NUVEEN NEW YORK AMT-FREE MUNICIPAL INCOME FUND
Form N-CSRS
June 07, 2013

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM N-CSR

CERTIFIED SHAREHOLDER REPORT OF REGISTERED
MANAGEMENT INVESTMENT COMPANIES

Investment Company Act file number 811-21211

Nuveen New York AMT-Free Municipal Income Fund
(Exact name of registrant as specified in charter)

Nuveen Investments
333 West Wacker Drive
Chicago, IL 60606
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip code)

Kevin J. McCarthy
Nuveen Investments
333 West Wacker Drive
Chicago, IL 60606
(Name and address of agent for service)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (312) 917-7700

Date of fiscal year end: September 30

Date of reporting period: March 31, 2013

Form N-CSR is to be used by management investment companies to file reports with the Commission not later than 10 days after the transmission to stockholders of any report that is required to be transmitted to stockholders under Rule 30e-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (17 CFR 270.30e-1). The Commission may use the information provided on Form N-CSR in its regulatory, disclosure review, inspection, and policymaking roles.

A registrant is required to disclose the information specified by Form N-CSR, and the Commission will make this information public. A registrant is not required to respond to the collection of information contained in Form N-CSR unless the Form displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget ("OMB") control number. Please direct comments concerning the accuracy of the information collection burden estimate and any suggestions for reducing the burden to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 450 Fifth Street, NW, Washington, DC 20549-0609. The OMB has reviewed this collection of information under the clearance requirements of 44 U.S.C. ss. 3507.

ITEM 1. REPORTS TO STOCKHOLDERS.

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Chairman's
Letter to Shareholders

Dear Shareholders,

The global economy continues to struggle with low growth rates. The European Central Bank's commitment to "do what it takes" to support sovereign debt markets has stabilized the broader euro area financial markets. The larger member states of the European Union (EU) are working diligently on a tighter financial and banking union and meaningful progress is being made. However, economic conditions in the southern tier members are not improving and their political leaders are becoming more forceful in their demands for loosening the current EU fiscal targets and timetables. Economic growth in emerging market countries continues to be buffeted by lower overseas demand for their manufactured products and raw materials.

In the U.S., the Fed's commitment to low interest rates through Quantitative Easing is the subject of increasing debate in its policy making deliberations and many independent economists are expressing concern about the economic distortions resulting from negative real interest rates. There are encouraging signs in Congress that both political parties are working toward compromises on previously irreconcilable issues such as reforming immigration laws and the tax code. It is too early to tell whether those efforts will produce meaningful results or pave the way for cooperation on the major fiscal issues that loom ahead. Over the longer term, there are some positive trends for the U.S. economy: house prices are clearly recovering, banks and corporations continue to strengthen their financial positions and incentives for capital investment in the U.S. by domestic and foreign corporations are increasing due to more competitive energy and labor costs.

During the last eighteen months, U.S. investors have benefited from strong returns in the domestic equity markets and steady total returns in many fixed income markets. However, many macroeconomic risks remain unresolved, including negotiating through the many U.S. fiscal issues, achieving a better balance between fiscal discipline and encouraging economic growth in the euro area and reducing the potential economic impact of geopolitical issues, particularly in the Middle East and East Asia. In the face of these uncertainties, the experienced investment professionals at Nuveen Investments seek out investments that are enjoying positive and sustainable returns. At the same time they are always on the alert for risks in markets that are subject to the excessive optimism that can accompany an extended period of abnormally low interest rates. Monitoring this process is a critical function for the Fund Board as it oversees your Nuveen Fund on your behalf.

As always, I encourage you to communicate with your financial consultant if you have any questions about your investment in a Nuveen Fund. On behalf of the other members of your Fund Board, we look forward to continuing to earn your trust in the months and years ahead.

Sincerely,

Robert P. Bremner
Chairman of the Board
May 24, 2013

Portfolio Manager's Comments

Nuveen New York Municipal Value Fund, Inc. (NNY)
Nuveen New York Municipal Value Fund 2 (NYV)
Nuveen New York Performance Plus Municipal Fund, Inc. (NNP)
Nuveen New York Dividend Advantage Municipal Fund (NAN)
Nuveen New York Dividend Advantage Municipal Fund 2 (NXK)
Nuveen New York AMT-Free Municipal Income Fund (NRK)

Portfolio manager Scott Romans discusses key investment strategies and the six-month performance of these Nuveen New York Funds. Scott assumed portfolio management responsibility for these six Funds in 2011.

FUND REORGANIZATIONS

Effective before the opening of business on March 11, 2013, certain New York Funds (the Acquired Funds) were reorganized into one, larger-state New York Fund included in this report (the Acquiring Fund) as follows:

Acquired Funds		Symbol	Acquiring Fund	Symbol
•	Nuveen New York Quality Income Municipal Fund, Inc.	NUN	Nuveen New York AMT-Free Municipal Income Fund	NRK
•	Nuveen New York Premium Income Municipal Fund, Inc.	NNF		
•	Nuveen New York Investment Quality Municipal Fund, Inc.	NQN		
•	Nuveen New York Select Quality Municipal Fund, Inc.	NVN		
•	Nuveen New York Dividend Advantage Municipal Income Fund	NKO		

Upon the closing of the reorganizations, the Acquired Funds transferred their assets to the Acquiring Fund in exchange for common and preferred shares of the Acquiring Fund and the assumption by the Acquiring Fund of the liabilities of the Acquired Funds. The Acquired Funds were then liquidated, dissolved and terminated in accordance with their Declaration of Trust. Shareholders of the Acquired Funds became shareholders of the Acquiring Fund. Holders of common shares of the Acquired Funds received newly issued common shares of the Acquiring Fund, the aggregate net asset value of which was equal to the aggregate net asset value of the common shares of the Acquired Funds held immediately prior to the reorganizations (including for this purpose fractional Acquiring Fund shares to which shareholders would be entitled). Fractional shares were sold on the open market and shareholders received cash in lieu of such fractional shares. Holders of

Certain statements in this report are forward-looking statements. Discussions of specific investments are for illustration only and are not intended as recommendations of individual investments. The forward-looking statements and other views expressed herein are those of the portfolio manager as of the date of this report. Actual future results or occurrences may differ significantly from those anticipated in any forward-looking statements, and the views expressed herein are subject to change at any time, due to numerous market and other factors. The Funds disclaim any obligation to update publicly or revise any forward-looking statements or views expressed herein.

Ratings shown are the highest rating given by one of the following national rating agencies: Standard & Poor’s, Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. or Fitch, Inc. Credit ratings are subject to change. AAA, AA, A, and BBB are investment grade ratings; BB, B, CCC, CC, C and D are below-investment grade ratings. Certain bonds backed by U.S. Government or agency securities are regarded as having an implied rating equal to the rating of such securities. Holdings designated N/R are not rated by these national rating agencies.

preferred shares of the Acquired Funds received on a one-for-one basis newly issued preferred shares of the Acquiring Fund, in exchange for their preferred shares of the Acquired Funds held immediately prior to the reorganizations.

What key strategies were used to manage these Nuveen New York Funds during the six-month reporting period ended March 31, 2013?

During this reporting period, municipal bonds generally continued to perform well, driven by solid demand and the tight supply of new municipal paper. However, the municipal market also encountered some additional volatility generated by the political environment, particularly the "fiscal cliff" at the end of 2012 and the approach of federal tax season. The total volume of tax-exempt supply declined from the same six-month period a year earlier, both nationally and in New York. At the same time, yields remained relatively low. We continued to see borrowers come to market seeking to take advantage of the low rate environment through refunding activity, with approximately two-thirds of municipal paper issued by borrowers that were calling existing debt and refinancing at lower rates. In this environment, we continued to take a bottom-up approach to discovering sectors that appeared undervalued as well as individual credits that had the potential to perform well over the long term and helped us keep our Funds fully invested.

Much of our investment activity during this period was opportunistic, with purchases driven by the timing of cash flows from refunding activity as well as called or maturing bonds. Because the issuance of new municipal supply in the primary market continued to be limited, especially in New York, we looked to the secondary market as an additional source of attractive opportunities. In particular, we focused on bonds with call dates between 2019 and 2021, a structure that we believed offered value, specifically, attractive pricing and yields relative to the bonds' call dates. In addition, if these bonds are not called in 2019 to 2021, we potentially stand to receive a higher yield by holding the bonds until they mature or are called. This type of bond is sometimes referred to as a "kicker bond" because of the additional yield, or "kick" to maturity, once the bond passes its initial call date.

In general, our purchase activity emphasized higher grade bonds with good structures, particularly attractive call provisions. We also added some lower rated bonds, especially in NRK, which was managed under an insured mandate until January 2012. Since the change in NRK's investment policy, we have made incremental increases to its holdings of bonds rated BBB and lower in order to build the Fund's exposure to this quality sector.

Cash for new purchases during this reporting period was generated primarily by the proceeds from bond calls resulting from the increase in refinancings. These bond calls provided a good source of liquidity, which drove much of our activity during this period as we worked to redeploy these proceeds, as well as those from maturing bonds, to keep the Funds fully invested and support their income streams. Overall, selling was minimal because the bonds in our portfolios generally offered higher yields than those available in the current marketplace.

As of March 31, 2013, all six of these Funds continued to use inverse floating rate securities. We employ inverse floaters for a variety of reasons, including duration management, income enhancement and total return enhancement. As part of our duration management strategies, NYV also used forward interest rate swaps to reduce its price volatility risk to movements in U.S. interest rates relative to the Fund's benchmark. During this period, these derivatives functioned as intended, while contributing modestly to NYV's performance, as interest rates increased.

How did the Funds perform during the six-month reporting period ended March 31, 2013?

The tables in each Fund's Performance Overview and Holding Summaries section of this report provide total returns for the Funds for the one-year, five-year, ten-year and since inception periods ended March 31, 2013. Each Fund's total returns are compared with the performance of a corresponding market index and Lipper classification average.

For the six months ended March 31, 2013, the cumulative return on common share net asset value (NAV) for NYV exceeded the returns for the S&P Municipal Bond New York Index and the S&P Municipal Bond Index, while the remaining five Funds underperformed these Indexes. For the same period, NYV also outperformed the average return for the Lipper New York Municipal Debt Funds Classification Average, NNY performed in line with this return and the other four Funds lagged the classification average.

Key management factors that influenced the Funds' returns during this period included duration and yield curve positioning, credit exposure and sector allocation. The use of leverage also was an important factor in performance during this period. Leverage is discussed in more detail later in this report.

During this six-month period, municipal bonds with maturities of ten years and longer generally outperformed those with shorter maturities. Duration and yield curve positioning remained an important factor in the Funds' performances. In general, the Funds were helped by their allocations of long duration bonds, many of which had zero percent coupons, which outperformed the market as a whole for the period.

Credit exposure was another major factor in the Funds' performance during these six months, as lower quality bonds generally outperformed higher quality bonds. This outperformance was due in part to the greater demand for lower rated bonds as investors looked for investment vehicles offering higher yields. As investors became more comfortable taking on additional investment risk, credit spreads, or the difference in yield spreads between U.S. Treasury securities and comparable investments such as municipal bonds, narrowed through a variety of rating categories. As a result of this spread compression, the Funds generally benefited from their holdings of lower rated credits, especially sub-investment grade bonds. As previously discussed, NRK, which was managed under an insured mandate until January 2012, continued to build exposure to lower rated bonds during this period and thus had a more modest overweight in this market segment than the other New York Funds in this report.

During this period, revenue bonds as a whole outperformed the general municipal market. Holdings that generally made positive contributions to the Funds' returns included industrial development revenue (IDR) credits, health care (together with hospitals) and housing bonds. NYV, in particular, benefited from its overweighting in the health care sector. Tobacco credits backed by the 1998 master tobacco settlement agreement also were among the top performing market sectors for this period, helped by their longer effective durations and the increased demand for higher yielding investments by investors who had become less risk-averse. In addition, based on recent data showing that cigarette sales had fallen less steeply than anticipated, the 46 states participating in the agreement, including New York, stand to receive increased payments from the tobacco companies. During this period, as the tobacco sector rallied, these Funds benefited from their holdings of tobacco credits, with NYV having the heaviest weighting of tobacco bonds. However, the Funds' participation in the rally in this sector was limited by the shorter duration of their tobacco holdings.

In contrast, pre-refunded bonds, which are often backed by U.S. Treasury securities, were the poorest performing market segment during this period. The underperformance of these bonds can be attributed primarily to their shorter effective maturities and higher credit quality. As of March 31, 2013, NRK and NNP had the heaviest weightings in pre-refunded bonds, which hampered their performance, while NYV and NXK held negligible amount of pre-refunded bonds, which lessened the negative impact of these bonds. We continued to hold pre-refunded bonds in our portfolios due to the higher yields they provided. Also lagging the performance of the general municipal market for this period were general obligation (GO) bonds, utilities, and water and sewer credits. In addition, NRK was underweighted in the "other revenue" sector (i.e., bonds other than GOs and appropriation debt that are backed by tax revenues), which outperformed during this period. This detracted from NRK's performance.

Shareholders also should be aware of an issue involving some of the Funds' holdings, i.e., the downgrades of bonds issued by Puerto Rico. In December 2012, Moody's downgraded Puerto Rico GO bonds to Baa3 from Baa1 based on Puerto Rico's ongoing economic problems, unfunded pension liabilities, elevated debt levels and structural budget gaps. Prior to this reporting period, bonds issued by the Puerto Rico Sales Tax Financing Corporation (COFINA) also were downgraded by Moody's to Aa3 from Aa2 in July 2012. The downgrade of the COFINA bonds was due mainly to the performance of Puerto Rico's economy and its impact on the projected growth of sales tax revenues, and not to any sector or structural issues. In addition, the COFINA bonds were able to maintain a higher rating than the GOs because, unlike the revenue streams supporting some Puerto Rican issues, the sales taxes supporting the COFINA bonds cannot be diverted and used to support the commonwealth's GO bonds. All of these Funds have exposure to Puerto Rico bonds, the majority of which are the dedicated sales tax bonds issued by COFINA, but no exposure to Puerto Rico GOs. During this period, we also added to our COFINA holdings in all of the Funds (except NYV) based on the credit strength of these bonds. In addition, NNY, NAN, and NRK hold Puerto Rico tobacco bonds and NRK also has a position in Puerto Rico highway revenue credits insured by AGM. These holdings were generally purchased as part of our efforts to keep the Funds fully invested and to provide higher yields, added diversification, and triple exemption (i.e., exemption from federal, state, and local taxes). For the reporting period ended March 31, 2013, Puerto Rico paper generally underperformed the market as whole. Because most of our holdings were the COFINA bonds, the overall impact on performance was minimal, differing from Fund to Fund in line with the type and amount of its holdings. As we continue to emphasize Puerto Rico's stronger credits, we view the COFINA bonds as long-term holdings and note that the commonwealth's recent enforcement of sales tax collections has improved significantly.

Fund Leverage

IMPACT OF THE FUNDS' LEVERAGE STRATEGIES ON PERFORMANCE

One important factor impacting the return of NNP, NAN, NXK and NRK relative to their benchmarks was the Funds' use of leverage. The Funds use leverage because their manager believes that, over time, leveraging provides opportunities for additional income and total return for common shareholders. However, use of leverage also can expose common shareholders to additional volatility. For example, as the prices of securities held by a Fund decline, the negative impact of these valuation changes on common share net asset value and common shareholder total return is magnified by the use of leverage. Conversely, leverage may enhance common share returns during periods when the prices of securities held by a Fund generally are rising. Leverage had a positive impact on the performance of the Funds over this reporting period.

As of March 31, 2013, the Funds' percentages of effective and regulatory leverage are shown in the accompanying table.

Fund	Effective Leverage*	Regulatory Leverage*
NNY	2.64%	0.00%
NYV	4.96%	0.00%
NNP	34.78%	26.37%
NAN	34.69%	27.42%
NXK	33.77%	27.19%
NRK	36.80%	30.28%

* Effective Leverage is a Fund's effective economic leverage, and includes both regulatory leverage and the leverage effects of certain derivative and other investments in a Fund's portfolio that increase the Fund's investment exposure. Currently, the leverage effects of Tender Option Bond (TOB) inverse floater holdings are included in effective leverage values, in addition to any regulatory leverage. Regulatory leverage consists of preferred shares issued or borrowings of a Fund. Both of these are part of a Fund's capital structure. Regulatory leverage is sometimes referred to as "'40 Act Leverage" and is subject to asset coverage limits set forth in the Investment Company Act of 1940.

THE FUNDS' REGULATORY LEVERAGE

As of March 31, 2013, the Funds have issued and outstanding MuniFund Term Preferred (MTP) Shares, Variable Rate MuniFund Term Preferred (VMTP) Shares and Variable Rate Demand Preferred (VRDP) Shares as shown in the accompanying tables.

MTP Shares

Fund	Series	MTP Shares Issued at Liquidation Value	Annual Interest Rate	NYSE Ticker
NAN	2015	$30,000,000	2.70%	NAN PrC
NAN	2016	$25,360,000	2.50%	NAN PrD
NXK	2015	$37,890,000	2.55%	NXK PrC
NRK	2015	$27,680,000	2.55%	NRK PrC

VMTP Shares

Fund	Series	VMTP Shares Issued at Liquidation Value
NRK*	2014	$50,700,000

* VMTP Shares issued in connection with the reorganization.

VRDP Shares

Fund	VRDP Shares Issued at Liquidation Value
NNP	$ 89,000,000
NRK**	$ 488,800,000

** VRDP Shares issued in connection with the reorganization.

Refer to Notes to Financial Statements, Footnote 1 – General Information and Significant Accounting Policies for further details on MTP, VMTP and VRDP Shares.

Common Share Information

COMMON SHARE DIVIDEND INFORMATION

During the six-month reporting period ended March 31, 2013, the Funds' monthly dividends to common shareholders were as shown in the accompanying table.

	Per Common Share Amounts					
	NNY	NYV	NNP	NAN	NXK	NRK