner consistent with the Fund's investment objectives and policies. See Use of Leverage.

Offering Methods

The Fund may offer shares using one or more of the following methods: (i) at-the-market transactions through one or more broker-dealers that have entered into a selected dealer agreement with Nuveen Investments, LLC (Nuveen), one of the Fund's underwriters; (ii) through an underwriting syndicate; and (iii) through privately negotiated transactions between the Fund and specific investors. See Plan of Distribution.

Distribution Through At-the-Market Transactions. The Fund from time to time may offer its Common Shares through Nuveen, to certain broker-dealers that have entered into selected dealer agreements with Nuveen (the ATM Program). Common Shares will only be sold on such days as shall be agreed to by the Fund and Nuveen. Common Shares will be sold at market prices, which shall be determined with reference to trades on the Exchange, subject to a minimum price to be established each day by the Fund. The minimum price on any day will not be less than the current net asset value per share plus the per share amount of the commission to be paid to Nuveen. The Fund and Nuveen will suspend the sale of Common Shares if the per share price of the shares is less than the minimum price.

The Fund will compensate Nuveen with respect to sales of the Common Shares at a commission rate of up to 3% of the gross sales price per share of Common Shares sold. Nuveen will compensate broker-dealers participating in the offering at a fixed rate of up to 2.40% of the gross sales price per share of Common Shares sold by that broker-dealer. Nuveen may from time to time change the dealer re-allowance. In addition, out of its own assets, Nuveen intends to compensate broker-dealers for advice relating to the development, structuring and on-going operation of the ATM Program. Nuveen Investments has entered into an agreement with UBS Securities LLC (UBS) for the provision of such services and will compensate UBS at the rate of \$10,000 per calendar quarter for each Nuveen fund in the ATM Program (the ATM Program Fee), up to a maximum amount of \$200,000. The ATM Program Fee will be paid quarterly in arrears with respect to quarters during which there is fund activity under the ATM Program. The ATM Program Fee may be deemed by the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA) to constitute compensation to UBS in connection with the ATM Program. Settlements of Common Share sales will occur on the third business day following the date of sale.

In connection with the sale of the Common Shares on behalf of the Fund, Nuveen may be deemed to be an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933 (the 1933 Act), and the compensation of Nuveen may be deemed to be underwriting commissions or discounts. Unless otherwise indicated in a further Prospectus supplement, Nuveen will act as underwriter on a reasonable efforts basis.

The offering of Common Shares pursuant to the Distribution Agreement will terminate upon the earlier of (i) the sale of all Shares subject thereto or (ii) termination of the Distribution Agreement. The Fund and Nuveen each have the right to terminate the Distribution Agreement in its discretion at any time. See Plan of Distribution Distribution Through Agents.

The Fund currently intends to distribute the shares offered pursuant to this Prospectus primarily through at-the-market transactions, although from time to time it may also distribute shares through an underwriting syndicate or a privately negotiated transaction. To the extent shares are distributed

other than through at-the-market transactions, the Fund will file a supplement to this Prospectus describing such transactions.

Distribution Through Underwriting Syndicates. The Fund from time to time may issue additional Common Shares through a syndicated secondary offering. In order to limit the impact on the market price of the Fund's Common Shares, Underwriters will market and price the offering on an expedited basis (e.g., overnight or similarly abbreviated offering period). The Fund will launch a syndicated offering on a day, and upon terms, mutually agreed upon between the Fund, Nuveen and the underwriting syndicate.

The Fund will offer its shares at a price equal to a specified discount of up to 2% from the closing market price of the Fund's Common Shares on the day prior to the offering date. The applicable discount will be negotiated by the Fund and Nuveen in consultation with the underwriting syndicate on a transaction-by-transaction basis. The Fund will compensate the underwriting syndicate out of the proceeds of the offering based upon a sales load of up to 4% of the gross per share offering price. The minimum net proceeds per share to the Fund will not be less than the greater of (i) the Fund's latest net asset value per Common Share or (ii) 94% of the closing market price of the Fund's Common Shares on the day prior to the offering date. See Plan of Distribution Distribution Through Underwriters.

Distribution Through Privately Negotiated Transactions. The Fund, through Nuveen, from time to time may sell directly to, and solicit offers from, institutional and other sophisticated investors, who may be deemed to be underwriters as defined in the 1933 Act for any resale of Common Shares.

The terms of such privately negotiated transactions will be subject to the discretion of the management of the Fund. In determining whether to sell Common Shares through a privately negotiated transaction, the Fund will consider relevant factors including, but not limited to, the attractiveness of obtaining additional funds through the sale of Common Shares, the purchase price to apply to any such sale of Common Shares and the investor seeking to purchase the Common Shares.

Common Shares issued by the Fund through privately negotiated transactions will be issued at a price equal to the greater of (i) the net asset value per Common Share of the Fund's Common Shares or (ii) at a discount ranging from 0% to 5% of the average daily closing market price of the Fund's Common Shares at the close of business on the two business days preceding the date upon which Common Shares are sold pursuant to the privately negotiated transaction. The applicable discount will be determined by the Fund on a transaction-by-transaction basis. See Plan of Distribution Distribution Through Privately Negotiated Transactions.

Special Risk Considerations

Investment in the Fund involves special risk considerations, which are summarized below. The Fund is designed as a long-term investment and not as a trading vehicle. The Fund is not intended to be a complete investment program. See Risk Factors for a more complete discussion of the special risk considerations of an investment in the Fund.

Investment and Market Risk. An investment in the Fund's Common Shares is subject to investment risk, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount that you invest. Your investment in Common Shares represents an indirect investment in the municipal securities owned by the

Fund, which generally trade in the over-the-counter markets. Your Common 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. See [Risks Investment and Market Risk](#)

Current Economic Conditions Credit Crisis Liquidity and Volatility Risk. The 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, and significant and rapid value declines in certain instances. These conditions resulted, and in many cases continue to result in, greater price 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 Fund's municipal securities uncertain and/or result in sudden and significant value declines in its holdings. In addition, illiquidity and volatility in the credit markets may directly and adversely affect the setting of dividend rates on the Common Shares.

In response to the current national economic downturn, 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 might seek protection under the bankruptcy laws.

See [Risk Factors Current Economic Conditions Credit Crisis Liquidity and Volatility Risk](#) and [Risk Factors Municipal Securities Market Risk](#).

Market Discount from Net Asset Value. Shares of closed-end investment companies like the Fund have during some periods traded at prices higher than net asset value and have during other periods traded at prices lower than net asset value. The Fund cannot predict whether Common Shares will trade at, above or below net asset value. This characteristic is a risk separate and distinct from the risk that the 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 the Fund's net asset value than at the time of purchase, assuming a stable net asset value. Proceeds from the sale of Common Shares in this offering will be reduced by shareholder transaction costs (if applicable, which vary depending on the offering method used). Depending on the premium of the Common Shares at the time of any offering of Common Shares hereunder, the Fund's net asset value may be reduced by an amount up to the offering costs borne by the Fund (estimated to be an additional 0.33% of the offering price assuming a Common Share offering price of \$10.44 (the Fund's closing price on the Exchange on January 30, 2009)). The net asset value per Common Share also will be reduced by costs associated with any future issuances of Common or preferred shares. The Common Shares are designed primarily for long-term investors, and you should not view the Fund as a vehicle for trading purposes. See [Risk Factors Market Discount from Net Asset Value and Expected Reductions in Net Asset Value](#).

Credit and Below Investment Grade Risk. Credit risk is the risk that one or more municipal securities in the 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. The Fund may invest up to 50% (measured at the time of investment) of its Managed Assets in municipal securities that are rated below investment grade or that are unrated but judged to be of comparable quality by NAM; provided, that no more than 5% of the Fund's Managed Assets may be invested in municipal securities rated below B-/B3 or that are unrated but judged to be of comparable quality by NAM. This means that the Fund may invest in municipal securities that are involved in bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings or are experiencing other financial difficulties at the time of acquisition (such securities are commonly referred to as distressed securities). If a municipal security satisfies the rating requirements described above at the time of investment and is subsequently downgraded below that rating, the Fund will not be required to dispose of the security. If a downgrade occurs, NAM will consider what action, including the sale of the security, is in the best interests of the Fund and its shareholders. Municipal securities of below investment grade quality are predominately speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal when due, and are susceptible to default or decline in market value due to adverse economic and business developments. Also, to the extent that the rating assigned to a municipal security in the 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 the Fund compared with a portfolio consisting solely of investment grade securities, may experience the following:

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

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.

See Risk Factors Credit and Below Investment Grade Risk.

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 the 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. Because the Fund will invest primarily in long-term municipal securities, the Common Share net asset value and market price per share will fluctuate more in response to changes in market interest rates than if the Fund invested primarily in shorter-term municipal securities. Because the values of lower-rated and comparable unrated debt securities are affected both by credit risk and

interest rate risk, the price movements of such lower grade securities in response to changes in interest rates typically have not been highly correlated to the fluctuations of the prices of investment grade quality securities in response to changes in market interest rates. The Fund's use of leverage, as described herein, will tend to increase Common Share interest rate risk. See Risk Factors Interest Rate Risk.

Municipal Securities Market Risk. The amount of public information available about the municipal securities in the Fund's portfolio is generally less than that for corporate equities or bonds, and the investment performance of the Fund may therefore be more dependent on the analytical abilities of NAM than if the Fund were a stock fund or taxable bond fund. The secondary market for municipal securities, particularly the below investment grade bonds in which the Fund may invest, also tends to be less well-developed or liquid than many other securities markets, which may adversely affect the Fund's ability to sell its bonds at attractive prices. See Risk Factors Municipal Securities Market Risk and Risks Special Risks Related to Certain Municipal Securities.

Tax Risk. The value of the 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 is normally not subject to regular federal income taxation, 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. Additionally, the Fund is not a suitable investment for individual retirement accounts, for other tax-exempt or tax-deferred accounts or for investors who are not sensitive to the federal income tax consequences of their investments. See Risk Factors Tax Risk.

Leverage Risk. Financial leverage created through the Fund's outstanding MuniPreferred Shares or the use of tender option bonds creates an opportunity for increased Common Share net income and returns, but also creates special risks for Common Shareholders. There is no assurance that the Fund's leveraging strategy will be successful. Through the use of financial leverage, the Fund seeks to enhance potential Common Share earnings over time by employing leverage based on short-term municipal rates and investing at long-term municipal rates which are typically, though not always, higher. Because the long-term municipal securities in which the Fund invests generally pay fixed rates of interest while the Fund's costs of leverage generally fluctuate with short-term yields, the incremental earnings from leverage will vary over time. Accordingly, the Fund cannot assure you that the use of leverage will result in a higher yield or return to Common Shareholders. The income benefit from leverage will be reduced (increase) to the extent that the difference narrows (widens) between the net earnings on the Fund's portfolio securities and its cost of leverage. If short-term rates rise, the Fund's cost of leverage could exceed the fixed rate of return on longer-term bonds held by the Fund that were acquired during periods of lower interest rates, reducing income and returns to Common Shareholders. This could occur even if both short-term and long-term municipal rates rise. The Fund's cost of leverage includes both the dividends paid on MuniPreferred Shares or the interest expense attributable to tender option bonds as well as any one-time costs (e.g., issuance costs) and ongoing fees and expenses associated with such leverage.

In February 2008, escalating liquidity pressures across financial markets led to the systemic failure of the auction rate preferred securities (ARPS) market and the auction process used to set the ARPS dividend rate. This failure is on going and affects the Fund s MuniPreferred Shares a form of ARPs whose dividend rates are currently set by reference to a pre-determined, index-based formula (the Maximum Rate). Because the Maximum Rates on the Fund s MuniPreferred Shares over time are expected to result in a higher relative cost of leverage compared with historical levels, the potential incremental earnings from the Fund s use of MuniPreferred Shares would be expected to be reduced relative to historical levels. The Fund and its Adviser continue to explore various alternatives for refinancing the Fund s outstanding MuniPreferred Shares in order to reduce the Fund s relative cost of leverage over time and to provide liquidity at par for MuniPreferred shareholders.

The 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 the Fund were not leveraged, but also can result in a greater decrease in net asset values in declining markets. The Fund s use of financial leverage similarly can magnify the impact of changing market conditions on Common Share market prices. See Risk Factors Inverse Floating Rate Securities Risk. The Fund is required to maintain certain regulatory and rating agency asset coverage requirements in connection with its outstanding MuniPreferred Shares, in order to be able to maintain the ability to declare and pay Common Share distributions and to maintain the MuniPreferred Share s AAA/Aaa rating. In order to maintain required asset coverage levels, the Fund may be required to alter the composition of its investment portfolio or take other actions, such as redeeming MuniPreferred 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.

The 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 Fund seeks to manage the risks associated with its use of financial leverage as described below under Management of Investment Portfolio and Capital Structure to Limit Leverage Risk .

See Risk Factors Leverage Risk and Use of Leverage.

Inverse Floating Rate Securities Risk. The Fund may invest in inverse floating rate securities. Typically, inverse floating rate securities represent beneficial interests in a special purpose trust (sometimes called a tender option bond trust) formed by a third party sponsor for the purpose of holding municipal bonds. See Municipal Securities Inverse Floating Rate Securities. In general, income on inverse floating rate securities will decrease when interest rates increase and increase when interest rates decrease. Investments in inverse floating rate securities may subject the Fund to the risks of reduced or eliminated interest payments and losses of principal.

In addition, inverse floating rate securities may increase or decrease in value at a greater rate than the underlying interest rate, which effectively leverages the Fund's investment. As a result, the market value of such securities generally will be more volatile than that of fixed rate securities.

The Fund's purchase of inverse floating rate securities creates financial leverage which provides an opportunity for increased Common Share net income and returns, but also creates the risk that Common Share long-term returns may be reduced if the cost of leverage exceeds the net return on the Fund's investment portfolio.

Inverse floating rate securities have varying degrees of liquidity based upon the liquidity of the underlying securities deposited in a tender option bond trust. The market price of inverse floating rate securities is more volatile than the underlying securities due to leverage. In circumstances where the Fund has a need for cash and the securities in a tender option bond trust are not actively trading, the Fund may be required to sell its inverse floating rate securities at less than favorable prices, or liquidate other Fund portfolio holdings. Also, the Fund may be required to unwind its tender option bond positions from time to time, which may also require the Fund to sell portfolio securities at time and at prices that are not desirable for the Fund. See Risks Inverse Floating Rate Securities Risk.

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 Common Shares and distributions can decline. See Risk Factors Inflation Risk.

Derivatives Risk, Including the Risk of Swaps. The 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 the Fund's use of derivatives is successful will depend on, among other things, if NAM correctly forecasts market values, interest rates and other applicable factors. If NAM incorrectly forecasts these and other factors, the investment performance of the 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 the Fund's ability to successfully use derivative instruments.

The Fund may enter into debt-related derivatives instruments including credit swap default 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 NAM of not only of the referenced asset, rate or index, but also of the swap itself. See Risks Derivatives Risk, Including the Risk of Swaps, Risks Counterparty Risk, Risks Hedging Risk and the Statement of Additional Information.

Counterparty Risk. Changes in the credit quality of the companies that serve as the 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, the Fund assumes the risk that its counterparties could experience similar financial hardships. See **Risks** Counterparty Risk.

Hedging Risk. The Fund's use of derivatives or other transactions to reduce risks involves costs and will be subject to NAM'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 NAM's judgment in this respect will be correct. In addition, no assurance can be given that the Fund will enter into hedging or other transactions at times or under circumstances in which it may be advisable to do so. See **Risks** Hedging Risk.

Anti-Takeover Provisions. The Fund's Declaration of Trust (the **Declaration**) and the Fund's By-laws (the **By-laws**) 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. These provisions 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. See **Certain Provisions in the Declaration of Trust and By-Laws** Anti-Takeover Provisions and **Risks** Anti-Takeover Provisions.

In addition, an investment in the Fund's Common Shares raises other risks, which are more fully disclosed in the **Risk Factors** section of this Prospectus, including: reinvestment risk, sector and industry risk, special risks relating to certain municipal obligations, market disruption risk, impact of offering methods risk, risks relating to certain affiliations; and risks that provisions in the Fund's Declaration of Trust could affect the opportunities of Common Shareholders to sell their Common Shares. See **Risk Factors**.

Distributions

The Fund pays monthly cash distributions to Common Shareholders at a level rate (stated in terms of a fixed cents per Common Share dividend rate) based on the projected performance of the Fund. The Fund's ability to maintain a level Common Share dividend rate will depend on a number of factors, including dividends payable on the MuniPreferred Shares. As portfolio and market conditions change, the rate of dividends on the Common Shares and the Fund's dividend policy could change. Over time, the Fund will distribute all of its net investment income (after it pays accrued dividends on any outstanding MuniPreferred Shares). In addition, the Fund intends to effectively distribute, at least annually, the net capital gain and taxable ordinary income, if any, to Common Shareholders so long as the net capital gain and taxable ordinary income are not necessary to pay accrued dividends on, or redeem or liquidate, any MuniPreferred Shares. You may elect to reinvest automatically some or all of your distributions in additional Common Shares under the Fund's Dividend Reinvestment Plan.

As explained more fully below in **Tax Matters**, at least annually, the 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 tax law,

Common Shareholders of record as of the end of the Fund's taxable year will include their attributable share of the retained gain in their income for the year as a long-term capital gain, and will be entitled to an income tax credit or refund for the tax deemed paid on their behalf by the Fund. The Fund will treat the retained capital gain amount as a substitute for equivalent cash distributions. See [Distributions](#) and [Dividend Reinvestment Plan](#).

The Fund reserves the right to change its distribution policy and the basis for establishing the rate of its monthly distributions at any time.

Custodian and Transfer Agent

State Street Bank and Trust Company will serve as custodian and transfer agent of the Fund's assets. See [Custodian and Transfer Agent](#).

Special Tax Considerations

The Fund may invest up to 30% of its Managed Assets in municipal securities that pay interest that is taxable under the federal alternative minimum tax applicable to individuals. If you are, or as a result of investment in the Fund would become, subject to the federal alternative minimum tax, the Fund may not be a suitable investment for you. In addition, distributions of ordinary taxable income (including any net short-term capital gain) will be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income (and not eligible for favorable taxation as [qualified dividend income](#)), and capital gain dividends will be subject to capital gains taxes. See [Tax Matters](#).

Voting Rights

The holders of the Fund's MuniPreferred Shares, voting as a separate class, have the right to elect at least two trustees at all times and to elect a majority of the trustees in the event two full years dividends on the MuniPreferred Shares are unpaid. In each case, the remaining trustees will be elected by holders of Common Shares and preferred shares, including MuniPreferred Shares, voting together as a single class. The holders of shares of preferred shares, including MuniPreferred Shares, will vote as a separate class or classes on certain other matters as required under the Declaration, the 1940 Act and Massachusetts law. See [Description of MuniPreferred Shares](#), [Voting Rights](#) and [Certain Provisions in the Declaration of Trust](#).

SUMMARY OF FUND EXPENSES

The purpose of the table below is to help you understand all fees and expenses that you, as a Common Shareholder, would bear directly or indirectly. The table shows the expenses of the Fund as a percentage of the average net assets applicable to Common Shares, and not as a percentage of total assets or Managed Assets.

Shareholder Transaction Expenses (as a percentage of offering price)	
At-the-Market Transaction Fees	3.00%
Underwriting Syndicate Transaction Fees	4.00%
Privately Negotiated Transaction Fees	0.00%
Offering Costs Borne by the Fund(1)	0.33%
	As a Percentage of Net Assets Attributable to Common Shares(2)
	<hr/>
Annual Expenses	
Management Fees	
Fund-Level Fees	0.79%
Complex-Level Fees	0.28%
Interest and Related Expenses from Inverse Floaters	0.20%(3)
Other Expenses	0.29%
	<hr/>
Total Annual Expenses	1.56%
Less: Fee and Expense Reimbursement	(0.48)%(4)
	<hr/>
Net Annual Expenses	1.08%
Income Dividends and Capital Gain Distributions on MuniPreferred Shares	1.85%
	<hr/>
Net Annual Expenses and Income Dividends and Capital Gain Distributions on MuniPreferred Shares	2.93%
	<hr/>

(1) Assuming a Common Share offering price of \$10.44 (the Fund's closing price on the Exchange on January 30, 2009).

(2) Stated as percentages of average net assets attributable to Common Shares for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2008.

(3) Interest expense arises because accounting rules require the Fund to treat interest paid by trusts issuing certain inverse floating rate investments held by the Fund as having been paid (indirectly) by the Fund. Because the Fund also recognizes a corresponding amount of interest income (also indirectly), the 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.

(4) NAM has contractually agreed to reimburse the Fund, as a percentage of average daily net assets (including net assets attributable to MuniPreferred Shares), for fees and expenses in the following amounts:

Year Ending

November 30,

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2009	0.24%
2010	0.16%
2011	0.08%

NAM has not agreed to reimburse the Fund for any portion of its fees and expenses beyond November 30, 2011.

The purpose of the table above is to help you understand all fees and expenses that you, as a Common Shareholder, would bear directly or indirectly. See Management of the Fund Investment Adviser.

Examples

The following examples illustrate the expenses (including the applicable transaction fees, if any, and estimated offering costs of \$3) that a shareholder would pay on a \$1,000 investment that is held for the time periods provided in the table. Each example assumes that all dividends and other distributions are reinvested in the Fund and that the Fund's Net Annual Expenses and Income Dividends and Capital Gain Distributions on MuniPreferred Shares, with the applicable expense limitations, as provided above, remain the same. The examples also assume a 5% annual return.⁽¹⁾

Example # 1 (At-the-Market Transaction)

The following example assumes a transaction fee of 3.00%, as a percentage of the offering price.

<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>	<u>5 Years</u>	<u>10 Years</u>
\$63	\$129	\$199	\$386

Example # 2 (Underwriting Syndicate Offering)

The following example assumes a transaction fee of 4.00%, as a percentage of the offering price.

<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>	<u>5 Years</u>	<u>10 Years</u>
\$73	\$138	\$208	\$392

Example # 3 (Privately Negotiated Transaction)

The following example assumes there is no transaction fee.

<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>	<u>5 Years</u>	<u>10 Years</u>
\$34	\$102	\$175	\$367

The examples should not be considered a representation of future expenses. Actual expenses may be greater or less than those shown above.

(1) The example assumes that all dividends and distributions are reinvested at Common Share net asset value. Actual expenses may be greater or less than those assumed. Moreover, the Fund's actual rate of return may be greater or less than the hypothetical 5% return shown in the

example. Each example also applies the relevant expense limitations described in footnote 4 above. See Summary of Fund Expenses.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Information contained in the table below under the headings "Per Share Operating Performance" and "Ratios/Supplemental Data" shows the operating performance of the Fund from the commencement of the Fund's investment operations on November 19, 2003 until October 31, 2008.

Selected data for a Common share outstanding throughout each period:

	Year Ended October 31,				
	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004(a)
PER SHARE OPERATING PERFORMANCE					
Beginning Common Share Net Asset Value	\$ 15.36	\$ 16.00	\$ 15.36	\$ 14.87	\$ 14.33
Investment Operations:					
Net Investment Income	1.29	1.23	1.21	1.22	.98
Net Realized/Unrealized Gain (Loss)	(5.70)	(.65)	.65	.54	.71
Distributions from Net Investment Income to Preferred Shareholders	(.23)	(.24)	(.19)	(.13)	(.08)
Distributions from Capital Gains to Preferred Shareholders	(.02)	**		(.01)	
Total	(4.66)	.34	1.67	1.62	1.61
Less Distributions:					
Net Investment Income to Common Shareholders	(.98)	(.98)	(1.04)	(1.07)	(.89)
Capital Gains to Common Shareholders	(.09)	**		(.06)	
Total	(1.07)	(.98)	(1.04)	(1.13)	(.89)
Offering Costs and Preferred Share Underwriting Discounts		**	.01		(.18)
Ending Common Share Net Asset Value	\$ 9.63	\$ 15.36	\$ 16.00	\$ 15.36	\$ 14.87
Ending Market Value	\$ 11.02	\$ 15.82	\$ 17.25	\$ 15.99	\$ 15.04
Total Returns:					
Based on Market Value***	(24.77)%	(2.68)%	14.79%	14.35%	6.49%
Based on Common Share Net Asset Value***	(32.63)%	2.14%	11.34%	11.20%	10.38%
Ratios/Supplemental Data					
Ending Net Assets Applicable to Common Shares (000)	\$ 230,123	\$ 361,484	\$ 372,700	\$ 357,025	\$ 345,023
Ratios to Average Net Assets Applicable to Common Shares					
Before Credit/Reimbursement/Refund :					
Expenses Including Interest(b)	1.56%	1.50%	1.21%	1.20%	1.15%*
Expenses Excluding Interest(b)	1.36%	1.28%	1.21%	1.20%	1.15%*
Net Investment Income	8.95%	7.31%	7.31%	7.54%	6.75%*
Ratios to Average Net Assets Applicable to Common Shares					
After Credit/Reimbursement/Refund ****:					
Expenses Including Interest(b)	1.08%	1.04%	.75%	.74%	.70%*
Expenses Excluding Interest(b)	.88%	.82%	.75%	.74%	.70%*
Net Investment Income	9.43%	7.77%	7.77%	8.00%	7.20%*
Portfolio Turnover Rate	23%	12%	9%	6%	52%
Preferred Shares at End of Period:					

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Aggregate Amount Outstanding (000)	\$ 155,000	\$ 155,000	\$ 155,000	\$ 155,000	\$ 155,000
Liquidation and Market Value Per Share	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000
Asset Coverage Per Share	\$ 62,117	\$ 83,304	\$ 85,113	\$ 82,585	\$ 80,649

* Annualized.

** Rounds to less than \$.01 per share.

*** Total Return Based 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 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.

Total Return Based on Common Share 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 reinvest 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. Total returns are not annualized.

**** After custodian fee credit, expense reimbursement and legal fee refund, where applicable.

The amounts shown are based on Common share equivalents.

Ratios do not reflect the effect of dividend payments to Preferred shareholders; income ratios reflect income earned on assets attributable to Preferred shares.

(a) For the period November 19, 2003 (commencement of operations) through October 31, 2004.

(b) Interest expense arises from the application of SFAS No. 140 to certain inverse floating rate transactions entered into by the Fund.

TRADING AND NET ASSET VALUE INFORMATION

The following table shows for the periods indicated: (i) the high and low sales prices for the Common Shares as reported on the Exchange, (ii) the net asset value represented by each of the high and low closing prices as reported on the Exchange, and (iii) the discount or premium to net asset value (expressed as a percentage) represented by the closing prices.

Calendar Quarter Ended	Price		Net Asset Value		Premium/Discount to Net Asset Value	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
December 31, 2008	\$ 11.85	\$ 6.66	\$ 11.77	\$ 7.47	18.41%	-30.40%
September 30, 2008	\$ 15.49	\$ 11.77	\$ 13.65	\$ 11.82	15.47%	-1.67%
June 30, 2008	\$ 15.60	\$ 14.77	\$ 13.98	\$ 13.28	13.40%	8.87%
March 31, 2008	\$ 16.12	\$ 14.6	\$ 15.07	\$ 13.44	11.56%	2.16%
December 31, 2007	\$ 16.17	\$ 14.12	\$ 15.52	\$ 14.70	5.35%	-4.01%
September 30, 2007	\$ 17.03	\$ 15.12	\$ 15.71	\$ 15.02	9.57%	-0.26%
June 30, 2007	\$ 18.22	\$ 16.28	\$ 16.06	\$ 15.58	13.89%	4.49%
March 31, 2007	\$ 17.91	\$ 17.39	\$ 16.19	\$ 15.96	10.69%	8.15%
December 31, 2006	\$ 17.78	\$ 16.93	\$ 16.17	\$ 15.76	10.85%	4.76%
September 30, 2006	\$ 17.19	\$ 16.34	\$ 15.89	\$ 15.45	9.35%	5.13%
June 30, 2006	\$ 17.25	\$ 16.28	\$ 15.62	\$ 15.37	10.86%	5.58%
March 31, 2006	\$ 17.08	\$ 16.11	\$ 15.63	\$ 15.45	9.56%	3.73%
December 31, 2005	\$ 16.18	\$ 15.52	\$ 15.52	\$ 15.24	4.84%	0.91%
September 30, 2005	\$ 16.29	\$ 15.42	\$ 15.77	\$ 15.49	3.82%	-0.77%
June 30, 2005	\$ 15.75	\$ 14.93	\$ 15.59	\$ 15.04	2.36%	-1.19%
March 31, 2005	\$ 15.42	\$ 14.70	\$ 15.32	\$ 14.95	1.45%	-1.67%

THE FUND

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The Fund is a diversified, closed-end management investment company registered under the 1940 Act. The Fund was organized as a Massachusetts business trust on October 8, 2003, pursuant to a Declaration of Trust (the Declaration) governed by the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. On November 24, 2003, the Fund issued an aggregate of 20,500,000 Common Shares of beneficial interest, par value \$0.01 per share, pursuant to

the initial public offering thereof. On December 4, 2003 and January 7, 2004, the Fund issued an additional 2,000,000 and 650,000 Common Shares, respectively, in connection with partial exercises by the underwriters of their over-allotment option. On September 20, 2007, the Fund registered an aggregate of 2,400,000 Common Shares to be offered, pursuant to one of three offering methods: at-the-market transactions, underwriting syndicates or privately-negotiated transactions. Of such 2,400,000 Common Shares, the Fund sold an aggregate of 494,165 Common Shares with the remaining shares being offered hereunder, the Fund's Common Shares are listed on the Exchange under the symbol NMZ. On January 23, 2004, the Fund issued the following amounts of MuniPreferred Shares: 3,000 Shares of Series M, 1,600 Shares of Series T and 1,600 Shares of Series W.

The following provides information regarding the dates and amounts of the Fund's redemption of MuniPreferred Shares since their original issuance:

Series	No. of Shares	Redemption Date
Series M	310	11/4/2008
Series T	145	11/5/2008
Series W	145	11/6/2008
Series W	52	12/11/2008
Series M	96	12/17/2008
Series T	52	12/18/2008
Series M	576	1/6/2009
Series T	312	1/7/2009
Series W	312	1/8/2009

The following provides information about the Fund's outstanding shares as of December 31, 2008:

Title of Class	Amount Authorized	Amount Held by the Fund or for its Account	Amount Outstanding
Common	unlimited	0	23,892,410
MuniPreferred	unlimited	0	
Series M		0	2,018
Series T		0	1,091
Series W		0	1,091

The Fund's principal office is located at 333 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606, and its telephone number is (800) 257-8787.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The net proceeds from the issuance of Common Shares hereunder will be used by the Fund to (i) invest in municipal securities in accordance with the Fund's investment objectives and policies as stated below and/or (ii) to reduce the Fund's financial leverage outstanding. To the extent the Fund uses the net proceeds of any offering to invest in municipal securities, it is presently anticipated that the Fund will be able to invest substantially all of such proceeds in securities that meet the Fund's investment objective and policies within one month from the date on which the proceeds from an offering are received by the Fund. Pending such investment, it is anticipated that the proceeds will be invested in short-term or long-term securities issued by the U.S. Government and its agencies or instrumentalities or in high quality, short-term money

market instruments. See Risk Factors Leverage Risk and Use of Leverage.

THE FUND'S INVESTMENTS

Investment Objectives

The Fund's primary investment objective is to provide high current income exempt from regular federal income tax. The Fund's secondary investment objective is to seek attractive total return consistent with its primary objective. Any capital appreciation realized by the Fund will generally result in the distribution of taxable capital gains to Common Shareholders. The Fund invests at least 80% of its Managed Assets in investments the income from which is exempt from regular federal income tax. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objectives by investing in municipal securities that NAM believes are underrated and undervalued. The Fund cannot assure you that it will achieve its investment objectives. See The Fund's Investments Investment Policies.

Investment Philosophy

NAM believes that the unique tax treatment of municipal securities and the structural characteristics in the municipal securities market create attractive opportunities to enhance the after-tax total return and diversification of the investment portfolios of taxable investors. NAM believes that these unique characteristics also present unique risks that may be managed to realize the benefits of the asset class.

After-Tax Income Potential. The primary source of total return from municipal securities comes from the tax-exempt income derived therefrom. NAM believes that, at acceptable levels of credit risk and maturity principal risk, the municipal securities market offers the potential for higher after-tax income when compared with other fixed income markets.

Managing Multi-Faceted Risks. Risk in the municipal securities market is derived from multiple sources, including credit risk at the issuer and sector levels, structural risks such as call risk, yield curve risk, and legislative and tax-related risks. NAM believes that managing these risks at both the individual security and Fund portfolio levels is an important element of realizing the after-tax income and total return potential of the asset class.

Opportunities for Diversification. As of October 31, 2008, the municipal securities market aggregated approximately \$2.6 trillion, with over 60,000 issuers, and a wide array of financing purposes, security terms, offering structures and credit quality. NAM believes that the size and depth of the municipal securities market may facilitate the creation of a diversified portfolio that reduces exposure to the risks of individual issuers and may lower correlations to other credit and market risks within an investor's overall portfolio.

Market Inefficiencies. NAM believes that the scale and intricacy of the municipal securities market often results in pricing anomalies and other inefficiencies that can be identified and capitalized on through trading strategies.

Investment Process

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NAM believes that a bottom-up, value-oriented investment strategy that seeks to identify underrated and undervalued securities and sectors is positioned to capture the opportunities inherent in the municipal securities market and potentially outperform the general municipal securities market over time. The primary elements of NAM's investment process are:

Credit Analysis and Surveillance. NAM focuses on bottom-up, fundamental analysis of municipal securities issuers. Analysts screen each sector for issuers that meet the fundamental tests of creditworthiness and favor those securities with demonstrable growth potential, solid coverage of debt service and a priority lien on hard assets, dedicated revenue streams or tax resources. As part of NAM's overall risk management process, analysts actively monitor the credit quality of portfolio holdings.

Sector Analysis. Organized by sector, analysts continually assess the key issues and trends affecting each sector in order to maintain a sector outlook. Evaluating such factors as historical default rates and average credit spreads within each sector, analysts provide top-down analysis that supports decisions to overweight or underweight a given sector in a portfolio.

Diversification. NAM seeks to invest in a large number of sectors, states and specific issuers in order to help insulate a portfolio from events that affect any individual industry, geographic location or credit.

Portfolio managers normally seek to limit exposure to individual credits over the long-term. Portfolio managers also seek to diversify other portfolio level risks, including exposure to calls, and to manage a portfolio's interest rate sensitivity within tolerance bands relative to the relevant benchmark.

Trading Strategies. Through its trading strategies, NAM seeks to enhance portfolio value by trading to take advantage of inefficiencies found in the municipal market. This may entail selling issues NAM deems to be overvalued and purchasing issues NAM considers to be undervalued.

Sell Discipline. NAM generally sells securities when it (i) determines a security has become overvalued or over-rated, (ii) identifies credit deterioration, or (iii) modifies a portfolio strategy, such as sector allocation. NAM may also sell securities when such securities exceed the portfolio's diversification targets.

Investment Policies

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest its Managed Assets in a portfolio of municipal securities that pay interest that is exempt from regular federal income tax. It is a fundamental policy of the Fund that its investment in municipal securities paying interest that is exempt from regular federal income tax will, under normal circumstances, comprise at least 80% of the Fund's Managed Assets. Under normal circumstances, the Fund expects to be fully invested (at least 95% of its Managed Assets) in such tax-exempt municipal securities. Up to 30% of the Fund's Managed Assets may be invested in municipal securities that pay interest that is taxable under the federal alternative minimum tax applicable to individuals. For a discussion of how the federal alternative minimum tax may affect shareholders, see Tax Matters.

The Fund will invest at least 50% of its Managed Assets in investment grade quality municipal securities. A security is considered investment grade quality if it is rated within the four highest grades (Baa or BBB or better by Moody's, S&P or Fitch) by all NRSROs that rate such security, or if it is unrated but judged to be of comparable quality by NAM.

The Fund may invest up to 50% of its Managed Assets in municipal securities that at the time of investment are rated below investment grade. Below investment grade quality municipal securities include those municipal securities that are rated investment grade by one or more NRSROs but rated below investment grade by at least one NRSRO. No more than 5% of the 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 NAM. This means that the Fund may invest in municipal securities that are involved in bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings or are experiencing other financial difficulties at the time of acquisition (such securities are commonly referred to as distressed securities).

As of December 31, 2008, the Fund invested approximately 53% of its Managed Assets in investment grade municipal securities rated investment grade or unrated but judged to be of comparable quality by NAM and approximately 47% of its Managed Assets in municipal

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securities, rated below investment grade or unrated but judged to be of comparable quality by NAM. The relative percentages of the value of the Fund's Managed Assets attributable to investment grade municipal securities and to below investment grade municipal securities could change over time as a result of rebalancing the Fund's assets by NAM, market value fluctuations, issuance of additional shares and other events.

Municipal securities of below investment grade quality are regarded as having predominately speculative characteristics with respect to capacity to pay interest and repay principal and are commonly referred to as junk bonds. The foregoing credit quality policies apply only at the time a security is purchased, and the Fund is not required to dispose of a security in the event that a rating agency downgrades its assessment of the credit characteristics of a particular issue. In determining whether to retain or sell such a security, NAM may consider such factors as NAM's 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. A general description of Moody's, S&P's and Fitch's ratings of municipal securities is set forth in Appendix A to the SAI. The Fund may also invest in securities of other open-or closed-end investment companies that invest primarily in municipal securities of the types in which the Fund may invest directly. See The Fund's Investments Other Investment Companies and Portfolio Composition.

The Fund may purchase municipal securities that are additionally secured by insurance, bank credit agreements, or escrow accounts. The credit quality of companies which provide such credit enhancements will affect the value of those securities. Although the insurance feature reduces certain financial risks, the premiums for insurance and the higher market price paid for insured obligations may reduce the Fund's income. The Fund may use any insurer, regardless of its rating. A municipal security will be deemed to have the rating of its insurer. The insurance feature does not guarantee the market value of the insured obligations or the net asset value of the Common Shares.

The Fund presently intends to limit its investment in tobacco settlement bonds to no more than 10% of its Managed Assets.

Upon NAM's recommendation, during temporary defensive periods and in order to keep the Fund's cash fully invested, including the period during which the net proceeds of any offering of Common Shares or MuniPreferred shares are being invested, the Fund may deviate from its investment objectives and 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. The Fund intends 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. For more information, see the SAI.

The Fund cannot change its investment objectives without the approval of the holders of a majority of the outstanding Common Shares and MuniPreferred shares voting together as a single class, and of the holders of a majority of the outstanding MuniPreferred shares voting as a separate class. When used with respect to particular shares of the Fund, a majority of the outstanding shares means (i) 67% or more of the shares present at a meeting, if the holders of more than 50% of the shares are present or represented by proxy, or (ii) more than 50% of the shares, whichever is less. See Description of MuniPreferred Shares Voting Rights for additional information with respect to the voting rights of holders of MuniPreferred shares.

If you are, or as a result of investment in the Fund would become, subject to the federal alternative minimum tax, the Fund may not be a suitable investment for you because the Fund expects that a significant portion of its investments will pay interest that is taxable under the federal alternative minimum tax. Special rules apply to corporate holders. In addition, distributions of net capital gain will be subject to capital gains taxes. See Tax Matters.

Municipal Securities

General. The Fund may invest in various municipal securities, including municipal bonds and notes, other securities issued to finance and refinance public projects, and other related securities and derivative instruments creating exposure to municipal bonds, notes and securities that provide for the payment of interest income that is exempt from regular federal income tax (as previously defined, municipal securities). Municipal securities are

often issued by state and local governmental entities to finance or refinance public projects such as roads, schools, and water supply systems. Municipal securities may also be issued on behalf of private entities or for private activities, such as housing, medical and educational facility construction, or for privately owned transportation, electric utility and pollution control projects. Municipal securities may be issued on a long term basis to provide permanent financing. The repayment of such debt may be secured generally by a pledge of the full faith and credit taxing power of the issuer, a limited or special tax, or any other revenue source, including project revenues, which may include tolls, fees and other user charges, lease payments and mortgage payments. Municipal securities may also be issued to finance projects on a short-term interim basis, anticipating repayment with the proceeds of the later issuance of long-term debt. The Fund may purchase municipal securities in the form of bonds, notes, leases or certificates of participation; structured as callable or non-callable; with payment forms including fixed coupon, variable rate, zero coupon, capital appreciation bonds, tender option bonds, and residual interest bonds or inverse floating rate securities; or acquired through investments in pooled vehicles, partnerships or other investment companies. Inverse floating rate securities are securities that pay interest at rates that vary inversely with changes in prevailing short-term tax-exempt interest rates and represent a leveraged investment in an underlying municipal security, which could have the economic effect of financial leverage.

Municipal securities are either general obligation or revenue bonds and typically are issued to finance public projects (such as roads or public buildings), to pay general operating expenses, or to refinance outstanding debt.

Municipal securities may also be issued on behalf of private entities or for private activities, such as housing, medical and educational facility construction, or for privately owned industrial development and pollution control projects. General obligation bonds are backed by the full faith and credit, or taxing authority, of the issuer and may be repaid from any revenue source; revenue bonds may be repaid only from the revenues of a specific facility or source. The Fund may also purchase municipal securities that represent lease obligations, municipal notes, pre-refunded municipal securities, private activity bonds, tender option bonds and other related securities and derivative instruments that create exposure to municipal bonds, notes and securities and that provide for the payment of interest income that is exempt from regular federal income tax.

The municipal securities in which the Fund will invest are generally issued by states, cities and local authorities and certain possessions and territories of the United States (such as Puerto Rico and Guam), and pay interest that, in the opinion of bond counsel to the issuer (or on the basis of other authority believed by NAM to be reliable), is exempt from regular federal income tax, although the interest may be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax.

The yields on municipal securities depend on a variety of factors, including prevailing interest rates and the condition of the general money market and the municipal bond market, the size of a particular offering, the maturity of the obligation and the rating of the issue. The market value of municipal securities will vary with changes in interest rate levels and as a result of changing evaluations of the ability of their issuers to meet interest and principal payments.

A municipal security's market value generally will depend upon its form, maturity, call features, and interest rate, as well as the credit quality of the issuer, all such factors examined in the context of the municipal securities market and interest rate levels and trends.

The Fund will primarily invest in municipal securities with long-term maturities in order to maintain a weighted average maturity of 15 to 30 years, but the weighted average maturity of obligations held by the Fund may be shorter, depending on market conditions. In comparison to maturity (which is the date on which a debt instrument ceases and the issuer is obligated to repay the principal amount), duration is a measure of the price volatility of a debt instrument as a result of changes in market rates of interest, based on the weighted average timing of the instrument's expected principal and interest payments. Duration differs from maturity in that it considers a security's yield, coupon payments, principal payments and call features in addition to the amount of time until the security finally matures. As the value of a security changes over time, so will its duration. Prices of

securities with longer durations tend to be more sensitive to interest rate changes than securities with shorter durations. In general, a portfolio of securities with a longer duration can be expected to be more sensitive to interest rate changes than a portfolio with a shorter duration.

Municipal Leases and Certificates of Participation. The Fund also 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 which is issued by a state or local government to acquire equipment and facilities. Income from such obligations is generally 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, the Fund's original investment. To the extent that the 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. In order to reduce this risk, the Fund will only purchase municipal securities representing lease obligations where NAM 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 Fund with the right to a pro rata undivided interest in the underlying municipal securities. In addition, such participations generally provide the Fund with the right to demand payment, on not more than seven days' notice, of all or any part of the Fund's 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 financing 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. The Fund's distributions of its interest income from private activity bonds may subject certain investors to the federal alternative minimum tax.

Inverse Floating Rate Securities. The Fund may invest up to 10% of its Managed Assets in inverse floating rate securities. Inverse floating rate securities (sometimes referred to as inverse floaters or residual interests of a tender option bond) 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: short-term floating rate municipal securities (sometimes referred to as short-term floaters or tender option bonds), which are sold to third party investors, and inverse floating rate municipal securities, which the Fund would purchase. 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, an institution 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, the 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, the Fund as the holder of the inverse floater assumes the interest rate cash flow risk and the market value risk associated with the municipal security 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 face value of the short-term floaters in relation to the residual inverse floaters that are issued by the special purpose trust. The Fund expects to make limited investments in inverse floaters, with leverage ratios that may vary between one and three times. In addition, 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 Fund, as the holder of the residual inverse floating rate securities.

Because increases in either the interest rate on the securities or the value of indexes (with which inverse floaters maintain their inverse relationship) reduce the residual interest paid on inverse floaters, an inverse floater's value is generally more volatile than that of fixed rate bonds. Inverse floaters have varying degrees of liquidity based upon the liquidity of the underlying securities deposited in a tender option bond trust. The market price of inverse floating rate securities is more volatile than the underlying securities due to leverage. These

securities generally will underperform the market of fixed rate bonds in a rising interest rate environment, but tend to outperform the market of fixed rate bonds when interest rates decline or remain relatively stable. Although volatile, inverse floaters typically offer the potential for yields exceeding the yields available on fixed rate bonds with comparable credit quality, coupon, call provisions and maturity.

Tender Option Bonds. A tender option bond is a municipal security (generally held pursuant to a custodial arrangement) having a relatively long maturity and bearing interest at a fixed rate substantially higher than prevailing short-term, tax-exempt rates. The bond is typically issued with the agreement of a third party, such as a bank, broker-dealer or other financial institution, which grants the 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 equal to the difference between the bond's fixed coupon rate and the rate, as determined by a remarketing or similar agent at or near the commencement of such period, that would cause the securities, coupled with the tender option, to trade at par on the date of such determination. Thus, after payment of this fee, the security holder effectively holds a demand obligation that bears interest at the prevailing short-term, tax-exempt rate. However, an institution will not be obligated to accept tendered bonds in the event of certain defaults or a significant downgrade in the credit rating assigned to the issuer of the bond. The Fund intends to invest in tender option bonds the interest on which will, in the opinion of bond counsel, counsel for the issuer of interests therein or counsel selected by NAM, be exempt from regular federal income tax. However, because there can be no assurance that the Internal Revenue Service (the IRS) will agree with such counsel's opinion in any particular case, there is a risk that the Fund will not be considered the owner of such tender option bonds and thus will not be entitled to treat such interest as exempt from such tax. Additionally, the federal income tax treatment of certain other aspects of these investments, including the proper tax treatment of tender option bonds and the associated fees in relation to various regulated investment company tax provisions, is unclear. The Fund intends to manage its portfolio in a manner designed to eliminate or minimize any adverse impact from the tax rules applicable to these investments.

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. The 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 the 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. The 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, the 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. The 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. The 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. The Fund may use also 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 the 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, the 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, the Fund would keep the stream of payments and would have no payment obligations. As the seller, the Fund would be subject to investment exposure on the notional amount of the swap. If the 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, the 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 the Fund. Interest rate swaps involve the exchange by the 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. The 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.

NAM may use derivative instruments to seek to enhance return, to hedge some of the risk of the Fund's 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 NAM will determine to use them for the Fund or, if used, that the strategies will be successful.

Other Investment Companies. The 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, the 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. The 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, such as the period shortly after the Fund receives the proceeds of the offering of its Common Shares, or during periods when there is a shortage of attractive, high-yielding municipal securities available in the market. The Fund may invest in investment companies that are advised by the NAM or its affiliates to the extent permitted by applicable law and/or pursuant to exemptive relief from the Securities and Exchange Commission. As a stockholder in an investment company, the 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 the Fund invests in other investment companies.

NAM 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. As described in the section entitled "Risk Factors," 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.

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund may engage in portfolio trading when considered appropriate, but short-term trading will not be used as the primary means of achieving the Fund's investment objectives. Although the Fund cannot accurately predict its annual portfolio turnover rate, it is generally not expected to exceed 25% under normal circumstances. However, there are no limits on the Fund's rate of portfolio turnover, and investments may be sold without regard to length of time held when, in NAM's opinion, investment considerations warrant such action. A higher portfolio turnover rate would result in correspondingly greater brokerage commissions and other transactional expenses that are borne by the Fund. Although these commissions and expenses are not reflected in the Fund's Total Annual Expenses on page 9 of this prospectus, they will be reflected in the Fund's total return. In addition, high portfolio turnover may result in the realization of net short-term capital gains by the Fund which, when distributed to shareholders, will be taxable as ordinary income. See "Tax Matters."

PORTFOLIO COMPOSITION

As of December 31, 2008, 100% of the market value of the Fund's portfolio was invested in long-term municipal bonds. The following table sets forth certain information with respect to the composition of the Fund's investment portfolio as of December 31, 2008.

Credit Rating*	Percent
AAA/U.S. guaranteed	12%
AA	5%
A	11%
BBB	24%
BB	29%
B or Lower	19%
Total	100%

* Using the higher of S&P's, Moody's or Fitch's rating, if available. Securities not rated by S&P, Moody's or Fitch use NAM's internal quality ratings.

USE OF LEVERAGE

The Fund employs financial leverage primarily through its outstanding MuniPreferred Shares. As of December 31, 2008, there were \$105 million in MuniPreferred Shares outstanding. The MuniPreferred Shares

have seniority over the Common Shares. Following an offering of additional Common Shares from time to time, the Fund's leverage ratio will decrease as a result of the increase in net assets attributable to Common Shares. The Fund's leverage ratio may decline further to the extent that the net proceeds of an offering of Common Shares are used to reduce the Fund's financial leverage. A lower leverage ratio may result in lower (higher) returns to Common Shareholders over a period of time to the extent that net returns on the Fund's investment portfolio exceed (fall below) its cost of leverage over that period, which lower (higher) returns may impact the level of the Fund's distributions. See **Risk Factors** **Leverage Risk**. Financial leverage is also created through the Fund's investments in inverse floating rate securities. See **Inverse Floating Rate Securities** and **Risk Factors** **Inverse Floating Rate Securities**.

Leverage involves special risks. There is no assurance that the Fund's leveraging strategy will be successful. The Fund will seek to invest the proceeds from financial leverage in a manner consistent with the Fund's objectives and policies.

The MuniPreferred Shares and tender option bonds pay dividends at rates based on short-term periods which are reset periodically. So long as the Fund's portfolio is invested in securities that provide a higher rate of return than the Fund's cost of leverage (after taking expenses into consideration), the leverage will cause you to receive a higher current rate of return than if the Fund were not leveraged.

Changes in the value of the Fund's bond portfolio will be borne entirely by the Common Shareholders. If there is a net decrease (or increase) in the value of the Fund's investment portfolio, the leverage will decrease (or increase) the net asset value per Common Share to a greater extent than if the Fund were not leveraged.

The Fund pays NAM a management fee based on a percentage of Managed Assets. Managed Assets include the proceeds realized from the Fund's use of leverage as set forth in the Fund's investment management agreement. NAM will base its decision whether and how much to leverage the Fund based solely on its assessment of whether such use of leverage will advance the Fund's investment objective. NAM will be responsible for using leverage to achieve the Fund's investment objective. However, the fact that a decision to increase the Fund's leverage will have the effect of increasing Managed Assets and therefore NAM's management fee means that NAM may have an incentive to increase the Fund's use of leverage. NAM will seek to manage that incentive by only increasing the Fund's use of leverage when it determines that such increase is consistent with the Fund's investment objective, and by periodically reviewing the Fund's performance and use of leverage with the Fund's Board of Trustees.

For tax purposes, the Fund is currently required to allocate net capital gain and other taxable income, if any, between the Common Shares and MuniPreferred Shares in proportion to total dividends paid to each class for the year in which the net capital gain or other taxable income is realized. If net capital gain or other taxable income is allocated to MuniPreferred Shares (instead of solely tax-exempt income), the Fund will likely have to pay higher total dividends to MuniPreferred Shareholders or make special payments to MuniPreferred Shareholders to compensate them for the increased tax liability. This would reduce the total amount of dividends paid to the Common Shareholders, but would increase the portion of the dividend that is tax-exempt. On an after-tax basis, Common Shareholders may still be better off than if they had been allocated all of the Fund's net capital gain or other taxable income (resulting in a higher amount of total dividends), but received a lower amount of tax-exempt income. If the increase in dividend payments or the special payments to MuniPreferred Shareholders are not entirely offset by a reduction in the tax liability of, and an increase in the tax-exempt dividends received by, the Common Shareholders, the advantage of the Fund's leveraged structure to Common Shareholders will be reduced.

Under the 1940 Act, the Fund is not permitted to issue preferred shares unless immediately after such issuance, the value of the Fund's asset coverage is at least 200% of the liquidation value of the outstanding preferred shares (*i.e.*, such liquidation value may not exceed 50% of the Fund's asset coverage). In addition, the Fund is not permitted to declare any cash dividend or other distribution on its Common Shares unless, at the time of such declaration, the value of the Fund's asset coverage is at least 200% of such liquidation value. The Fund intends, to the extent possible, to purchase or redeem MuniPreferred Shares from time to time to the extent

necessary in order to maintain coverage of any MuniPreferred Shares of at least 200%. When the Fund has MuniPreferred Shares outstanding, two of the Fund's trustees will be elected by the holders of MuniPreferred Shares, voting separately as a class. The remaining trustees of the Fund are elected by holders of Common Shares and MuniPreferred Shares voting together as a single class. In the event the Fund fails to pay dividends on MuniPreferred Shares for two years, MuniPreferred Shareholders would be entitled to elect a majority of the trustees of the Fund.

The Fund may be subject to certain restrictions imposed by guidelines of one or more rating agencies that may issue ratings for MuniPreferred Shares issued by the Fund. These guidelines may impose asset coverage or portfolio composition requirements that are more stringent than those imposed on the Fund by the 1940 Act. It is not anticipated that these covenants or guidelines will impede NAM from managing the Fund's portfolio in accordance with the Fund's investment objectives and policies.

The Fund may also borrow money for repurchase of its shares or as a temporary measure for extraordinary or emergency purposes, including the payment of dividends and the settlement of securities transactions which otherwise might require untimely dispositions of Fund securities.

The following table is furnished in response to requirements of the SEC. It is designed to illustrate the effect of leverage on Common Share total return, assuming investment portfolio total returns (comprised of income and changes in the value of bonds held in the Fund's portfolio net of expenses) at the assumed portfolio total return rates provided in the table. These assumed investment portfolio returns are hypothetical figures and are not necessarily indicative of the investment portfolio returns expected to be experienced by the Fund. The table further reflects the issuance of MuniPreferred ratio representing 33.0% of the Fund's total capital as well as an estimated dividend rate of 1.0% on the Fund's MuniPreferred shares outstanding. See Risk Factors Leverage Risk and Use of Leverage.

Assumed Portfolio Total Return	-10.00%	-5.00%	0.00%	5.00%	10.00%
Common Share Total Return	-15.42%	-7.96%	-0.49%	6.97%	14.43%

Common Share total return is composed of two elements the Common Share dividends paid by the Fund (the amount of which is largely determined by the net investment income of the Fund after paying dividends on MuniPreferred Shares) and gains or losses on the value of the securities the Fund owns. As required by SEC rules, the table assumes that the Fund is more likely to suffer capital losses than capital appreciation. For example, to assume a total return of 0%, the Fund must assume that the tax-exempt interest it receives on its municipal securities investments is entirely offset by losses in the value of those securities.

RISK FACTORS

Risk is inherent in all investing. Investing in any investment company security involves risk, including the risk that you may receive little or no return on your investment or even that you may lose part or all of your investment. Therefore, before investing you should consider carefully the following risks that you assume when you invest in MuniPreferred shares.

Investment and Market Risk

An investment in the Fund's Common Shares is subject to investment risk, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount that you invest. Your investment in Common Shares represents an indirect investment in the municipal securities owned by the Fund, which generally trade in the over-the-counter markets. Your Common 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. In addition, if the current national economic downturn deteriorates into

a prolonged recession, the ability of municipalities to collect revenue and service their obligations could be materially and adversely affected.

Current Economic Conditions Credit Crisis Liquidity and Volatility Risk

The 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, and significant and rapid value decline in certain instances. These conditions resulted, and in many cases continue to result in, greater price 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 Fund's municipal securities uncertain and/or result in sudden and significant value declines in its holdings. A significant decline in the value of the Fund's portfolio would likely result in a significant decline in the value of your investment in Common Shares. In addition, illiquidity and volatility in the credit markets may directly and adversely affect the setting of dividend rates on the Common Shares. This volatility may also impact the liquidity of inverse floating rate securities in the Fund's portfolio. See **Risks 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 might seek protection under the bankruptcy laws. See **Risks Municipal Securities Market Risk**.

Market Discount from Net Asset Value

Shares of closed-end investment companies like the Fund have during some periods traded at prices higher than net asset value and have during other periods traded at prices lower than net asset value. The Fund cannot predict whether Common Shares will trade at, above or below net asset value. This characteristic is a risk separate and distinct from the risk that the 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 the Fund's net asset value than at the time of purchase, assuming a stable net asset value. Proceeds from the sale of Common Shares in this offering will be reduced by transaction costs (if applicable, which vary depending on the offering method used). Depending on the premium of the Common Shares at the time of any offering of Common Shares hereunder, the net asset value per Common Share may be reduced by the amount of offering costs borne by the Fund (estimated to be an additional 0.33% of the offering price assuming a Common Share offering price of \$10.44 (the Fund's closing price on the Exchange on January 30, 2009)). The net asset value per Common Share also will be reduced by costs associated with any future offerings of Common or preferred shares. The Common Shares are designed primarily for long-term investors, and you should not view the Fund as a vehicle for trading purposes.

Credit and Below Investment Grade Risk

Credit risk is the risk that one or more municipal securities in the Fund's portfolio will decline in price, or the issuer thereof will fail to pay interest or principal when due, because the issuer of the security experiences a decline in its financial status. In general, lower-rated municipal securities carry a greater degree of risk that the issuer will lose its ability to make interest and principal payments, which could have a negative impact on the Fund's net asset value or dividends. The Fund may invest up to 50% of its Managed Assets in municipal securities that are rated below investment grade at the time of investment or that are unrated but judged to be of comparable quality by NAM. No more than 5% of the 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 NAM. This means that the Fund may invest in municipal securities that are involved in bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings or are experiencing other financial difficulties at the time of acquisition (such securities are commonly referred to as distressed securities). If a municipal security satisfies the rating requirements described above at the time of investment and is subsequently downgraded below that rating, the Fund will not be required to dispose of the

security. If a downgrade occurs, NAM will consider what action, including the sale of the security, is in the best interests of the Fund and its shareholders. Municipal securities of below investment grade quality, commonly referred to as junk bonds, are regarded as having predominately speculative characteristics with respect to capacity to pay interest and repay principal when due, and are susceptible to default or decline in market value due to adverse economic and business developments. Also, to the extent that the rating assigned to a municipal security in the 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 the Fund, compared with a portfolio consisting solely of investment grade securities, may experience the following:

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

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.

Adverse changes in economic conditions are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of a below investment grade issuer to make principal payments and interest payments compared to an investment grade issuer. The principal amount of below investment grade securities outstanding has proliferated in the past decade as an increasing number of issuers have used below investment grade securities for financing. The current downturn may severely affect the ability of highly leveraged issuers to service their debt obligations or to repay their obligations upon maturity. As the national economy experiences the current economic downturn, resulting in decreased tax and other revenue streams of municipal issuers, or in the event interest rates rise sharply, increasing the interest cost on variable rate instruments and negatively impacting economic activity, the number of defaults by below investment grade municipal issuers is likely to increase. Similarly, downturns in profitability in specific industries could adversely affect private activity bonds. The market values of lower quality debt securities tend to reflect individual developments of the issuer to a greater extent than do higher quality securities, which react primarily to fluctuations in the general level of interest rates. Factors having an adverse impact on the market value of lower quality securities may have an adverse impact on the Fund's net asset value and the market value of its Common Shares. In addition, the Fund may incur additional expenses to the extent it is required to seek recovery upon a default in payment of principal or interest on its portfolio holdings. In certain circumstances, the Fund may be required to foreclose on an issuer's assets and take possession of its property or operations. In such circumstances, the Fund would incur additional costs in disposing of such assets and potential liabilities from operating any business acquired.

The secondary market for below investment grade securities may not be as liquid as the secondary market for more highly rated securities, a factor that may have an adverse effect on the Fund's ability to dispose of a particular security. There are fewer dealers in the market for below investment grade municipal securities than the market for investment grade municipal securities. The prices quoted by different dealers for below investment grade municipal securities may vary significantly, and the spread between the bid and ask price is generally much larger for below investment grade municipal securities than for higher quality instruments. Under adverse market or economic conditions, the secondary market for below investment grade securities could contract further, independent of any specific adverse changes in the condition of a particular issuer, and these instruments may become illiquid. As a result, the Fund could find it more difficult to sell these securities or may be able to sell the securities only at prices lower than if such securities were widely traded. Prices realized upon the sale of such lower rated or unrated securities, under these circumstances, may be less than the prices used in calculating the Fund's net asset value.

Issuers of such below investment grade securities are highly leveraged and may not have available to them more traditional methods of financing. Therefore, the risk associated with acquiring the securities of such issuers generally is greater than is the case with higher rated securities. For example, during an economic downturn or a sustained period of rising interest rates, highly leveraged issuers of below investment grade securities may experience financial stress. During such periods, such issuers may not have sufficient revenues to meet their interest payment obligations. The issuer's ability to service its debt obligations also may be adversely affected by specific developments, the issuer's inability to meet specific projected forecasts or the unavailability of additional financing. The risk of loss from default by the issuer is significantly greater for the holders of below investment grade securities because such securities are generally unsecured and are often subordinated to other creditors of the issuer. Prices and yields of below investment grade securities will fluctuate over time and, during periods of economic uncertainty, volatility of below investment grade securities may adversely affect the Fund's net asset value. In addition, investments in below investment grade zero coupon bonds rather than income-bearing below investment grade securities, may be more speculative and may be subject to greater fluctuations in value due to changes in interest rates.

The Fund may invest in distressed securities, which are securities issued by companies that are involved in bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings or are experiencing other financial difficulties at the time of acquisition by the Fund. The issuers of such securities may be in transition, out of favor, financially leveraged or troubled, or potentially troubled, and may be or have recently been involved in major strategic actions, restructurings, bankruptcy, reorganization or liquidation. These characteristics of these companies can cause their securities to be particularly risky, although they also may offer the potential for high returns. These companies' securities may be considered speculative, and the ability of the companies to pay their debts on schedule could be affected by adverse interest rate movements, changes in the general economic climate, economic factors affecting a particular industry or specific developments within the companies. Distressed securities frequently do not produce income while they are outstanding and may require the Fund to bear certain extraordinary expenses in order to protect and recover its investment.

Investments in lower rated or unrated securities may present special tax issues for the Fund to the extent that the issuers of these securities default on their obligations pertaining thereto, and the federal income tax consequences to the Fund as a holder of such distressed securities may not be clear.

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 the 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. Because the Fund will invest primarily in longer-term municipal securities, the Common Share net asset value and market price per share will fluctuate more in response to changes in market interest rates than if the Fund invested primarily in shorter-term municipal securities. Because the values of lower-rated and comparable unrated debt securities are affected both by credit risk and interest rate risk, the price movements of such lower grade securities typically have not been highly correlated to the fluctuations of the prices of investment grade quality securities in response to changes in market interest rates. The Fund's use of leverage, as described herein, will tend to increase Common Share interest rate risk.

Municipal Securities Market Risk

Investing in the municipal securities market involves certain risks. The municipal 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 was severely constrained. As a result, some firms were unwilling to commit their capital to purchase and to serve as a dealer for municipal bonds. The amount of public information available about the municipal securities in the Fund's portfolio is generally less than that for corporate equities or bonds,

and the investment performance of the Fund may therefore be more dependent on the analytical abilities of NAM than if the Fund were a stock fund or taxable bond fund. The secondary market for municipal securities, particularly the below investment grade bonds in which the Fund may invest, also tends to be less well-developed or liquid than many other securities markets, which may adversely affect the Fund's ability to sell its municipal securities at attractive prices or at prices approximating those at which the Fund currently values them.

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. 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, the Fund could experience delays in collecting principal and interest and the 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, the Fund may take possession of and manage the assets securing the issuer's obligations on such securities, which may increase the Fund's operating expenses. Any income derived from the Fund's ownership or operation of such assets may not be tax-exempt.

Reinvestment Risk

Reinvestment risk is the risk that income from the 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 portfolio's current earnings rate. A decline in income could affect the Common Shares market price or their overall returns.

Leverage Risk

Leverage risk is the risk associated with the use of the Fund's outstanding MuniPreferred Shares or the use of tender option bonds to leverage the Common Shares. There can be no assurance that the Fund's leveraging strategy will be successful. Through the use of financial leverage, the Fund seeks to enhance potential Common Share earnings over time by employing leverage based on short-term municipal rates and investing at long-term municipal rates which are typically, though not always, higher. Because the long-term municipal securities in which the Fund invests generally pay fixed rates of interest while the Fund's costs of leverage generally fluctuate with short-term yields, the incremental earnings from leverage will vary over time. Accordingly, the Fund cannot assure you that the use of leverage will result in a higher yield or return to Common Shareholders. The income benefit from leverage will be reduced (increase) to the extent that the difference narrows (widens) between the net earnings on the Fund's portfolio securities and its cost of leverage. If short-term rates rise, the Fund's cost of leverage could exceed the fixed 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. This could occur even if both short-term and long-term municipal rates rise. The Fund's cost of leverage includes both the dividends paid on MuniPreferred Shares or the interest attributable to tender option bonds as well as any one-time costs (e.g., issuance costs) and ongoing fees and expenses associated with such leverage.

In February 2008, escalating liquidity pressures across financial markets led to the systemic failure of the auction rate preferred securities (ARPS) market and the auction process used to set the ARPS dividend rate. This failure is on-going and affects the Fund's MuniPreferred Shares - a form of ARPS - whose dividend rates are currently set by reference to a pre-determined, index-based formula (the Maximum Rate). Because the Maximum Rates on the Fund's MuniPreferred Shares over time are expected to result in a higher relative cost of leverage compared with historical levels, the potential incremental earnings from the Fund's use of MuniPreferred Shares would be expected to be reduced relative to historical levels. The Fund and its Adviser continue to explore various alternatives for refinancing the Fund's outstanding MuniPreferred Shares in order to reduce the Fund's relative cost of leverage over time and to provide liquidity at par for MuniPreferred shareholders.

The 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 the Fund were not leveraged, but also can result in a greater decrease in net asset values in declining markets. The Fund's use of financial leverage similarly can magnify the impact of changing market conditions on Common Share market prices. See **Inverse Floating Rate Securities Risk**. The Fund is required to maintain certain regulatory and rating agency asset coverage requirements in connection with its outstanding MuniPreferred Shares, in order to be able to maintain the ability to declare and pay Common Share distributions and to maintain the MuniPreferred Share's AAA/Aaa rating. In order to maintain required asset coverage levels, the Fund may be required to alter the composition of its investment portfolio or take other actions, such as redeeming MuniPreferred 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.

The 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 Fund seeks to manage the risks associated with its use of financial leverage as described below under **Management of Investment Portfolio and Capital Structure to Limit Leverage Risk**.

Inverse Floating Rate Securities Risk

The Fund may invest in inverse floating rate securities. Typically, inverse floating rate securities represent beneficial interests in a special purpose trust (sometimes called a tender option bond trust) formed by a third party sponsor for the purpose of holding municipal bonds. See **Municipal Securities - Inverse Floating Rate Securities**. In general, income on inverse floating rate securities will decrease when interest rates increase and increase when interest rates decrease. Investments in inverse floating rate securities may subject the Fund to the risks of reduced or eliminated interest payments and losses of principal.

Inverse floating rate securities may increase or decrease in value at a greater rate than the underlying interest rate, which effectively leverages the Fund's investment. As a result, the market value of such securities generally will be more volatile than that of fixed rate securities.

Any economic effect of leverage through the Fund's purchase of inverse floating rate securities will create an opportunity for increased Common Share net income and returns, but will also create the possibility that Common Share long-term returns will be diminished if the cost of leverage exceeds the return on the inverse floating rate securities purchased by the Fund. See **Leverage Risk**.

There is no assurance that the Fund's strategy of investing in inverse floating rate securities will be successful.

Inverse floating rate securities have varying degrees of liquidity based, among other things, upon the liquidity of the underlying securities deposited in a tender option bond trust. The market price of inverse floating rate securities is more volatile than the underlying securities due to leverage. In circumstances where the Fund has a need for cash and the securities in a tender option bond trust are not actively trading, the Fund may be required to sell its inverse floating rate securities at less than favorable prices, or liquidate other Fund portfolio holdings. Also, the holder of the floating rate securities that has provided the leverage associated with the fund's inverse floating rate securities may cause the fund to purchase or otherwise retire those floating rate securities (i.e., to effectively cause the fund to repay the leverage provided by such holder), which may require the fund to raise cash through the sale of portfolio securities at times and at prices that are not desirable for the fund.

Insurance Risk

The Fund may purchase municipal securities that are secured by insurance, bank credit agreements or escrow accounts. The credit quality of the companies that provide such credit enhancements will affect the value

of those securities. Certain significant providers of insurance for municipal securities have recently incurred significant losses as a result of exposure to sub-prime mortgages and other lower credit quality investments that have experienced recent defaults or otherwise suffered extreme credit deterioration. As a result, such losses have reduced the insurers' capital and called into question their continued ability to perform their obligations under such insurance if they are called upon to do so in the future. While an insured municipal security will typically be deemed to have the rating of its insurer, if the insurer of a municipal security suffers a downgrade in its credit rating or the market discounts the value of the insurance provided by the insurer, the rating of the underlying municipal security will be more relevant and the value of the municipal security would more closely, if not entirely, reflect such rating. In such a case, the value of insurance associated with a municipal security would decline and may not add any value. The insurance feature of a municipal security does not guarantee the full payment of principal and interest through the life of an insured obligation, the market value of the insured obligation or the net asset value of the Common Shares represented by such insured obligation.

Tax Risk

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

The value of the 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 is normally not subject to regular federal income taxation, 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 the Fund's net asset value and ability to acquire and dispose of municipal securities at desirable yield and price levels. Additionally, the Fund is not a suitable investment for individual retirement accounts, for other tax-exempt or tax-deferred accounts or for investors who are not sensitive to the federal income tax consequences of their investments.

Taxability Risk

The 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 federal income tax purposes, and NAM will not independently verify that opinion. Subsequent to the 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 the Fund as exempt-interest dividends could be adversely affected, subjecting the Fund's shareholders to increased federal income tax liabilities.

The IRS may determine that a municipal bond issued as tax-exempt should in fact be taxable. If the Fund held such a bond, it might have to distribute taxable ordinary income dividends or reclassify as taxable income previously distributed as exempt-interest dividends.

Distributions of ordinary taxable income (including any net short-term capital gain) will be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income (and not eligible for favorable taxation as qualified dividend income), and capital gain dividends will be subject to capital gains taxes. See Tax Matters.

Borrowing Risks

The fund may borrow for temporary or emergency purposes, including to meet redemption requests, pay dividends, repurchase its shares, or clear portfolio transactions. Borrowing may exaggerate changes in the net

asset value of a fund's 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. The fund will not purchase additional portfolio securities while outstanding borrowings exceed 5% of the value of its total assets.

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 MuniPreferred shareholders can decline.

Sector and Industry Risk

The Fund may invest up to 25% of its net assets in municipal securities in any one industry or in any one state of origin. In addition, subject to the concentration limits of the Fund's investment policies and guidelines, the Fund may invest a significant portion of its net assets in certain sectors of the municipal securities market, such as hospitals and other health care facilities, charter schools and other private educational facilities, special taxing districts and start-up utility districts, and private activity bonds including industrial development bonds on behalf of transportation companies such as airline companies, whose credit quality and performance may be more susceptible to economic, business, political, regulatory and other developments than other sectors of municipal issuers. If the Fund invests a significant portion of its net assets in the sectors noted above, the Fund's performance may be subject to additional risk and variability. To the extent that the Fund focuses its net assets in the hospital and healthcare facilities sector, for example, the Fund will be subject to risks associated with such sector, including adverse government regulation and reduction in reimbursement rates, as well as government approval of products and services and intense competition. Securities issued with respect to special taxing districts will be subject to various risks, including real-estate development related risks and taxpayer concentration risk. Further, the fees, special taxes or tax allocations and other revenues established to secure the obligations of securities issued with respect to special taxing districts 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. Charter schools and other private educational facilities are subject to various risks, including the reversal of legislation authorizing or funding charter schools, the failure to renew or secure a charter, the failure of a funding entity to appropriate necessary funds and competition from alternatives such as voucher programs. Issuers of municipal utility securities can be significantly affected by government regulation, financing difficulties, supply and demand of services or fuel and natural resource conservation. The transportation sector, including airports, airlines, ports and other transportation facilities, can be significantly affected by changes in the economy, fuel prices, labor relations, insurance costs and government regulation.

The Fund presently intends to limit investments in tobacco settlement bonds to 10% of its net assets. Tobacco settlement bonds are municipal securities that are backed solely by expected revenues to be derived from lawsuits involving tobacco related deaths and illnesses which were settled between certain states and American tobacco companies. Tobacco settlement bonds are secured by an issuing state's proportionate share in the Master Settlement Agreement (MSA). The MSA is an agreement, reached out of court in November 1998 between 46 states and nearly all of the U.S. tobacco manufacturers. Under the terms of the MSA, the actual amount of future settlement payments by tobacco manufacturers is dependent on many factors, including, but not limited to, annual domestic cigarette shipments, reduced cigarette consumption, increased taxes on cigarettes, inflation, financial capability of tobacco companies, continuing litigation and the possibility of tobacco manufacturer bankruptcy. Payments made by tobacco manufacturers could be negatively impacted if the decrease in tobacco consumption is significantly greater than the forecasted decline. See the Statement of Additional Information for additional information about tobacco settlement bonds and the MSA.

Special Risks Related to Certain Municipal Obligations

The 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 the 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 the Fund, although the Fund does not anticipate that such a remedy would normally be pursued. To the extent that the 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, the 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, Including the Risk of Swaps

The 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 the Fund's use of derivatives is successful will depend on, among other things, if NAM correctly forecasts market values, interest rates and other applicable factors. If NAM incorrectly forecasts these and other factors, the investment performance of the 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 the Fund's ability to successfully use derivative instruments.

The Fund may enter into debt-related derivatives instruments including credit swap default 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 NAM 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, the 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 the Fund's ability to terminate existing swap agreements or to realize amounts to be received under such agreements. See also, Counterparty Risk, Hedging Risk and the Statement of Additional Information.

Counterparty Risk

Changes in the credit quality of the companies that serve as the 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, the Fund assumes the risk that its counterparties could experience similar financial hardships.

Hedging Risk

The Fund's use of derivatives or other transactions to reduce risk involves costs and will be subject to NAM'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 NAM's judgment in this respect will be correct. In addition, no assurance can be given that the Fund will enter into hedging or other transactions at times or under circumstances in which it may be advisable to do so.

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 the Fund's portfolio.

Illiquid Securities Risk

The 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 some restricted securities, which are securities that may not be resold to the public without an effective registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Securities Act), if they are unregistered, may be sold only in a privately negotiated transaction or 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 the 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 U.S. on September 11, 2001), war and other geopolitical events. The Fund cannot predict the effects of similar events in the future on the U.S. economy. Below investment grade securities tend to be more volatile than higher rated securities so that these events and any actions resulting from them may have a greater impact on the prices and volatility of below investment grade securities than on higher rated securities.

Impact of Offering Methods Risk

The issuance of Common Shares through the various methods described in the Prospectus may have an adverse effect on prices in the secondary market for the Fund's Common Shares by increasing the number of Common Shares available for sale. In addition, the Common Shares may be issued at a discount to the market price for such Common Shares, which may put downward pressure on the market price for Common Shares of the Fund.

Certain Affiliations

Certain broker-dealers may be considered to be affiliated persons of the Fund, NAM, Nuveen Investments and/or Nuveen. Absent an exemption from the SEC or other regulatory relief, the Fund is generally 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 the Fund's ability to engage in securities transactions, purchase certain adjustable rate senior loans, if applicable, and take advantage of market opportunities. In addition, unless and until the underwriting syndicate is broken in connection with the initial public offering of the Common Shares, the Fund will be precluded from effecting principal transactions with brokers who are members of the syndicate.

Anti-Takeover Provisions

The Fund's Declaration includes 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. These provisions 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. See Certain Provisions in the Declaration of Trust.

HOW THE FUND MANAGES RISK

Investment Limitations

The Fund has adopted certain investment limitations designed to limit investment risk and maintain portfolio diversification. These limitations are fundamental and may not be changed without the approval of the holders of a majority of the outstanding Common Shares and MuniPreferred shares voting together as a single class, and the approval of the holders of a majority of the outstanding MuniPreferred shares voting as a separate class. When used with respect to particular shares of the Fund, a majority of the outstanding shares means (i) 67% or more of the shares present at a meeting, if the holders of more than 50% of the shares are present or represented by proxy, or (ii) more than 50% of the shares, whichever is less.

The Fund may become subject to guidelines which are more limiting than the investment limitations referred to above in order to obtain and maintain ratings from Moody's, S&P or Fitch on the MuniPreferred Shares, including with respect to the Fund's hedging strategies described below. The Fund does not anticipate that such guidelines would have a material adverse effect on the Fund's Common Shareholders or the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objectives. See Investment Objectives in the SAI for information about these guidelines and a complete list of the fundamental and non-fundamental investment policies of the Fund.

Limited Issuance of MuniPreferred Shares

Under the 1940 Act, the Fund could issue MuniPreferred Shares having a total liquidation value (original purchase price of the shares being liquidated plus any accrued and unpaid dividends) of up to one-half of the value of the asset coverage of the Fund. If the total liquidation value of the MuniPreferred Shares was ever more than one-half of the value of the Fund's asset coverage, the Fund would not be able to declare dividends on the Common Shares until the liquidation value, as a percentage of the Fund's assets, was reduced. As of December 31, 2008, the MuniPreferred Shares represented approximately 30% of the Fund's total capital. This higher than required margin of net asset value provides a cushion against later fluctuations in the value of the Fund's portfolio and will subject Common Shareholders to less income and net asset value volatility than if the Fund were more leveraged. The Fund intends to purchase or redeem MuniPreferred Shares, if necessary, to keep the liquidation value of the MuniPreferred Shares below one-half of the value of the Fund's asset coverage.

Investment Portfolio and Capital Structure Strategies to Manage Leverage Risk

Common Shareholders are subject to the risks of leverage primarily in the form of additional Common Share earnings and net asset value risk, associated with the Fund's use of financial leverage in the form of MuniPreferred shares or tender option bonds. See Risk Factors Leverage Risk Risk Factors Inverse Floating Rate Securities Risk.

In an effort to mitigate these risks, the Fund and its 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. The Fund may rebalance leverage levels in one or more ways, including by increasing/reducing the amount of leverage outstanding and issuing/repurchasing Common Shares. The Fund currently expects that it would increase leverage levels through the use of tender option bonds. Reducing leverage may require the Fund to raise cash through the sale of portfolio securities at times and/or at prices that would otherwise be unattractive for the Fund. The Fund may also seek to diversify its capital structure and the risks associated with leverage by employing multiple forms of leverage. The Fund and its 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 long-term benefits outweigh the associated risks and costs.

Because the long-term municipal securities in which the Fund invests generally pay fixed rates of interest while the Fund's costs of leverage generally fluctuate with short-term yields, Common Shareholders bear incremental earnings risk from leverage. The Fund believes this risk increased as a result of the systemic failure of the ARPS market in February 2008 which caused dividend rates on the Fund's MuniPreferred Shares to be set at the Maximum Rate according to a pre-determined, index-based formula rather than through a weekly auction process. In seeking to manage the earnings risk from leverage, the Fund may from time to time refinance MuniPreferred Shares with alternative forms of leverage that offer the potential for a lower relative cost of leverage over time and/or that extend the rate reset period on its leverage.

Common Shareholders also bear incremental net asset value risk from leverage because they bear the full impact of price changes in the Fund's investment portfolio, including assets attributable to leverage. In seeking to manage the net asset value risk from leverage, the Fund may alter the composition of its investment portfolio in one or more ways, including increasing portfolio credit quality, reducing portfolio duration and increasing the level of short-term cash equivalents. Depending on subsequent market conditions, any such action may increase or reduce Common Share net earnings and/or returns compared to if the Fund had taken no action.

Hedging Strategies

The 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 tax-exempt indices, forward starting 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 NAM, correlate with the prices of the Fund's investments. These hedging strategies may generate taxable income.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

Trustees and Officers

The Board of Trustees is responsible for the management of the Fund, including supervision of the duties performed by NAM. The names and business addresses of the trustees and officers of the Fund and their principal occupations and other affiliations during the past five years are set forth under "Management of the Fund" in the SAI.

Investment Adviser

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Nuveen Asset Management (NAM), the Fund's investment adviser, offers advisory and investment management services to a broad range of mutual fund and closed-end fund clients. NAM is responsible for the selection and on-going monitoring of the securities in the funds' investment portfolios, managing the funds' business affairs and providing certain clerical, bookkeeping and other administrative services. NAM is located at 333 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, IL 60606.

NAM is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Nuveen Investments, Inc. (Nuveen Investments). Founded in 1898, Nuveen Investments and its affiliates had approximately \$134 billion in assets under management as of September 30, 2008.

Nuveen Investments

On November 13, 2007, Nuveen Investments was acquired by an investor group led by Madison Dearborn Partners, LLC, a private equity firm based in Chicago, Illinois (previously defined as the MDP Acquisition). The investor group led by Madison Dearborn Partners, LLC includes affiliates of Merrill Lynch & Co. (Merrill Lynch). Merrill Lynch has since been acquired by Bank of America Corporation. NAM has adopted policies and procedures that address arrangements involving NAM and Bank of America Corporation and its affiliates that may give rise to certain conflicts of interest.

Additional Information Related to the Investment Adviser and Nuveen Investments

The Fund is dependent upon services and resources provided by its adviser, NAM, and therefore the investment 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 the overall financial position and business operations of Nuveen Investments would not adversely affect NAM's credit research and portfolio management operations and would not otherwise adversely affect NAM's ability to fulfill its obligations to the Fund under the Fund's investment management agreement.

There was no change in the portfolio management of the Fund or in the Fund's investment objective or policies as a result of these transactions.

NAM is responsible for the execution of specific investment strategies and day-to-day investment operations. NAM manages the funds using a team of analysts and portfolio managers that focuses on a specific group of funds. The day-to-day operation of the Fund and the execution of its specific investment strategies is the joint and primary responsibility of John V. Miller and John Wilhelm, the designated portfolio managers of the Fund.

John V. Miller, CFA, joined Nuveen's investment management team as a credit analyst in 1996, with three prior years of experience in the municipal market with a private account management firm. He has served as co-portfolio manager of the Fund since January 2007, after serving as the sole portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2003. He has been responsible for analysis of high yield credits in the utility, solid waste and energy related sectors. Mr. Miller is a Managing Director of Nuveen (since 2007), previously, Vice President (2002-2007). He was previously an analyst with C.W. Henderson & Assoc., a municipal bond manager for private accounts.

John Wilhelm joined Nuveen Investments in 1999 and currently serves as Vice President of Nuveen Investments. He has served as co-portfolio manager of the Fund since January 2007. Prior to joining Nuveen Investments, Mr. Wilhelm served as a Senior Credit Analyst in the Van Kampen Senior Loan Group.

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Additional information about the portfolio managers' compensation, other accounts managed by the portfolio managers and the portfolio managers' ownership of securities in the Fund is provided in the SAI. The SAI is available free of charge by calling (800) 257-8787 or by visiting Nuveen's website at <http://www.nuveen.com/MF/resources/eReports.aspx>.

Investment Management Agreement

Pursuant to an investment management agreement between NAM and the Fund, the Fund's management fee is separated into two components: a complex-level component, based on the aggregate amount of all fund assets managed by NAM, and a fund-level component, based only on the amount of assets within the Fund. The pricing structure enables Fund shareholders to benefit from growth in assets within each individual fund as well as from growth of complex-wide assets managed by NAM.

The annual fund-level fee for the Fund is based upon the average daily net assets (including assets attributable to MuniPreferred Shares) of each Fund as follows:

<u>Average Daily Net Assets (including net assets attributable to MuniPreferred Shares)</u>	<u>Fund-Level Fee Rate</u>
For the first \$125 million	0.5500%
For the next \$125 million	0.5375%
For the next \$250 million	0.5250%
For the next \$500 million	0.5125%
For the next \$1 billion	0.5000%
For net assets over \$2 billion	0.4750%

The management fee compensates NAM for overall investment advisory and administrative services and general office facilities. The Fund pays all other costs and expenses of its operations, including compensation of its trustees (other than those affiliated with NAM), custodian, transfer agency and dividend disbursing expenses, legal fees, expenses of independent auditors, expenses of repurchasing shares, expenses of issuing any MuniPreferred shares, expenses of preparing, printing and distributing shareholder reports, notices, proxy statements and reports to governmental agencies, and taxes, if any.

The Fund also pays a complex-level fee to NAM, 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 total Managed Assets for all Nuveen sponsored funds in the U.S., as stated in the table below. As of December 31, 2008, the complex-level fee rate was 0.20%.

The complex-level fee rate is as follows:

<u>Complex-Level Asset Breakpoint Level⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Effective Rate at Breakpoint Level</u>
\$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%

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\$125 billion	0.1599%
\$200 billion	0.1505%
\$250 billion	0.1469%
\$300 billion	0.1445%

-
- (1) The complex-level fee component of the management fee for the funds is calculated based upon the aggregate Managed Assets
(Managed Assets means the average daily net assets of each fund including

assets attributable to preferred stock issued by or borrowings by the Nuveen funds) of Nuveen sponsored funds in the U.S. Complex Managed Assets were approximately \$53.6 billion as of December 31, 2008.

NAM has contractually agreed to reimburse the Fund for fees and expenses in the amounts, and for the time periods, set forth below:

Years Ending	Percentage Reimbursed
November 30,	(as a Percentage of
_____	Managed Assets)
2009	0.24%
2010	0.16%
2011	0.08%

NAM has not agreed to reimburse the Fund for any portion of its fees and expenses beyond November 30, 2011.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board of Trustees' approval of the investment management agreement for the Fund is available in the Fund's annual report to shareholders dated October 31 of each year.

NET ASSET VALUE

The Fund's net asset value per share is determined as of the close of regular session trading (normally 4:00 p.m. eastern time) on each day the New York Stock Exchange is open for business. Net asset value is calculated by taking the market value of the 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 the Fund's Board of Trustees or its delegate.

In determining net asset value, 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 the Fund's Board of Trustees. 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 Trustees of the Funds, 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 of Trustees' designee. Exchange-listed securities are generally valued at the last sales price on the securities exchange on which such securities are primarily traded. Securities traded on a securities exchange for which there are no transactions on a given day or securities not listed on a securities exchange are valued at the mean of the closing bid and asked prices. Securities traded on Nasdaq are valued at the Nasdaq Official Closing Price. Temporary investments in securities that have variable rate and demand features qualifying them as short-term investments are valued at amortized cost, which approximates market value. See "Net Asset Value" in the SAI for more information.

DISTRIBUTIONS

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The Fund pays regular monthly cash distributions to Common Shareholders 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. Distributions can only be made from net investment income after paying any accrued dividends to MuniPreferred Shareholders.

The 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 MuniPreferred Shares. The net income of the Fund consists of all interest income accrued on portfolio assets less all expenses of the Fund. Expenses of the Fund are accrued each day. Over time, all the net investment income of the Fund will be distributed. At least annually, the Fund also intends to effectively distribute substantially all of its net capital gain and ordinary taxable income, if any, after paying any accrued dividends or making any liquidation payments to MuniPreferred Shareholders. Although it does not now intend to do so, the Board of Trustees may change the 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 MuniPreferred Shares.

As explained more fully below in Tax Matters, at least annually, the 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 tax law, Common Shareholders of record as of the end of the Fund's taxable year will include their attributable 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 tax deemed paid on their behalf by the Fund.

The Fund reserves the right to change its distribution policy and the basis for establishing the rate of its monthly distributions at any time.

DIVIDEND REINVESTMENT PLAN

If your Common Shares are registered directly with the Fund or if you hold your Common Shares with a brokerage firm that participates in the Fund's Dividend Reinvestment Plan (the Plan), you may elect to have all dividends, including any capital gain dividends, on your Common Shares automatically reinvested by the Plan Agent (defined below) 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 or your brokerage firm by State Street Bank and Trust Company as dividend paying agent (the Plan Agent).

If you decide to participate in the Plan, 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 Fund will issue new shares at the then current market price;

(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 or elsewhere, 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 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; or

(3) If the Plan Agent begins purchasing 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 whole shares in your account under the Plan and 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.

If you hold your Common Shares with a brokerage firm that does not participate in the Plan, you will not be able to participate in the Plan and any dividend reinvestment may be effected on different terms than those described above. Consult your financial advisor for more information.

The Fund reserves the right to amend or terminate the Plan if in the judgment of the Board of Trustees the change is warranted. There is no direct service charge to participants in the Plan; however, the 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 by writing to State Street Bank and Trust Company, Attn: ComputerShare Nuveen Investments, P.O. Box 43071, Providence, Rhode Island 02940-3071 or by calling (800) 257-8787.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

The Fund may sell the Common Shares offered under this Prospectus through

at-the-market transactions;

underwriting syndicates; and

privately negotiated transactions.

The Fund will bear the expenses of the Offering, including but not limited to, the expenses of preparation of the Prospectus and SAI for the Offering and the expense of counsel and auditors of in connection with the Offering.

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Pursuant to a requirement of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc., or FINRA, the maximum commission or discount to be received by any FINRA member or independent broker-dealer may not be greater than eight percent (8%) of the gross proceeds received by us for the sale of any securities being registered pursuant to SEC Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

Distribution Through At-the-Market Transactions

The Fund has entered into a Distribution Agreement with Nuveen, a form of which has been filed as an exhibit to the Registration Statement of which this Prospectus is a part. The summary of the Distribution Agreement contained herein is qualified by reference to the Distribution Agreement. Subject to the terms and conditions of the Distribution Agreement, the Fund may from time to time offer its Common Shares through Nuveen to certain broker-dealers which have entered into selected dealer agreements with Nuveen (the ATM Program).

Common Shares will only be sold on such days as shall be agreed to by the Fund and Nuveen. Common Shares will be sold at market prices, which shall be determined with reference to trades on the Exchange, subject to a minimum price to be established each day by the Fund. The minimum price on any day will not be less than the current net asset value per Common Share plus the per share amount of the commission to be paid to Nuveen. The Fund and Nuveen will suspend the sale of Common Shares if the per share price of the shares is less than the minimum price.

The Fund will compensate Nuveen with respect to sales of the Common Shares at a commission rate of up to 3% of the gross sales price per share of Common Shares sold. Nuveen will compensate broker-dealers participating in the offering at a rate of up to 2.40% of the gross sales price per share of Common Shares sold by that broker-dealer. Nuveen may from time to time change the dealer re-allowance. In addition, out of its own assets, Nuveen intends to compensate broker-dealers for advice relating to the development, structuring and on-going operation of the ATM Program. Nuveen Investments has entered into an agreement with UBS for the provision of such services and will compensate UBS at the rate of \$10,000 per calendar quarter for each Nuveen fund in the ATM Program (the ATM Program Fee), up to a maximum amount of \$200,000. The ATM Program Fee will be paid quarterly in arrears with respect to quarters during which there is fund activity under the ATM Program. The ATM Program Fee may be deemed by FINRA to constitute compensation to UBS in connection with the ATM Program. Settlements of sales of Common Shares will occur on the third business day following the date on which any such sales are made.

In connection with the sale of the Common Shares on behalf of the Fund, Nuveen may be deemed to be an underwriter within the meaning of the 1933 Act, and the compensation of Nuveen may be deemed to be underwriting commissions or discounts. Unless otherwise indicated in a further Prospectus supplement, Nuveen will act as underwriter on a reasonable efforts basis.

The offering of Common Shares pursuant to the Distribution Agreement will terminate upon the earlier of (i) the sale of all Shares subject thereto or (ii) termination of the Distribution Agreement. The Fund and Nuveen each have the right to terminate the Distribution Agreement in its discretion at any time.

The Fund currently intends to distribute the shares offered pursuant to this Prospectus primarily through at-the-market transactions, although from time to time it may also distribute shares through an underwriting syndicate or a privately negotiated transaction. To the extent shares are distributed other than through at-the-market transactions, the Fund will file a supplement to this Prospectus describing such transactions.

Distribution Through Underwriting Syndicates

The Fund from time to time may issue additional Common Shares through a syndicated secondary offering. In order to limit the impact on the market price of the Fund's Common Shares, underwriters will market and price the offering on an expedited basis (*e.g.*, overnight or similarly abbreviated offering period). The Fund will launch a syndicated offering on a day, and upon terms, mutually agreed upon between the Fund, Nuveen, one of the Fund's underwriters, and the underwriting syndicate.

The Fund will offer its shares at price equal to a specified discount of up to 2% from the closing market price of the Fund's Common Shares on the day prior to the offering date. The applicable discount will be negotiated by the Fund and Nuveen in consultation with the underwriting syndicate on a transaction-by-transaction basis. The Fund will compensate the underwriting syndicate out of the proceeds of the offering based upon a sales load of up to 4% of the gross per share offering price. The minimum net proceeds per share to the Fund will not be less than the greater of (i) the Fund's latest net asset value per Common Share or (ii) 94% of the closing market price of the Fund's Common Shares on the day prior to the offering date.

Distribution Through Privately Negotiated Transactions

The Fund, through Nuveen, from time to time may sell directly to, and solicit offers from, institutional and other sophisticated investors, who may be deemed to be underwriters as defined in the 1933 Act for any resale of Common Shares.

The terms of such privately negotiated transactions will be subject to the discretion of the management of the Fund. In determining whether to sell Common Shares through a privately negotiated transaction, the Fund will consider relevant factors including, but not limited to, the attractiveness of obtaining additional funds through the sale of Common Shares, the purchase price to apply to any such sale of Common Shares and the person seeking to purchase the Common Shares.

Common Shares issued by the Fund through privately negotiated transactions will be issued at a price equal to the greater of (i) the net asset value per Common Share of the Fund's Common Shares or (ii) at a discount ranging from 0% to 5% of the average daily closing market price of the Fund's Common Shares at the close of business on the two business days preceding the date upon which Common Shares are sold pursuant to the privately negotiated transaction. The applicable discount will be determined by the Fund on a transaction-by-transaction basis.

DESCRIPTION OF SHARES

Common Shares

The Declaration authorizes the issuance of an unlimited number of Common Shares. The Common Shares being offered have a par value of \$0.01 per share and, subject to the rights of holders of MuniPreferred Shares, have equal rights to the payment of dividends and the distribution of assets upon liquidation. The Common Shares being offered will, when issued, be fully paid and, subject to matters discussed in Certain Provisions in the Declaration of Trust, non-assessable, and will have no pre-emptive or conversion rights or rights to cumulative voting. Whenever MuniPreferred Shares are outstanding, Common Shareholders will not be entitled to receive any cash distributions from the Fund unless all accrued dividends on MuniPreferred Shares have been paid, and unless asset coverage (as defined in the 1940 Act) with respect to MuniPreferred Shares would be at least 200% after giving effect to the distributions. See MuniPreferred Shares below.

The Common Shares have been approved for listing on the Exchange, subject to notice of issuance. The Fund intends to hold annual meetings of shareholders so long as the Common Shares are listed on a national securities exchange and such meetings are required as a condition to such listing. The Fund will not issue share certificates.

Unlike open-end funds, closed-end funds like the Fund do not provide daily redemptions. Rather, if a shareholder determines to buy additional Common Shares or sell shares already held, the shareholder may conveniently do so by trading on the exchange through a broker or otherwise. Shares of closed-end investment companies may frequently trade on an exchange at prices lower than net asset value. Shares of closed-end investment companies like the Fund have during some periods traded at prices higher than net asset value and have during other periods traded at prices lower than net asset value.

Because the market value of the Common Shares may be influenced by such factors as distribution levels (which are in turn affected by expenses), call protection, dividend stability, portfolio credit quality, net asset value, relative demand for and supply of such shares in the market, general market and economic conditions, and other factors beyond the control of the Fund, the Fund cannot assure you that Common

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Shares will trade at a price equal to or higher than net asset value in the future. The Common Shares are designed primarily for long-term investors, and investors in the Common Shares should not view the Fund as a vehicle for trading purposes. See [Repurchase of Fund Shares](#); [Conversion to Open-End Fund](#).

MuniPreferred Shares

The Declaration authorizes the issuance of an unlimited number of MuniPreferred Shares in one or more classes or series, with rights as determined by the Board of Trustees, by action of the Board of Trustees without the approval of the Common Shareholders.

The fund's Board of Trustees authorized the offering of MuniPreferred Shares. As of December 31, 2008, there were \$105 million in MuniPreferred Shares issued and outstanding. The MuniPreferred Shares pay dividends at rates based on short-term periods (ranging from seven days to five years) (which are reset periodically pursuant to an auction). The preference on distribution, liquidation preference, voting rights and redemption provisions of the MuniPreferred Shares are as stated below.

Limited Issuance of MuniPreferred Shares. Under the 1940 Act, the Fund could issue MuniPreferred Shares with an aggregate liquidation value of up to one-half of the value of the Fund's total net assets, measured immediately after issuance of the MuniPreferred Shares. Liquidation value means the original purchase price of the shares being liquidated plus any accrued and unpaid dividends. In addition, the Fund is not permitted to declare any cash dividend or other distribution on its Common Shares unless the liquidation value of the MuniPreferred Shares is less than one-half of the value of the Fund's total net assets (determined after deducting the amount of such dividend or distribution) immediately after the distribution.

Distribution Preference. The MuniPreferred Shares have complete priority over the Common Shares as to distribution of assets.

Liquidation Preference. In the event of any voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the affairs of the Fund, holders of MuniPreferred Shares will be entitled to receive a preferential liquidating distribution (expected to equal the original purchase price per share plus accumulated and unpaid dividends thereon, whether or not earned or declared) before any distribution of assets is made to Common Shareholders.

Voting Rights. MuniPreferred Shares are required to be voting shares and to have equal voting rights with Common Shares. Except as otherwise indicated in this Prospectus or the SAI and except as otherwise required by applicable law, holders of MuniPreferred Shares will vote together with Common Shareholders as a single class.

Holders of MuniPreferred Shares, voting as a separate class, will be entitled to elect two of the Fund's trustees (following the establishment of the Fund by an initial trustee, the Declaration provides for a total of no less than two and no more than 12 trustees). The remaining trustees will be elected by Common Shareholders and holders of MuniPreferred Shares, voting together as a single class. In the unlikely event that two full years of accrued dividends are unpaid on the MuniPreferred Shares, the holders of all outstanding MuniPreferred Shares, voting as a separate class, will be entitled to elect a majority of the Fund's trustees until all dividends in arrears have been paid or declared and set apart for payment. In order for the Fund to take certain actions or enter into certain transactions, a separate class vote of holders of MuniPreferred Shares will be required, in addition to the single class vote of the holders of MuniPreferred Shares and Common Shares. See Certain Provisions in the Declaration of Trust and the SAI under Description of Shares MuniPreferred Shares Voting Rights.

Redemption, Purchase and Sale of MuniPreferred Shares. The terms of the MuniPreferred Shares provide that they may be redeemed by the issuer at certain times, in whole or in part, at the original purchase price per share plus accumulated dividends. Any redemption or purchase of MuniPreferred Shares by the Fund will reduce the leverage applicable to Common Shares, while any issuance of shares by the Fund will increase such leverage.

The Fund applied for and obtained ratings for its MuniPreferred Shares from two NRSROs. As long as MuniPreferred Shares are outstanding, the composition of the Fund's portfolio would reflect guidelines established by such NRSROs. Based on previous guidelines established by such NRSROs for the securities of other issuers, the Fund anticipates that the guidelines may impose asset coverage or portfolio composition

requirements that are more stringent than those imposed on the Fund by the 1940 Act. However, at this time, no assurance can be given as to the nature or extent of the guidelines that may be imposed in connection with obtaining a rating of any MuniPreferred shares. See Investment Objectives in the SAI.

CERTAIN PROVISIONS IN THE DECLARATION OF TRUST

Under Massachusetts law, shareholders could, under certain circumstances, be held personally liable for the obligations of the Fund. However, the Declaration 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 Declaration 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 Fund would be unable to meet its obligations. The Fund believes that the likelihood of such circumstances is remote.

The Declaration 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. Specifically, the Declaration requires a vote by holders of at least two-thirds of the Common Shares and MuniPreferred shares, voting together as a single class, except as described below, 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 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 Declaration or the By-laws, in which case the affirmative vote of the holders of at least a majority of the Fund's Common Shares and MuniPreferred shares outstanding at the time, voting together 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 which adversely affects the holders of MuniPreferred shares, the action in question will also require the affirmative vote of the holders of at least two-thirds of the Fund's MuniPreferred 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 Declaration or the By-laws, the affirmative vote of the holders of at least a majority of the Fund's MuniPreferred 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 MuniPreferred shares, voting together as a single class. The votes required to approve the conversion of the Fund from a closed-end to an open-end investment company or to approve transactions constituting a plan of reorganization which adversely affects the holders of MuniPreferred shares are higher than those required by the 1940 Act. The Board of Trustees believes that the provisions of the Declaration relating to such higher votes are in the best interest of the Fund and its shareholders. See the SAI under Certain Provisions in the Declaration of Trust.

The provisions of the Declaration 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 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 Board of Trustees of the Fund has considered the foregoing anti-takeover provisions and concluded that they are in the best interests of the Fund and its Common Shareholders.

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

REPURCHASE OF FUND SHARES; CONVERSION TO OPEN-END FUND

The Fund is a closed-end investment company and as such its shareholders will not have the right to cause the Fund to redeem their shares. Instead, the Common Shares will trade in the open market at a price that will be 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 shares of closed-end investment companies may frequently trade at prices lower than net asset value, the Fund's Board of Trustees has currently 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. The Fund cannot assure you that its Board of Trustees will decide to take any of these actions, or that share repurchases or tender offers will actually reduce market discount.

If the Fund converted to an open-end investment company, it would be required to redeem all MuniPreferred 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 the Exchange. In contrast to a closed-end investment company, shareholders of an open-end 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 the SAI under "Certain Provisions in the Declaration of Trust" for a discussion of the voting requirements applicable to the conversion of the Fund to an open-end 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 the 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 the Fund's shares should trade at a discount, the Board of Trustees may determine that, in the interest of the Fund and its shareholders, no action should be taken. See the SAI under "Repurchase of Fund Shares; Conversion to Open-End Fund" for a further discussion of possible action to reduce or eliminate such discount to net asset value.

TAX MATTERS

The following information is meant as a general summary for U.S. shareholders. Please see the 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 Fund.

The Fund intends to elect to be treated and to qualify each year as a regulated investment company (RIC) under Subchapter M of the Code. In order to qualify as a RIC, the 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, the Fund is not expected to be subject to federal income tax. The Fund primarily invests in municipal securities issued by states, cities and local authorities and certain possessions and territories of the United States (such as

Puerto Rico or Guam) or municipal securities whose income is otherwise exempt from regular federal income taxes. Thus, substantially all of the 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, trust 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 the 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 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 such municipal obligations.

In addition to exempt-interest dividends, the 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. Capital gain distributions 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 at a maximum 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, 2010. The 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 available to noncorporate shareholders.

As a regulated investment company, the Fund will not be subject to federal income tax in any taxable year provided that it meets certain distribution requirements. As described in Distributions above, the Fund may retain for investment some (or all) of its net capital gain. If the 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 the 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 tax paid by the Fund on such undistributed amount against their federal income tax liabilities, if any; and (iii) to claim refunds to the extent the credit exceeds such liabilities. For federal income tax purposes, the tax 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.

Dividends declared by the Fund in October, November or December and paid during the following January may 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 Common Shares normally will result in capital gain or loss to holders of Common Shares 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 Common Shares is attributable to tax-exempt interest income. 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 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, 2010. Any loss on the sale of Common 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 Common Shares. If a shareholder sells or otherwise disposes of Common Shares before holding them for six months, any loss on the sale or disposition will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any capital gain dividends received by the common shareholder. Any loss realized on a sale or exchange of shares of the Fund will be disallowed to the extent those shares of the Fund are replaced by other substantially identical shares of the Fund 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 the 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 the Fund.

As with all investment companies, the Fund may be required to withhold U.S. federal income tax at the current rate of 28% of all taxable distributions 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 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.

CUSTODIAN AND TRANSFER AGENT

The custodian of the assets of the Fund is State Street Bank and Trust Company, One Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02110. The Custodian performs custodial, fund accounting and portfolio accounting services. The Fund's transfer, shareholder services and dividend paying agent is also State Street (Transfer Agent). The Transfer Agent is located at 250 Royall Street, Canton, Massachusetts 02021.

LEGAL OPINION

Certain legal matters in connection with the Common Shares will be passed upon for the Fund by Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

The Fund is subject to the informational requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act) and the 1940 Act and is required to file reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. These documents can be inspected and copied for a fee at the SEC's public reference room, 100 F Street, NE, Washington, D.C. 20549, and Northeast Regional Office, Woolworth Building, 233 Broadway, New York, NY 10013-2409. Reports, proxy statements, and other information about the Fund can be inspected at the offices of the Exchange.

This Prospectus does not contain all of the information in the Fund's Registration Statement, including amendments, exhibits, and schedules. Statements in this Prospectus about the contents of any contract or other document are not necessarily complete and in each instance reference is

made to the copy of the contract or other document filed as an exhibit to the Registration Statement, each such statement being qualified in all respects by this reference.

Additional information about the Fund and Common Shares can be found in the Fund's Registration Statement (including amendments, exhibits, and schedules) on Form N-2 filed with the SEC. The SEC maintains a web site (<http://www.sec.gov>) that contains each Fund's Registration Statement, other documents incorporated by reference, and other information the Fund has filed electronically with the SEC, including proxy statements and reports filed under the Exchange Act. Additional information may be found on the internet at <http://www.nuveen.com>.

APPENDIX A

TAXABLE EQUIVALENT YIELD TABLE

The taxable equivalent yield is the current yield you would need to earn on a taxable investment in order to equal a stated tax-free yield on a municipal investment. To assist you to more easily compare municipal investments like the Fund with taxable alternative investments, the table below presents the approximate taxable equivalent yields for individuals for a range of hypothetical tax-free yields assuming the stated marginal federal tax rates for 2008 listed below:

TAXABLE EQUIVALENT OF TAX-FREE YIELDS*

TAX-FREE YIELDS

SINGLE-RETURN BRACKET	JOINT-RETURN BRACKET	FEDERAL TAX RATE	TAX-FREE YIELDS						
			4.00%	4.25%	4.50%	4.75%	5.00%	5.25%	5.50%
0-\$7,825	0-\$15,650	10.0%	4.44%		5.00%		5.56%		6.11%
\$7,825-\$31,850	\$15,650-\$63,700	15.0%	4.71%		5.29%		5.88%		6.47%
\$31,850-\$77,100	\$63,700-\$128,500	25.0%	5.33%		6.00%		6.67%		7.33%
\$77,100-\$160,850	\$128,500-\$195,850	28.0%	5.56%		6.25%		6.94%		7.64%
\$160,850-\$349,700	\$195,850-\$349,700	33.0%	5.97%		6.72%		7.46%		8.21%
Over \$349,700	Over \$349,700	35.0%	6.15%		6.92%		7.69%		8.46%
<u>5.75%</u>	<u>6.00%</u>	<u>6.25%</u>	<u>6.50%</u>	<u>6.75%</u>	<u>7.00%</u>	<u>7.25%</u>	<u>7.50%</u>		
	6.67%	7.22%	7.78%	8.33%					
	7.06%	7.65%	8.24%	8.82%					
	8.00%	8.67%	9.33%	10.00%					
	8.33%	9.03%	9.72%	10.42%					
	8.96%	9.70%	10.45%	11.19%					
	9.23%	10.00%	10.77%	11.54%					

* Please note that the table does not reflect (i) any federal limitations on the amounts of allowable itemized deductions, phase-outs of personal or dependent exemption credits or other allowable credits, (ii) any state or local taxes imposed, or (iii) any alternative minimum taxes or any taxes other than federal personal income taxes.

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Million Common Shares

Nuveen Municipal High Income Opportunity Fund

PROSPECTUS

, 2009

EPR-NMZ-0208D

NUVEEN MUNICIPAL HIGH INCOME OPPORTUNITY FUND

333 West Wacker Drive

Chicago, Illinois 60606

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

DATED _____, 2009

Nuveen Municipal High Income Opportunity Fund (the "Fund") is a diversified, closed-end management investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended ("1940 Act"). The Fund was organized on October 8, 2003 as Nuveen Municipal High Yield Opportunity Fund, but changed its name to Nuveen Municipal High Income Opportunity Fund effective October 15, 2003.

This Statement of Additional Information relating to common shares of the Fund ("Common Shares") does not constitute a Prospectus, but should be read in conjunction with the Fund's Prospectus relating thereto dated _____, 2009 (the "Prospectus"). This Statement of Additional Information does not include all information that a prospective investor should consider before purchasing common shares. Investors should obtain and read the Fund's Prospectus prior to purchasing such shares. In addition, the Fund's financial statements and the independent registered public accounting firm's report therein included in the Fund's annual report dated October 31, 2007, are incorporated herein by reference. A copy of the Fund's Prospectus may be obtained without charge by calling (800) 257-8787. You may also obtain a copy of the Fund's Prospectus on the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission's SEC web site (<http://www.sec.gov>). Capitalized terms used but not defined in this Statement of Additional Information have the meanings ascribed to them in the Prospectus.

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USE OF PROCEEDS

The net proceeds from the issuance of Common Shares hereunder will be used by the Fund to (i) invest in municipal securities in accordance with the Fund's investment objectives and policies as stated below and/or (ii) to reduce the Fund's financial leverage outstanding. To the extent the Fund uses the net proceeds of any offering to invest in municipal securities, it is presently anticipated that the Fund will be able to invest substantially all of such proceeds in securities that meet the Fund's investment objective and policies within one month from the date on which the proceeds from an offering are received by the Fund. Pending such investment, it is anticipated that the proceeds will be invested in short-term or long-term securities issued by the U.S. Government and its agencies or instrumentalities or in high quality, short-term money market instruments. See Risk Factors Leverage Risk and Use of Leverage.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES

The Fund's primary investment objective is to provide high current income exempt from regular federal income tax. The Fund's secondary investment objective is to seek attractive total return consistent with its primary objective. Any capital appreciation realized by the Fund will generally result in the distribution of taxable capital gains to shareholders. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objectives by investing in municipal securities that NAM believes are underrated and undervalued. The Fund cannot assure you that it will achieve its investment objectives. The Fund's investment objectives are fundamental policies of the Fund.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

Except as described below, the Fund, as a fundamental policy, may not, without the approval of the holders of a majority of the outstanding common shares and, if issued, MuniPreferred shares (as hereinafter defined) voting together as a single class, and of the holders of a majority of the outstanding MuniPreferred shares voting as a separate class:

- (1) Under normal circumstances, invest less than 80% of the Fund's net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in investments the income from which is exempt from regular federal income tax;
- (2) Issue senior securities, as defined in the 1940 Act, other than MuniPreferred shares, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act and except as otherwise described in the Prospectus;
- (3) Borrow money, except as permitted by the 1940 Act and exemptive orders granted under the 1940 Act;
- (4) Act as underwriter of another issuer's securities, except to the extent that the Fund may be deemed to be an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Securities Act) in connection with the purchase and sale of portfolio securities;
- (5) Invest more than 25% of its total assets in securities of issuers in any one industry; provided, however, that such limitation shall not apply to municipal securities other than those municipal securities backed only by the assets and revenues of non-governmental users;
- (6) Purchase or sell real estate, but this shall not prevent the Fund from investing in municipal securities secured by real estate or interests therein or foreclosing upon and selling such real estate;
- (7) Purchase or sell physical commodities unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments (but this shall not prevent the Fund from purchasing or selling options, futures contracts or derivative instruments or from investing in securities or other instruments backed by physical commodities);
- (8) Make loans, except as permitted by the 1940 Act and exemptive orders granted under the 1940 Act;
- (9) With respect to 75% of the value of the Fund's total assets, purchase any securities (other than obligations issued or guaranteed by the United States government or by its agencies or instrumentalities), if

as a result more than 5% of the Fund's total assets would then be invested in securities of a single issuer or if as a result the Fund would hold more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of any single issuer; and

(10) Invest in securities other than municipal securities and short-term securities, as described in the Prospectus, except the Fund may invest up to 5% of its net assets in tax-exempt or taxable fixed-income or equity securities for the purpose of acquiring control of an issuer whose municipal securities (a) the Fund already owns and (b) have deteriorated or are expected shortly to deteriorate significantly in credit quality, provided NAM determines such investment should enable the Fund to maximize better its existing investment in such issuer. For purposes of the foregoing and Description of Shares MuniPreferred Shares Voting Rights below, majority of the outstanding, when used with respect to particular shares of the Fund, means (i) 67% or more of the shares present at a meeting, if the holders of more than 50% of the shares are present or represented by proxy, or (ii) more than 50% of the shares, whichever is less.

For the purpose of applying the limitation set forth in subparagraph (9) above, an issuer shall be deemed the sole issuer of a security when its assets and revenues are separate from other governmental entities and its securities are backed only by its assets and revenues. Similarly, in the case of a non-governmental issuer, such as an industrial corporation or a privately owned or operated hospital, if the security is backed only by the assets and revenues of the non-governmental issuer, then such non-governmental issuer would be deemed to be the sole issuer. Where a security is also backed by the enforceable obligation of a superior or unrelated governmental or other entity (other than a bond insurer), it shall also be included in the computation of securities owned that are issued by such governmental or other entity. Where a security is guaranteed by a governmental entity or some other facility, such as a bank guarantee or letter of credit, such a guarantee or letter of credit would be considered a separate security and would be treated as an issue of such government, other entity or bank. When a municipal security is insured by bond insurance, it shall not be considered a security that is issued or guaranteed by the insurer; instead, the issuer of such municipal security will be determined in accordance with the principles set forth above. The foregoing restrictions do not limit the percentage of the Fund's assets that may be invested in municipal securities insured by any given insurer.

Under the 1940 Act, the Fund may invest only up to 10% of its Managed Assets in the aggregate in shares of other investment companies and only up to 5% of its Managed Assets in any one investment company, provided the investment does not represent more than 3% of the voting stock of the acquired investment company at the time such shares are purchased. As a stockholder in any investment company, the Fund will bear its ratable share of that investment company's expenses, and will remain subject to payment of the Fund's management, advisory and administrative fees with respect to assets so invested. Holders of common shares would therefore be subject to duplicative expenses to the extent the Fund invests in other investment companies. In addition, the securities of other investment companies may also be leveraged and will therefore be subject to the same leverage risks described herein. As described in the Prospectus in the section entitled Risk Factors, the net asset value and market value of leveraged shares will be more volatile and the yield to shareholders will tend to fluctuate more than the yield generated by unleveraged shares.

In addition to the foregoing fundamental investment policies, the Fund is also subject to the following non-fundamental restrictions and policies, which may be changed by the Board of Trustees. The Fund may not:

(1) Sell securities short, unless the Fund owns or has the right to obtain securities equivalent in kind and amount to the securities sold at no added cost, and provided that transactions in options, futures contracts, options on futures contracts, or other derivative instruments are not deemed to constitute selling securities short.

(2) Purchase securities of open-end or closed-end investment companies except in compliance with the Investment Company Act of 1940 or any exemptive relief obtained thereunder.

(3) Enter into futures contracts 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 futures contracts and related options.

(4) Purchase securities when borrowings exceed 5% of its total assets if and so long as MuniPreferred shares are outstanding.

(5) Purchase securities of companies for the purpose of exercising control, except as otherwise permitted in the Fund's Prospectus and statement of additional information.

The restrictions and other limitations set forth above will apply only at the time of purchase of securities and will not be considered violated unless an excess or deficiency occurs or exists immediately after and as a result of an acquisition of securities.

The Fund applied for and obtained ratings for its preferred shares (called MuniPreferred herein) from Moody's and S&P. In order to maintain the required ratings, the Fund is required to comply with investment quality, diversification and other guidelines established by such rating agencies. The guidelines are more restrictive than the restrictions set forth above, including with respect to the Fund's hedging strategies. Moody's and S&P receive fees in connection with their ratings issuances. A description of the guidelines may be found in the Fund's Statement of Preferences.

INVESTMENT POLICIES AND TECHNIQUES

The following information supplements the discussion of the Fund's investment objectives, policies, and techniques that are described in the Fund's Prospectus.

INVESTMENT PHILOSOPHY AND PROCESS

INVESTMENT PHILOSOPHY. NAM believes that the unique tax treatment of municipal securities and the structural characteristics in the municipal securities market create attractive opportunities to enhance the after-tax total return and diversification of the investment portfolios of taxable investors. NAM believes that these unique characteristics also present unique risks that may be managed to realize the benefits of the asset class.

After-Tax Income Potential: The primary source of total return from municipal securities comes from the tax-exempt income derived therefrom. NAM believes that, at acceptable levels of credit risk and maturity principal risk, the municipal securities market offers the potential for higher after-tax income when compared with other fixed income markets.

Managing Multi-Faceted Risks: Risk in the municipal securities market is derived from multiple sources, including credit risk at the issuer and sector levels, structural risks such as call risk, yield curve risk, and legislative and tax-related risks. NAM believes that managing these risks at both the individual security and Fund portfolio levels is an important element of realizing the after-tax income and total return potential of the asset class.

Opportunities for Diversification: As of October 31, 2008, the municipal securities market aggregated approximately \$2.6 trillion, and over 60,000 issuers, collectively, with a wide array of financing purposes, security terms, offering structures, and credit quality. NAM believes that the size and depth of the municipal securities market may facilitate the creation of a diversified portfolio that reduces exposure to the risks of individual issuers and may lower correlations to other credit and market risks within an investor's overall portfolio.

Market Inefficiencies: NAM believes that the scale and intricacy of the municipal securities market often results in pricing anomalies and other inefficiencies that can be identified and capitalized on through trading strategies.

INVESTMENT PROCESS. NAM believes that a bottom-up, value-oriented investment strategy that seeks to identify underrated and undervalued securities and sectors is positioned to capture the opportunities inherent in the municipal securities market and potentially outperform the general municipal securities market over time. The primary elements of NAM's investment process are:

Credit Analysis and Surveillance: NAM focuses on bottom-up, fundamental analysis of municipal securities issuers. Analysts screen each sector for issuers that meet the fundamental tests of creditworthiness and favor those securities with demonstrable growth potential, solid coverage of debt service and a priority lien on hard assets, dedicated revenue streams or tax resources. As part of NAM's overall risk management process, analysts actively monitor the credit quality of portfolio holdings.

Sector Analysis: Organized by sector, analysts continually assess the key issues and trends affecting each sector. In order to maintain a sector outlook, evaluating such factors as historical default rates and average credit spreads within each sector, analysts provide top-down analysis that supports decisions to overweight or underweight a given sector in a portfolio.

Diversification: NAM seeks to invest in a large number of sectors, states and specific issuers in order to help insulate a portfolio from events that affect any individual industry, geographic location or credit. Portfolio managers normally seek to limit exposure to individual credits over the long-term. Portfolio managers also seek to diversify other portfolio level risks, including exposure to calls, and to manage a portfolio's interest rate sensitivity within tolerance bands relative to the relevant benchmark.

Trading Strategies: Through its trading strategies, NAM seeks to enhance portfolio value by trading to take advantage of inefficiencies found in the municipal market. This may entail selling issues NAM deems to be overvalued and purchasing issues NAM considers to be undervalued.

Sell Discipline: NAM generally sells securities when it (i) determines a security has become overvalued or over-rated, (ii) identifies credit deterioration, or (iii) modifies a portfolio strategy, such as sector allocation. NAM may also sell securities when such securities exceed the portfolio's diversification targets.

INVESTMENT POLICIES

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest its Managed Assets in a portfolio of municipal securities that pay interest that is exempt from regular federal income tax. It is a fundamental policy of the Fund that its investment in municipal securities paying interest that is exempt from regular federal income tax will, under normal circumstances, comprise at least 80% of the Fund's Managed Assets.

Under normal circumstances, and except for the temporary investments described below, the Fund expects to be fully invested (at least 95% of its Managed Assets) in such tax-exempt municipal securities described above. Up to 30% of the Fund's Managed Assets may be invested in municipal securities that pay interest that is taxable under the federal alternative minimum tax applicable to individuals. For a discussion of how the federal alternative minimum tax may affect shareholders, see Tax Matters.

The Fund will invest at least 50% of its Managed Assets in investment grade quality municipal securities. A security is