

NUVEEN INSURED MUNICIPAL OPPORTUNITY FUND INC

Form N-14 8C

March 16, 2009

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 16, 2009

File No. 333-_____

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM N-14

REGISTRATION STATEMENT

UNDER THE

SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

o Pre-Effective Amendment No. _____

o Post-Effective Amendment No. _____

NUVEEN INSURED MUNICIPAL OPPORTUNITY FUND, INC.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Charter)

333 West Wacker Drive

Chicago, Illinois 60606

(Address of Principal Executive Offices, Zip Code)

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

Kevin J. McCarthy

Vice President and Secretary

Nuveen Investments

333 West Wacker Drive

Chicago, Illinois 60606

(Name and Address of Agent for Service)

Copy to:

David A. Sturms

Vedder Price P.C.

222 North LaSalle Street

Chicago, Illinois 60601

Eric F. Fess

Chapman and Cutler LLP

111 West Monroe Street

Chicago, Illinois 60603

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

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

Title of Securities Being Registered	Amount Being Registered (1)	Proposed Maximum Offering Price Per Unit(1)(2)	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price(1)	Amount of Registration Fee (1)(3)
Common Stock, \$.01 Par Value Per Share	60,100 Shares	\$11.65	\$700,165.00(2)	\$39.07
Municipal Auction Rate Cumulative Preferred Stock, Series W3	6 Shares	\$25,000.00	\$150,000.00	\$8.37
Municipal Auction Rate Cumulative Preferred Stock, Series TH3	6 Shares	\$25,000.00	\$150,000.00	\$8.37

(1) Estimated solely for the purpose of calculating the registration fee, pursuant to Rule 457(o) under the Securities Act of 1933.

(2) Closing share price of common stock on March 12, 2009.

(3) Transmitted prior to filing.

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

**IMPORTANT NOTICE TO
NUVEEN INSURED MUNICIPAL OPPORTUNITY FUND, INC. (NIO) AND
NUVEEN INSURED FLORIDA PREMIUM INCOME MUNICIPAL FUND (NFL) SHAREHOLDERS**

MARCH , 2009

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

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

A. The Board of Directors of the Nuveen Insured Municipal Opportunity Fund, Inc. (the National Fund) and Board of Trustees of the Nuveen Insured Florida Premium Income Municipal Fund (the Florida Fund) recently voted to recommend a merger of the Funds to shareholders. As a Fund shareholder, you are being asked to vote to approve this proposed merger at a special shareholders meeting to be held on , 2009.

Q. Why has the Board of Directors of National Fund and the Board of Trustees of Florida Fund (each a Board) recommended merging the Florida Fund into the National Fund?

A. This recommendation reflects various considerations, among them: (i) the price level at which the Florida Fund s common shares have traded over time in relation to their underlying net asset value on an absolute basis as well as relative to other closed-end funds; (ii) prior efforts to enhance, over time, the secondary market for the Florida Fund s common shares, including investment strategies aimed at increasing common net earnings as well as common share repurchases; and (iii) the repeal of Florida s intangible personal property tax which eliminated the state tax benefit to a Florida resident of owning a Florida-specific portfolio of municipal bonds. Each Board believes the proposed merger is in the best interests of both the National Fund and the Florida Fund.

Q. What are the proposed merger s potential benefits to me as a Fund shareholder?

A. Each Board believes the proposed merger offers the following potential benefits to National Fund and Florida Fund shareholders:

National Fund:

Lower fees and expenses per common share from greater economies of scale as the combined funds size results in a lower management fee rate and allows fixed operating expenses to be spread over a larger asset base.

Enhanced relative investment performance from increased common net earnings as well as expanded opportunities for enhanced total returns over time from the combined funds larger asset base.

Improved secondary market trading as higher common net earnings and enhanced total returns over time may lead to higher common share market prices relative to net asset value, and the combined funds greater market liquidity may lead to narrower bid-ask spreads and smaller trade-to-trade price movements.

Expanded auction rate preferred securities (ARPS) refinancing opportunities because the combined funds larger asset base may increase its ability to refinance ARPS with tender option bonds. Through such

refinancings the Fund seeks to provide liquidity at par for ARPS

shareholders and to lower the relative cost of leverage over time for common shareholders.

Florida Fund:

Lower fees and expenses per common share from greater economies of scale as the combined funds' size results in a lower management fee rate and allows fixed operating expenses to be spread over a larger asset base.

Enhanced relative investment performance from increased common net earnings as well as expanded opportunities for enhanced total returns over time from a nationally-diversified portfolio and the combined funds' larger asset base.

Continuity of investment strategy by maintaining the Fund's use of leverage, which offers common shareholders the potential for higher monthly tax-exempt distributions and enhanced total returns on average over market cycles, at a time when the municipal yield spreads are particularly wide or attractive.

Improved secondary market trading as a national fund instead of a Florida-specific fund potential investor base is expected to promote higher common share market prices relative to net asset value, and the combined funds' greater market liquidity may lead to narrower bid-ask spreads and smaller trade-to-trade price movements.

Expanded ARPS refinancing opportunities because greater portfolio diversification and the combined funds' larger asset base may increase its ability to refinance ARPS with tender option bonds. Through such refinancings the Fund seeks to provide liquidity at par for ARPS shareholders and to lower the relative cost of leverage over time for common shareholders.

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

A. Yes. The Funds have similar investment objectives and policies except for the Florida Fund's policy of concentrating its investment portfolio in Florida state-specific municipal securities in comparison to the National Fund's policy of investing in a nationally diversified portfolio of municipal securities.

Q. What specific proposals will I be asked to vote on in connection with the proposed merger?

A. Depending on whether you are a National Fund or Florida Fund shareholder, you will be asked to vote on one or both of the following proposals:

- (i) *Approve Agreement and Plan of Reorganization (Both Funds).* To approve an Agreement and Plan of Reorganization (the Agreement), pursuant to which the Florida Fund would (i) transfer all of its assets to the National Fund in exchange solely for National Fund shares of common stock (common shares) and shares of Municipal Auction Rate Cumulative Preferred stock (MuniPreferred), Series W3 and Series TH3, and the National Fund's assumption of all the liabilities of Florida Fund, (ii) distribute such shares of the National Fund to the common shareholders and MuniPreferred, Series W and Series TH, shareholders of the Florida Fund and (iii) be liquidated, dissolved and terminated as a trust in accordance with the Florida Fund's Declaration of Trust (collectively, the Reorganization).
 - (ii) *Approve Issuance of Common Shares (National Fund).* To approve the issuance of additional National Fund common shares in connection with the Reorganization.
-

Your Fund's Board, including your Board's independent members, unanimously recommends that you vote **FOR** your Fund's applicable proposal(s). The Reorganization is dependent upon shareholder approval of both proposals. If shareholder approval of both proposals is not obtained, the Reorganization will not occur.

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

Q. How does the Board recommend that I vote?

A. After careful consideration, each Board agreed unanimously that the Reorganization is in the best interests of the Funds and **recommends that you vote FOR your Fund's proposal(s).**

Q. Will Florida Fund shareholders receive new shares in exchange for their current shares?

A. Yes. Upon approval of the Reorganization, common shareholders of the Florida Fund in exchange for their Fund shares will receive common shares of the National Fund of equivalent total value. Upon approval of the Reorganization, shareholders of the Florida Fund's MuniPreferred, Series W and Series TH, will receive in exchange one share of the National Fund's MuniPreferred, Series W3 and Series TH3, for each share of the Florida Fund's MuniPreferred, Series W and Series TH, respectively, held.

Q. Is the Reorganization a taxable event for Florida Fund shareholders?

A. No. The Reorganization is intended to qualify as a reorganization for federal income tax purposes. It is expected that you will recognize no gain or loss for federal income tax purposes as a result of the Reorganization.

Q. What will happen if shareholders do not approve each proposal?

A. If both proposals are not approved, the Reorganization will not occur. If the Reorganization does not occur, the Board will take such actions as it deems to be in the best interests of the Florida Fund based upon the Fund's current circumstances and market conditions.

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

A. No. However, the Funds' expenses associated with the Reorganization will be allocated between the Funds and paid out of the Funds' net assets. Fund shareholders will indirectly bear the costs of the Reorganization.

Q. What is the timetable for the Reorganization?

A. If Fund shareholders approve each respective proposal at the special shareholders meeting on _____, 2009, the Reorganization is expected to take effect on _____, 2009 or as soon as practicable thereafter.

Q. Who do I call if I have questions?

A. If you need any assistance, or have any questions regarding the proposal or how to vote your shares, please call Georgeson Inc., your proxy solicitor, at () - _____, weekdays during its business hours of 7:00 a.m. to

7:00 p.m. Central time. Please have your proxy material available when you call.

Q. How do I vote my shares?

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

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

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

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

Q. Will Nuveen contact me?

A. You may receive a call to verify that you received your proxy materials and to answer any questions you may have about the Reorganization.

, 2009

**NUVEEN INSURED MUNICIPAL OPPORTUNITY FUND, INC. (NIO)
NUVEEN INSURED FLORIDA PREMIUM INCOME MUNICIPAL FUND (NFL)**

**NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS
TO BE HELD ON , 2009**

To the Shareholders:

Notice is hereby given that the Special Meeting of Shareholders of Nuveen Insured Municipal Opportunity Fund, Inc. (National Fund or Acquiring Fund) and Nuveen Insured Florida Premium Income Municipal Fund (Florida Fund or Acquired Fund), will be held , , , on , , 2009, at : a.m., Central time (the Special Meeting), for the following purposes:

1. For shareholders of the Florida Fund and preferred shareholders of the National Fund, to approve an Agreement and Plan of Reorganization (the Agreement), pursuant to which Florida Fund would (i) transfer all of its assets to National Fund in exchange solely for shares of common stock (common shares) and shares of Municipal Auction Rate Cumulative Preferred stock (MuniPreferred), Series W3 and Series TH3, of National Fund and the National Fund s assumption of all the liabilities of Florida Fund, (ii) distribute such shares of the National Fund to the common shareholders and MuniPreferred, Series W and Series TH, shareholders of the Florida Fund and (iii) be liquidated, dissolved and terminated as a trust in accordance with the Florida Fund s Declaration of Trust (collectively, the Reorganization).
2. For common shareholders of the National Fund, to approve the issuance of additional common shares of the National Fund in connection with the Reorganization.

Only shareholders of record as of the close of business on , 2009 are entitled to notice of and to vote at the Special Meeting or any adjournment thereof.

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

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

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

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

Kevin J. McCarthy
Vice President and Secretary

**333 WEST WACKER DRIVE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60606
(800) 257-8787**

PROXY STATEMENT/PROSPECTUS

**NUVEEN INSURED MUNICIPAL OPPORTUNITY FUND, INC. (N10)
NUVEEN INSURED FLORIDA PREMIUM INCOME MUNICIPAL FUND (NFL)**

, 2009

This Proxy Statement/Prospectus is being furnished to the shareholders of Nuveen Insured Municipal Opportunity Fund, Inc. (National Fund or Acquiring Fund), a closed-end management investment company, and Nuveen Insured Florida Premium Income Municipal Fund (Florida Fund or Acquired Fund and, together with the Acquiring Fund, the Funds), a closed-end management investment company, in connection with the solicitation of proxies by the Acquiring Fund's Board of Directors and the Acquired Fund's Board of Trustees (each a Board and each Director or Trustee a Board Member) for use at the Special Meeting of Shareholders of each Fund to be held on day, , 2009, at : a.m., Central time, and at any and all adjournments thereof (the Special Meeting). The enclosed proxy and this Proxy Statement/Prospectus are first being sent to shareholders of the Funds on or about , 2009. Shareholders of record of the Funds as of the close of business on , 2009 are entitled to notice and to vote at the Special Meeting and any adjournment thereof. The enclosed proxy and this Proxy Statement/Prospectus are first being sent to shareholders of the Funds on or about , 2009.

The purposes of the Special Meeting are:

For shareholders of the Acquired Fund and preferred shareholders of the Acquiring Fund:

1. To approve an Agreement and Plan of Reorganization (the Agreement), pursuant to which the Acquired Fund would (i) transfer all of its assets to the Acquiring Fund in exchange solely for shares of common stock (common shares) and shares of Municipal Auction Rate Cumulative Preferred stock (MuniPreferred), Series W3 and Series TH3, of the Acquiring Fund and the Acquiring Fund's assumption of all the liabilities of the Acquired Fund, (ii) distribute such shares of the Acquiring Fund to the common shareholders and MuniPreferred, Series W and Series TH, shareholders of the Acquired Fund and (iii) be liquidated, dissolved and terminated as a trust in accordance with the Acquired Fund's Declaration of Trust (collectively, the Reorganization).

For common shareholders of the Acquiring Fund:

2. To approve the issuance of additional common shares of the Acquiring Fund in connection with the Reorganization.

The Agreement provides for (i) the Acquiring Fund's acquisition of all the assets of the Acquired Fund in exchange for newly issued common shares of the Acquiring Fund, par value \$0.01 per share (Acquiring Fund Common Shares), and newly issued MuniPreferred, Series W3 and Series TH3, of the Acquiring Fund, with a par value of \$0.01 per share and liquidation preference of \$25,000 per share (Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares), and the Acquiring Fund's assumption of all the liabilities of the Acquired Fund, (ii) the distribution of the Acquiring Fund Common Shares and Acquiring

Fund MuniPreferred Shares held by the Acquired Fund to its common and MuniPreferred shareholders, respectively, and (iii) the liquidation, dissolution and termination of the Acquired Fund as a Trust in accordance with the Acquired Fund's Declaration of Trust. The number of Acquiring Fund Common Shares to be issued to the Acquired Fund would be that number having an aggregate per share net asset value equal to the aggregate value of the net assets of the Acquired Fund transferred to the Acquiring Fund. The aggregate net asset value of Acquiring Fund Common Shares received in the Reorganization will equal the aggregate net asset value of Acquired Fund common shares held immediately prior to the Reorganization less the costs of the Reorganization borne by the Acquired Fund. Shareholders of Acquired Fund MuniPreferred, Series W and Series TH, will receive the same number of Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred, Series W3 and Series TH3, respectively. The aggregate liquidation preference of the Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares received in the Reorganization will equal the aggregate liquidation preference of the Acquired Fund MuniPreferred held immediately prior to the Reorganization. The Acquiring Fund will continue to operate after the Reorganization as a registered closed-end investment company with the investment objectives and policies described in this Proxy Statement/Prospectus.

In connection with the Reorganization, common shareholders of the Acquiring Fund are being asked to approve the issuance of additional Acquiring Fund Common Shares.

The Board of each Fund has determined that including all proposals in one Proxy Statement/Prospectus will reduce costs and is in the best interests of each Fund.

In the event that each Fund's shareholders do not approve the Reorganization or that the Acquiring Fund common shareholders do not approve the issuance of Acquiring Fund Common Shares, the Acquired Fund will continue to exist and the Board of the Acquired Fund will consider what additional action to take, if any.

This Proxy Statement/Prospectus concisely sets forth the information shareholders of the Funds should know before voting on the proposals and constitutes an offering of common shares and MuniPreferred, Series W3 and Series TH3, of the Acquiring Fund only. Please read it carefully and retain it for future reference.

The following documents have been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and are incorporated into this Proxy Statement/Prospectus by reference:

- (i) the Statement of Additional Information relating to the proposed Reorganization, dated _____, 2009 (the Reorganization SAI);
- (ii) the audited financial statements and related independent registered public accounting firm's report for the Acquiring Fund and the financial highlights for the Acquiring Fund contained in the Fund's Annual Report for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2008;
- (iii) the audited financial statements and related independent registered public accounting firm's report for the Acquired Fund and the financial highlights for the Acquired Fund contained in the Fund's Annual Report for the fiscal year ended April 30, 2008; and
- (iv) the unaudited financial statements and the financial highlights for the Acquired Fund contained in the Fund's Semi-Annual Report for the period ended October 31, 2008.

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

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

The Funds are both closed-end management investment companies, with similar objectives and policies. Each Fund's primary investment objective is to provide current income exempt from regular federal income tax. The Acquiring Fund's secondary investment objective is to enhance portfolio value relative to the municipal bond market by investing in tax-exempt municipal bonds that, in the opinion of the Fund's investment adviser, are underrated or undervalued. The Acquired Fund's secondary investment objective is the enhancement of portfolio value relative to the Florida municipal bond market through investments in tax-exempt Florida municipal obligations that, in the opinion of the Fund's investment adviser, are underrated or undervalued or that represent municipal market sectors that are undervalued. The Acquired Fund's shares also will be exempt from Florida intangible personal property tax. Each Fund is a diversified management investment company.

The Funds are subject to the informational requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the 1940 Act), and in accordance therewith file reports and other information with the SEC. Reports, proxy statements, registration statements and other information filed by the Funds (including the Registration Statement relating to the Acquiring Fund on Form N-14 of which this Proxy Statement/Prospectus is a part) may be inspected without charge and copied (for a duplication fee at prescribed rates) at the SEC's public reference room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549 or at the SEC's Northeast Regional Office (3 World Financial Center, New York, New York 10281) or Midwest Regional Office (175 W. Jackson Boulevard, Suite 900, Chicago, Illinois 60604). You may call the SEC at (202) 551-5850 for information about the operation of the public reference room. You may obtain copies of this information, with payment of a duplication fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov, or by writing the SEC's Public Reference Branch, Office of Consumer Affairs and Information Services, Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington, D.C. 20549. You may also access reports and other information about the Funds on the EDGAR database on the SEC's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>.

The shares of the Funds are listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE); reports, proxy statements and other information concerning the Acquired Fund can be inspected at the offices of the NYSE, 11 Wall Street, New York, New York 10005.

This Proxy Statement/Prospectus serves as a prospectus of the Acquiring Fund in connection with the issuance of the Acquiring Fund Common Shares and the Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares in the Reorganization. No person has been authorized to give any information or make any representation not contained in this Proxy Statement/Prospectus and, if so given or made, such information or representation must not be relied upon as having been authorized. This Proxy Statement/Prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to

buy any securities in any jurisdiction in which, or to any person to whom, it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation.

The Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved these securities or determined whether the information in this Proxy Statement/Prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

PROXY STATEMENT/PROSPECTUS

, 2009

**NUVEEN INSURED MUNICIPAL OPPORTUNITY FUND, INC. (NIO)
NUVEEN INSURED FLORIDA PREMIUM INCOME MUNICIPAL FUND (NFL)**

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SUMMARY

The following is a summary of certain information contained elsewhere in this Proxy Statement/Prospectus and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the more complete information contained in this Proxy Statement/Prospectus and in the Reorganization SAI and the appendices thereto. Shareholders should read the entire Proxy Statement/Prospectus carefully. Certain capitalized terms used but not defined in this summary are defined elsewhere in the text of this Proxy Statement/Prospectus or in the Acquiring Fund's Statement Establishing and Fixing the Rights and Preferences of Municipal Auction Rate Cumulative Preferred Shares (the "Acquiring Fund Statement") attached as Appendix to the Reorganization SAI.

Proposal 1: The Reorganizations

If the shareholders of the Acquired Fund and MuniPreferred shareholders of the Acquiring Fund approve the Reorganization, and the common shareholders of the Acquiring Fund approve the issuance of additional Acquiring Fund Common Shares (see Proposal 2: Issuance of Additional Acquiring Fund Common Shares): (i) the Acquiring Fund will acquire all the assets of the Acquired Fund in exchange for newly issued Acquiring Fund Common Shares and newly issued Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares, and the Acquiring Fund's assumption of all the liabilities of the Acquired Fund, (ii) the distribution of the Acquiring Fund Common Shares and Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares held by the Acquired Fund to its common and preferred shareholders, respectively and (iii) the liquidation, dissolution and termination of the Acquired Fund as a Trust in accordance with the Acquired Fund's Declaration of Trust. The number of Acquiring Fund Common Shares to be issued to the Acquired Fund would be that number having an aggregate per share net asset value equal to the aggregate value of the net assets of the Acquired Fund transferred to the Acquiring Fund. The aggregate net asset value of Acquiring Fund Common Shares received in the Reorganization will equal the aggregate net asset value of Acquired Fund common shares held immediately prior to the Reorganization less the costs of the Reorganization borne by the Acquired Fund. The number of Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares to be issued to the Acquired Fund would be that number of shares of Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares, Series W3 and Series TH3, as was held of Acquired Fund MuniPreferred shares, Series W and Series TH, respectively. The aggregate liquidation preference of the Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares received in the Reorganization will equal the aggregate liquidation preference of the Acquired Fund MuniPreferred shares held immediately prior to the Reorganization.

The Board of each Fund, including the Board Members who are not interested members, as defined in the 1940 Act, of each Fund, has unanimously approved the Reorganization. **The Board of each Fund recommends that the shareholders vote FOR the approval of the Reorganization.** See Proposal No. 1 The Reorganization.

Background and Reasons for the Reorganization

The Board's recommendation of the Reorganization reflects various considerations, among them: (i) the price level at which the Acquired Fund's common shares have traded over time in relation to their underlying net asset value on an absolute basis as well as relative to other closed-end funds; (ii) prior efforts to enhance, over time, the secondary market for the Acquired Fund's common shares, including investment strategies aimed at increasing common net earnings as well as common share repurchases; and (iii) the repeal of Florida's intangible personal property tax which eliminated the state tax benefit to a Florida resident of owning a

Florida-specific portfolio of municipal bonds. The Board of the Acquiring Fund and the Acquired Fund believes the proposed merger is in the best interests of the Acquiring Fund and the Acquired Fund, respectively.

As a result of the Reorganization, the net assets of the Acquiring Fund and the Acquired Fund would be combined and the shareholders of the Acquired Fund would become shareholders of the Acquiring Fund. The investment objectives and policies of the Funds are similar except that the Acquired Fund invests in municipal bonds that are exempt from the Florida intangible personal property tax and concentrates its assets in municipal bonds generally issued by the State of Florida, a municipality in Florida, or a political subdivision or agency or instrumentality of such State or municipality (Florida municipal bonds). The Board Members and officers of the larger combined entity would be identical to those of the Funds. The general portfolio characteristics of the larger combined entity would be similar to both Funds.

The Board of each Fund believes that the proposed Reorganization would be in the best interests of the Funds. In approving the Reorganization, the Boards considered information regarding the Funds, the proposed Reorganization and a number of factors, including, among other things:

the secondary market trading history of the Funds (i.e., the price level at which the Funds' shares have traded over time in relation to their underlying net asset value on an absolute basis and as compared to other closed-end funds) and prior efforts to enhance the secondary market for the common shares of the Acquired Fund;

the elimination of the Florida intangibles tax;

the compatibility of the investment objectives, policies and strategies of the Funds;

the potential opportunities to refinance MuniPreferred;

the relative fees and expense ratios of the Funds, including caps on the Funds' expenses agreed to by each Funds adviser;

the investment performance of the Funds;

the anticipated tax-free nature of the Reorganization;

the expected costs of the Reorganization and the extent to which the Funds would bear any such costs;

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

any potential benefits of the Reorganization to the adviser as a result of the Reorganization.

In approving the Reorganization, the Boards considered, in particular, the following potential benefits:

Expected lower fees and expenses. After the Reorganization, the combined fund is expected to have lower fees and expenses per common share than the Acquiring Fund and Acquired Fund from achieving greater economies of scale as the larger asset size of the combined fund is expected to result in a lower management fee rate and allow for the fixed operating costs to be spread over a larger asset base.

Enhanced relative investment performance. The combined fund is estimated to have an increase in common net earnings after the Reorganization compared to that of the Acquiring Fund and Acquired Fund and expected to have expanded opportunities for enhanced total returns due to the larger asset base (and in relation to the Acquired Fund, a nationally-diversified portfolio).

Improved secondary market trading. The estimated higher common net earnings, expected enhanced total returns over time, and the larger asset base of the combined fund after the Reorganization may lead to higher common share market prices relative to net asset value and the combined fund's greater market liquidity may lead to narrower bid-ask spreads and smaller trade-to-trade price movements. In addition, with respect to the Acquired Fund, the Board of the Acquired Fund also considered that a broader potential investor base of a national fund may also promote a higher common share price to net asset value.

Expanded MuniPreferred refinancing opportunities. After the Reorganization, the larger asset size of the combined fund may increase the ability to refinance the MuniPreferred with tender option bonds (TOBs). The greater portfolio diversification of the Acquiring Fund compared to the Acquired Fund may also enhance the combined fund's ability to refinance the MuniPreferred compared to that of the Acquired Fund. The Boards also considered that such refinancings may provide liquidity at par for MuniPreferred shareholders and lower the relative costs of leverage over time for common shareholders.

Continuity of investment objectives and strategies. The Boards considered the compatibility of the Funds investment objectives, policies and strategies except in relevant part, the Acquired Fund would invest primarily in municipal securities that pay interest exempt from an intangible personal property tax assessed by Florida on the value of stocks, bonds, other evidences of indebtedness and mutual fund shares. Florida repealed the intangible personal property tax in 2007 reducing the attractiveness of Florida bonds to investors formerly subject to the tax. Accordingly, a primary reason for the policy of the Acquired Fund to invest primarily in Florida municipal bonds was eliminated and the continuation of such policy is no longer necessary. With the Reorganization, the Acquired Fund common shareholders would be invested in a more diversified portfolio and their exposure to Florida obligations would decrease. In addition, both Funds have issued MuniPreferred to create leverage. Through the use of leverage, the Funds seek to enhance potential common share earnings over time by borrowing at short-term municipal rates and investing at long-term municipal rates which generally are higher. Although there are no assurances that the use of leverage will result in a higher yield or return to common shareholders, the Boards believe that the Acquiring Fund's use of leverage would continue to provide Acquired Fund common shareholders with the potential for higher monthly tax-exempt distributions and enhanced total returns on average over market cycles at a time when the municipal yield spreads are particularly wide or attractive. In addition, as discussed in more detail above, the larger asset base of the combined fund may increase its ability to refinance MuniPreferred with TOBs.

For a fuller discussion of the Boards' considerations regarding the approval of the Reorganization, see Proposal No. 1 The Reorganization Reasons for the Reorganization.

Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Reorganization

The Reorganization is intended to qualify as a reorganization for federal income tax purposes. If the Reorganization so qualifies, neither the Acquired Fund nor its shareholders will recognize

any gain or loss as a direct result of the transfers contemplated by the Reorganization. See Proposal No. 1 The Reorganization Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Reorganization.

Comparison of the Acquiring Fund and the Acquired Fund

General. The Acquiring Fund and the Acquired Fund are both closed-end management investment companies. Each Fund is a diversified management investment company. The Acquiring Fund common shares are listed and trade on the NYSE under the symbol NIO and the Acquired Fund common shares are listed and trade on the NYSE under the symbol NFL. The Acquiring Fund is organized as a corporation under the laws of the State of Minnesota. The Acquired Fund is organized as a business trust under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The common shares of each Fund have equal voting rights and equal rights with respect to the payment of dividends and distribution of assets upon liquidation and have no preemptive, conversion or exchange rights or rights to cumulative voting. All outstanding shares of Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred and Acquired Fund MuniPreferred are rated AAA by S&P and Aaa by Moody's. The Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares issued to the Acquired Fund pursuant to the Reorganization will have rights and preferences, including liquidation preferences, that are substantially similar to those of the outstanding shares of Acquired Fund MuniPreferred. See Proposal No. 1 The Reorganization.

Investment Objectives and Policies. The Acquiring Fund and Acquired Fund have similar investment objectives. Each Fund's primary investment objective is to provide current income exempt from regular federal income tax. The Acquiring Fund's secondary investment objective is to enhance portfolio value relative to the municipal bond market by investing in tax-exempt municipal bonds that, in the opinion of the Fund's investment adviser, are underrated or undervalued. The Acquired Fund's secondary investment objective is the enhancement of portfolio value relative to the Florida municipal bond market through investments in tax-exempt Florida municipal obligations that, in the opinion of the Fund's investment adviser, are underrated or undervalued or that represent municipal market sectors that are undervalued. The Acquired Fund's shares also will be exempt from Florida intangible personal property tax. For purposes of the Funds' objectives, policies and investment strategies, municipal bonds and municipal obligations are treated as municipal securities.

The Acquiring Fund and Acquired Fund also have similar investment policies. Except to the extent that the Acquiring Fund buys temporary investments, the Fund will invest substantially all of its assets in tax-exempt municipal bonds that are either covered by insurance guaranteeing the timely payment of principal and interest on the bonds, or are backed by an escrow or trust account containing sufficient U.S. Government or U.S. Government agency securities to ensure timely payment of principal and interest. Uninsured municipal bonds backed by an escrow or trust account will not constitute more than 20% of the Acquiring Fund's assets. Except to the extent the Acquired Fund invests in temporary investments as described below, the Fund will invest substantially all of its assets in tax-exempt Florida municipal obligations which are either covered by insurance guaranteeing the timely payment of principal and interest thereon or backed by an escrow or trust account containing sufficient U.S. Government or U.S. Government agency securities to ensure timely payment of principal and interest. Municipal obligations backed by an escrow or trust account will not constitute more than 20% of the Acquired Fund's assets. The primary difference between the Fund's stated policies is that the Acquired Fund invests substantially all of its assets in municipal bonds that are exempt from

the Florida intangible personal property tax and therefore concentrates its assets in Florida municipal bonds. Effective January 1, 2007, the State of Florida repealed the state's intangible personal property tax, which eliminated the state tax benefit to a Florida resident of owning a Florida-specific portfolio of municipal bonds. See *Reasons for the Reorganization - Elimination of the Florida Intangibles Tax*.

Board Members and Officers. The Acquiring Fund and the Acquired Fund have the same Board Members and officers. The management of each Fund, including general supervision of the duties performed by the Adviser (as defined below) under the Investment Management Agreement for each Fund, is the responsibility of its Board. There are currently nine (9) Board Members of the Funds, one (1) of whom is an interested person (as defined in the 1940 Act) and eight (8) of whom are not interested persons (the independent board members). The names and business addresses of the Board Members and officers of the Funds and their principal occupations and other affiliations during the past five years are set forth under *Management* in the Reorganization SAI incorporated herein by reference.

Investment Adviser. Nuveen Asset Management (the Adviser or NAM) is responsible for investing each Fund's net assets. NAM oversees the management of the Funds' portfolios, manages the Funds' business affairs and provides certain clerical, bookkeeping and other administrative services. NAM is located at 333 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606.

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 \$ billion of assets under management as of December 31, 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. See *Management of the Funds-Investment Adviser*.

The portfolio manager for the Acquiring Fund is Paul Brennan, CFA, CPA. Mr. Brennan manages several national open- and closed-end funds. Mr. Brennan began his career in the investment business in 1991 when he was a municipal credit analyst, then became a portfolio manager in 1994. He joined Nuveen Investments in 1997 while at Flagship Financial which Nuveen acquired. He earned his BS in Accountancy and Finance from Wright State University. He is a CPA, has earned the Chartered Financial Analyst designation, and currently sits on the Nuveen Asset Management Investment Management Committee. Prior to joining Flagship, Paul was employed at Deloitte & Touche within the audit group which participated in auditing mutual funds and investment advisers.

The portfolio manager for the Acquired Fund is Daniel Close, CFA. Mr. Close joined Nuveen Investments in 2000 as a member of Nuveen's product management and development team, where he was responsible for the oversight and development of Nuveen's mutual fund product line. He then served as a research analyst for Nuveen's municipal investing team, covering corporate-backed, energy, transportation and utility credits. He received his BS in Business from Miami University and his MBA from Northwestern University's Kellogg School of Management. Mr. Close has earned the Chartered Financial Analyst designation.

Pursuant to an Investment Management Agreement between the Adviser and each Fund, each Fund pays an annual management fee for the services and facilities furnished by the Adviser on a monthly basis at the following annual rates:

Average Daily Net Assets	Management Fee Schedule	Rate
Up to \$125 million		0.4500%
\$125 to \$250 million		0.4375%
\$250 to \$500 million		0.4250%
\$500 million to \$1 billion		0.4125%
\$1 billion to \$2 billion		0.4000%
\$2 billion to \$5 billion		0.3875%
\$5 billion and over		0.3750%

In addition to the fund-level fee, each Fund pays a complex-level fee. The complex-level fee is the same for each Fund and begins at a maximum rate of 0.20% of each Fund's net assets, based upon complex-level assets of \$55 billion, with breakpoints for assets above that level. Therefore, the maximum management fee rate for each Fund is the fund-level fee plus 0.20%. As of December 31, 2008, the effective complex-level fee for each Fund was 0.20% of net assets. See Management of the Funds Investment Adviser.

The Acquiring Fund paid aggregate management fees of \$10,976,183 for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2008, for an effective management fee rate of 0.94% based on net assets applicable to common shares (0.60% based on managed assets). The Acquired Fund paid aggregate management fees of \$2,031,193 for the fiscal year ended April 30, 2008, for an effective management fee rate of 0.95% based on net assets applicable to common shares (0.62% based on managed assets).

Dividends and Distributions. The Funds have identical dividend policies with respect to the payment of dividends on their common shares. Each Fund's present policy, which may be changed by its Board, is to make regular monthly cash distributions to holders of its common shares at a level rate (stated in terms of a fixed cents per common share dividend rate) that reflects the past and projected performance of the Fund. Distributions can only be made from net investment income after paying any accrued dividends to MuniPreferred shareholders. Each Fund's ability to maintain a level dividend rate will depend on a number of factors, including dividends payable on the MuniPreferred shares. The net income of each consists of all interest income accrued on portfolio assets less all expenses of the Fund. Over time, all the net investment income of each Fund will be distributed. At least annually, each Fund also intends to distribute net capital gain and ordinary taxable income, if any, after paying any accrued dividends or making any liquidation payments to MuniPreferred shareholders. Holders of common shares of each Fund may elect to have all distributions automatically reinvested in common shares of the Fund pursuant to that Fund's Dividend Reinvestment Plan. See Proposal No. 1 The Reorganization Description of Common Shares Issued by the Acquiring Fund Distributions and Dividend Reinvestment Plan and Additional Information About the Funds Tax Matters Associated with Investment in the Funds.

The dividend rates on shares of each Fund's MuniPreferred, including the Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares issued pursuant to the Reorganization, are structured to be determined on the basis of auctions, which are scheduled to be held weekly. 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 ongoing and affects the Funds MuniPreferred Shares whose dividend rates are currently set by reference to a predetermined, index-based formula (the Maximum Rate). See Proposal No. 1 The Reorganization Description of MuniPreferred Issued by the Acquiring Fund and The Auction and the Reorganization SAI.

Credit Quality. A comparison of the credit quality of the respective portfolios of the Acquiring Fund and the Acquired Fund, as of January 31, 2009, is set forth in the table below.

Credit Rating	Acquiring Fund	Acquired Fund	Combined Fund Pro-Forma⁽¹⁾
Aaa/AAA*	40.7%	32.0%	39.4%
Aa/AA	43.4	52.0	44.7
A/A	13.8	9.7	13.2
Baa/BBB	1.0	1.1	1.0
Below investment grade	0.3	5.2	0.3
Unrated	0.8	0.0	1.4
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

* Includes securities that are backed by an escrow or trust containing sufficient U.S. Government Securities to ensure the timely payment of principal and interest.

(1) Reflects the effect of the Reorganization.

Maturity and Duration. A comparison of the maturity and duration of the respective portfolios of the Acquiring Fund and the Acquired Fund, as of January 30, 2009, is set forth in the table below.

Fund	Weighted Average Leverage Adjusted Duration	Weighted Average Maturity
Acquiring	12.38	19.32
Acquired	10.44	15.22
Combined Fund Pro-Forma ⁽¹⁾	12.08	18.69

(1) Reflects the effect of the Reorganization.

Capitalization

The following table sets forth the unaudited capitalization of the Funds as of October 31, 2008 and the pro-forma combined capitalization of the combined Fund as if the Reorganization had occurred on that date. The table reflects a pro-forma exchange ratio of approximately below investment grade common shares of the Acquiring Fund issued for each common share of the

Acquired Fund. If the Reorganization is consummated, the actual exchange ratio may vary from the ratio indicated below.

	Acquiring Fund	Acquired Fund	Combined Fund Pro Forma(1)
Shareholders Equity:			
Common Shares, \$.01 par value per share; 81,138,036 shares outstanding for Acquiring Fund; 14,218,896 shares outstanding for Acquired Fund; 96,068,418 shares outstanding for Combined Fund Pro Forma	\$ 811,380	\$ 142,189	\$ 960,684 ⁽²⁾
Paid-in surplus	1,128,874,275	201,990,758	1,330,197,918 ⁽³⁾
Undistributed (over-distribution of) net investment income	(2,109,393)	(368,571)	(2,477,964)
Accumulated net realized gain (loss) from investments and derivative transactions	(12,504,908)	(1,353,582)	(13,858,490)
Net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of investments and derivative transactions	(109,853,385)	(14,843,606)	(124,696,991)
Net assets applicable to common shares	\$ 1,005,217,969	\$ 185,567,188	\$ 1,190,125,157

- (1) The adjusted balances are presented as if the Reorganization were effective as of October 31, 2008 for information purposes only. The actual closing date of the Reorganization is expected to be _____, 2009, at which time the results would be reflective of the actual composition of shareholders' equity at that date.
- (2) Assumes the issuance of 14,930,382 Acquiring Fund Common Shares in exchange for the net assets of the Acquired Fund, which number is based on the net asset value of the Acquiring Fund Common Shares and the net asset value of the Acquired Fund Common Shares, as of October 31, 2008, after adjustment for the Reorganization costs referred to in (3) below.
- (3) Includes the impact of estimated Reorganization costs of \$660,000 which will be borne by the shareholders of the Acquiring Fund and the Acquired Fund (\$55,000 and \$605,000, respectively).

Comparative Performance Information

Comparative total return investment performance for the Funds for periods ended December 31, 2008:

	Average Annual Total Return on Net Asset Value				Average Annual Total Return on Market Value			
	One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years	One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
Acquiring Fund	-13.59%	-2.61%	0.24%	3.42%	-15.09%	-4.46%	-2.30%	1.80%
Acquired Fund	-7.68%	-0.38%	1.47%	3.99%	-18.49%	-6.99%	-4.23%	1.56%

Total Return on Market Value is the average annual return on an investment in common shares of each Fund, taking into account income and capital gains distributions, if any, as well as changes in market price per share. Total Return on Net Asset Value is the average annual return on investment in common shares of each Fund, taking into account income, capital gains distributions, if any, as well as changes in net asset value per share. Past performance information is not necessarily indicative of future results.

Comparative Fee Table⁽¹⁾

	Acquiring Fund 10/31/08	Acquired Fund 4/30/08	Combined Fund Pro-Forma 10/31/08
Annual Expenses (as a percentage of net assets applicable to common shares)			
Management Fees	0.94%	0.95%	0.94%
Interest Expense	0.24%	0.19%	0.21%
Other Expenses	0.25%	0.23%	0.23%
Total Annual Expenses Gross	1.43%	1.37%	1.38%
Custodian Fee Credit	(0.02%)	(0.01%)	(0.02%)
Total Annual Expenses Net	1.41%	1.36%	1.36%

(1) The Comparative Fee Table is presented as of each Fund's fiscal year end (October 31, 2008 for the Acquiring Fund and April 30, 2008 for the Acquired Fund). The pro forma combined figures assume the consummation of the Reorganization on October 31, 2008 and reflect average net asset levels for both the Acquiring Fund and

Acquired Fund for the 12-month period ended October 31, 2008. It is important for you to understand that a decline in the Fund's average net assets during the current fiscal year due to recent unprecedented market volatility or other factors could cause the Fund's expense ratios for the Fund's current fiscal year to be higher than the expense information presented.

Example: The following table illustrates the expenses on a \$1,000 investment based upon the Total Annual Expenses Gross shown above and assuming a 5% annual return.

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Acquiring Fund	\$ 15	\$ 45	\$ 78	\$ 171
Acquired Fund	\$ 14	\$ 43	\$ 75	\$ 165
Combined Fund Pro-Forma	\$ 14	\$ 44	\$ 76	\$ 166

The purpose of the comparative fee table is to assist you in understanding the various costs and expenses of investing in shares of the Funds. The information in the table is based upon annualized expenses for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2008 for the Acquiring Fund and the fiscal year ended April 30, 2008 for the Acquired Fund. The figures in the Example are not necessarily indicative of past or future expenses, and actual expenses may be greater or less than those shown. The Funds' actual rate of return may be greater or less than the hypothetical 5% annual return shown in the Example.

Proposal 2: Issuance of Acquiring Fund Common Shares

In connection with the proposed Reorganization described under Proposal 1: Reorganization, the Acquiring Fund will issue additional Acquiring Fund Common Shares and list such shares on the NYSE. The Acquiring Fund will acquire all the assets and assume all the liabilities of the Acquired Fund in exchange for the newly-issued Acquiring Fund Common Shares and newly-issued Acquiring Fund

MuniPreferred Shares. The Reorganization will result in no reduction of net asset value of the Acquiring Fund Common Shares, other than the costs of the Reorganization. No gain or loss will be recognized by the Acquiring Fund or its shareholders in connection with the Reorganization. The Acquiring Fund Board, based upon its evaluation of all relevant information, anticipates that the Reorganization will benefit holders of Acquiring Fund Common Shares. In particular, the Acquiring Fund Board believes, based on data presented by the Adviser, that the Acquiring Fund will experience a reduced annual operating expense ratio as a result of the Reorganization. See Proposal No. 1 Reasons for the Reorganization.

The Board of the Acquiring Fund recommends that common shareholders of the Acquiring Fund vote FOR the approval of the issuance of additional Acquiring Fund Common Shares in connection with the Reorganization.

See Proposal No. 2 Issuance of Acquiring Fund Common Shares.

RISK FACTORS

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

The following risks and special considerations should be considered by shareholders of each Fund in their evaluation of the Reorganization:

Differences in Risks

The primary difference between the Funds is that the Acquired Fund invests substantially all of its assets in municipal bonds that are exempt from the Florida intangible personal property tax and therefore concentrates its assets in Florida municipal bonds.

The Acquired Fund invests in Florida municipal bonds which gives rise to the following risks:

Special Considerations Relating to Florida Municipal Bonds. Except to the extent the Acquired Fund invests in temporary investments or in U.S. Territorial bonds, the Acquired Fund will invest substantially all of its net assets in Florida municipal bonds. The Acquired Fund is therefore more susceptible to political, economic or regulatory factors affecting issuers of Florida municipal bonds. The information set forth below and the related information in the Reorganization SAI is derived from sources that are generally available to investors. The information is provided as general information intended to give a recent historical description and is not intended to indicate future or continuing trends in the financial or other positions of

Florida. It should be noted that the creditworthiness of obligations issued by local Florida issuers may be unrelated to the creditworthiness of obligations issued by the State of Florida, and that there is no obligation on the part of the State to make payment on such local obligations in the event of default.

Beginning in September 2007, Florida's job growth began a negative trend that has continued to the present. From December 2007 until December 2008 non-agricultural or nonfarm employment decreased 3.1%. The unemployment rate in Florida as of December 2008 was 8.1%. The national unemployment rate in December 2008 was 7.2%. Much of the state of Florida's decrease in employment stems from declines in construction jobs, declines in manufacturing jobs, declines in jobs in information, and declines in jobs in financial activities. However, according to the State of Florida Agency for Workforce Innovation employment is expected to grow at a 1.65% annual rate for the period 2008 until 2016.

Additionally, Florida's statewide economic activity has recently been on a downward trend. Taxable sales have decreased by 12.6% for the period November 2007 until November 2008 with the largest percentage decrease in autos and accessories and the largest absolute decrease in consumer nondurables. Sales tax collections for fiscal year 2007-08 were 5.8% below the previous fiscal year's collections. Corporate income tax collections were 9.7% below the previous fiscal year's corporate income tax collections. Finally, documentary stamp tax collections in Fiscal Year 2007-08 decreased 36% from the previous year's collections.

In 2007, Florida's GDP increased by 2.51%, which underperformed the nation as a whole—the nation's GDP increased by 4.75%. Florida had consistently outperformed the nation in GDP growth over the previous nine years.

In 2008, per capita personal income increased by 2.5%, which is down significantly from the personal income growth rates of 7.08% in 2005, 6.30% in 2006 and 3.74% rate in 2007. In the upcoming fiscal year, personal income growth is expected to increase at a rate of 2.0%, which is below the expected 3.1% forecast nationally. In 2007, the United States annual per capita income was \$38,611. During the same year Florida annual per capita income was \$38,444.

Population growth has slowed from a rate that hovered between 2.0% and 2.6% since the mid-1990's. The State is expected to add an average of about 209,000 residents a year between 2007 and 2010, compared with annual increases of 418,000 people between 2002 and 2006.

A voter-approved amendment to Florida's Constitution that became effective in 1996 limits the rate of growth of state revenues to the growth rate of personal income. Revenues that are pledged to bonds, including new issuance, are exempt from the limitation. Another constitutional amendment requires the State to maintain a budget stabilization fund. The fund provides a counterbalance to the State's reliance on economically-sensitive sales tax revenues. As of February 24, 2009, Florida's general obligation bonds carry ratings of AAA by Standard & Poor's, Aa1 by Moody's, and AA+ by Fitch. Ratings for Florida municipal bonds may differ from the ratings granted to the general obligation bonds.

On January 29, 2008, the voters of Florida approved a constitutional amendment for property tax relief which:

- (1) provides for an additional exemption for \$25,000 for homes valued over \$50,000, except for school levies;
- (2) provides for transfer of accumulated Save-Our-Homes benefits, applicable to all tax levies;
- (3) establishes an exemption from property taxes of \$25,000 of assessed value of tangible personal property, applicable to all tax levies;
- and (4) limits the assessment increases for specified non-homestead real property to 10 percent

each year, except for school levies. Such amendment should have little to no financial impact on the State budget; however, such amendment will reduce ad valorem taxes received by local governments.

In addition to the constitutional amendment for property tax relief, Florida sales activity for homes is down approximately 5% from the same period last year and the median sales price is down 16% over the same period last year. Furthermore, there still remains a large inventory of unsold homes, and access to construction and mortgage financing is still tightening. These factors in conjunction with slower income growth will suppress growth in the housing sector for at least another 12 months.

The economic downturn has also negatively affected Florida's tourism industry. Approximately 2.3% less tourists visited Florida in 2008 than in 2007. The growth rate for tourism is expected to weakly increase over the next few years. Growth rates for fiscal years 2009-10, 2010-11, and 2011-12 are 0.6%, 1.0% and 1.8% respectively.

The Citizens Property Insurance Corporation is a quasi-governmental company that was created as an insurer of last resort in 2002. However, it has become Florida's top underwriter of homeowners' insurance, with more than \$433 billion of property exposure on its books. Furthermore, Florida has taken on \$28 billion worth of reinsurance risk itself. The reinsurance pool would have to issue bonds for anything over \$7.8 billion in losses. A major hurricane or series of hurricanes has the potential to exceed Florida's reserves to cover the losses.

On February 17, 2009 President Obama signed into law a federal stimulus package. Florida is expected to receive as much as \$12.2 billion from the stimulus package. \$3.2 billion is expected to be received in the 2008-09 fiscal year, \$5.2 billion is expected to be received in the 2009-10 fiscal year, and the final \$3.8 billion is expected to be received in the 2010-11 fiscal year. The stimulus payments received are expected to be used for health and human services, education, and transportation and economic development.

Furthermore, the validity of a compact that Governor Charlie Crist signed with the Seminole Indian Tribe in 2007 is under debate. The compact could provide \$288 million to the 2009-10 fiscal year state budget. The compact allowed casino gambling on Seminole Indian territory found located in Florida. However, the Florida legislature has not ratified the compact and has set the money aside until the issue is settled.

As of December 2008, Florida faced a budget deficit of at least \$2.3 billion. The Florida constitution requires that the Legislature pass a balanced budget. Thus, the legislature will be required to decrease certain expenditures or cut certain programs to balance the budget.

The foregoing information constitutes only a brief summary of some of the general factors which may impact certain issuers of municipal bonds and does not purport to be a complete or exhaustive description of all adverse conditions to which the issuers of municipal bonds held by the Fund are subject. Additionally, many factors including national economic, social and environmental policies and conditions, which are not within the control of the issuers of the municipal bonds, could affect or could have an adverse impact on the financial condition of the issuers. The Fund is unable to predict whether or to what extent such factors or other factors may affect the issuers of the municipal bonds, the market value or marketability of the municipal bonds or the ability of the respective issuers of the municipal bonds acquired by the Fund to pay interest on or principal of the municipal bonds. This information has not been independently verified. It should also be noted that the creditworthiness of obligations issued

by local Florida issuers may be unrelated to the creditworthiness of obligations issued by the State of Florida, and that there is no obligation on the part of the State to make payment on such local obligations in the event of default.

Economic Sector Risk. The Acquired Fund may invest 25% or more of its total assets in municipal bonds in the same economic sector. Subject to the concentration limits of the Acquired Fund's investment policies and guidelines, the Fund may invest a significant portion of its net assets in certain sectors of the municipal bond 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 Acquired 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 Acquired 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.

Similarity of Risks

Despite the differences noted above, the Funds face more of the same type of risks, including the following:

Investment and Market Risk. An investment in the Funds' 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 a Fund, which generally trade in the over-the-counter markets. Your shares at any point in time may be worth less than your original investment, even after taking into account the reinvestment of Fund dividends and distributions, if applicable. In addition, 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. These conditions resulted, and in many cases continue to result in, greater volatility, less liquidity, widening credit spreads and a lack of price transparency, with many debt securities remaining illiquid and of uncertain value. These market conditions may make valuation of some of the Funds' municipal securities uncertain and/or result in sudden and significant valuation increases or declines in its holdings. A significant decline in the value of your Fund's portfolio would likely result in a significant decline in the value of your investment. In addition, illiquidity and volatility in the credit markets may directly and adversely affect the setting of dividend rates on the common and MuniPreferred shares. This volatility may also impact the liquidity of inverse floating rate securities in your 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 Funds 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 Funds 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 a Fund's net asset value could decrease as a result of investment activities. Investors bear a risk of loss to the extent that the price at which they sell their shares is lower in relation to the Fund's net asset value than at the time of purchase, assuming a stable net asset value. The common shares are designed primarily for long-term investors, and you should not view the Funds as a vehicle for trading purposes.

Credit Risk. Credit risk is the risk that one or more municipal securities in a Fund's portfolio will decline in price, or the issuer thereof will fail to pay interest or principal when due, because the issuer experiences a decline in its financial status. 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 a Fund's net asset value or dividends. Ratings may not accurately reflect the actual credit risk associated with a municipal security. Each Fund will not be required to dispose of a security if a downgrade occurs after the time of investment. If a downgrade occurs, NAM will consider what action, including the sale of the security, is in the best interests of a Fund. Also, to the extent that the rating assigned to a municipal security in a Fund's portfolio is downgraded by any National Recognized Statistical Rating Organization (NRSRO), the market price and liquidity of such security may be adversely affected.

Interest Rate Risk. Generally, when market interest rates rise, bond prices fall, and vice versa. Interest rate risk is the risk that the municipal securities in a Fund's portfolio will decline in value because of increases in market interest rates. In typical market interest rate environments, the prices of longer-term municipal securities generally fluctuate more than prices of shorter-term municipal securities as interest rates change. Because the Funds 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 a 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 are not typically highly correlated to the fluctuations of the prices of investment grade quality securities in response to changes in interest rates. The Fund's investments in inverse floating rate securities, as described herein under *Inverse Floating Rate Securities Risk*, 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 each Fund's portfolio is generally less than that for corporate equities or bonds, and each Fund's investment performance may therefore be more dependant on NAM's analytical abilities than if such Fund were to invest in stocks or taxable bonds. The secondary market for municipal securities also tends to be less well-developed or liquid than many other securities markets, which may adversely affect each Fund's ability to sell its municipal securities at attractive prices or at prices approximating those at which such 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. Issues of municipal securities might seek protection under the bankruptcy laws. In the event of bankruptcy of such an issuer, a Fund could experience delays in collecting principal and interest and 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, a 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 a Fund's ownership or operation of such assets may not be tax-exempt.

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

Reinvestment Risk. Reinvestment risk is the risk that income from a Fund's portfolio will decline if and when the Fund invests the proceeds from matured, traded or called bonds at market interest rates that are below the portfolio's current earnings rate. A decline in income could affect the common shares' market price or your overall returns.

Inverse Floating Rate Securities Risk. Each 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 a 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 a 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.

There is no assurance that a 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 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.

Insurance Risk. Each 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.

In addition, a Fund may be subject to certain restrictions on investments imposed by guidelines of the insurance companies issuing master municipal insurance policy purchased by the Fund (*Portfolio Insurance*). Each Fund does not expect these guidelines to prevent NAM from managing the Fund's portfolio in accordance with the Fund's investment objectives and policies.

Leverage Risk. Leverage risk is the risk associated with the use of a Fund's outstanding MuniPreferred shares or the use of tender option bonds to leverage the common shares. There

can be no assurance that a Fund's leveraging strategy will be successful. Through the use of financial leverage, the Funds seek to enhance potential common share earnings over time by borrowing at 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 Funds invest generally pay fixed rates of interest while the Funds' costs of leverage generally fluctuate with short-term yields, the incremental earnings from leverage will vary over time. Accordingly, a Fund cannot assure you that the use of leverage will result in a higher yield or return to common shareholders. The benefit from leverage will be reduced (increase) to the extent that the difference narrows (widens) between the net earnings on a Fund's portfolio securities and its cost of leverage. If short-term rates rise, a Fund's cost of leverage could exceed the rate of return on longer-term bonds held by the Fund that were acquired during periods of lower interest rates, reducing returns to common shareholders. A Fund's cost of leverage includes both the interest rate paid on its borrowings as well as any on-going fees and expenses associated with those borrowings.

In February 2008, escalating liquidity pressures across financial markets led to the systemic failure of the ARPS market and the auction process used to set the ARPS' dividend rate. This failure is on-going and affects the Funds' MuniPreferred shares whose dividend rates are currently set by reference to the Maximum Rate. Because the Funds' Maximum Rates over time are expected to result in a higher relative cost of leverage compared with historical levels, the potential incremental earnings from the Funds' use of MuniPreferred shares would be expected to be reduced relative to historical levels. Each Fund and NAM 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.

A Fund's use of financial leverage also creates incremental common share net asset value risk because the full impact of price changes in the Fund's investment portfolio, including assets attributable to leverage, is borne by common shareholders. This can lead to a greater increase in net asset values in rising markets than if a Fund were not leveraged, but also can result in a greater decrease in net asset values in declining markets. A Fund's use of financial leverage similarly can magnify the impact of changing market conditions on common share market prices. Each Fund is required to maintain certain regulatory and rating agency asset coverage requirements in connection with its outstanding 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, a 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.

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

The amount of fees paid to NAM for investment advisory services will be higher since each Fund uses financial leverage because the fees will be calculated based on the Fund's Managed Assets.

Each 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.

Tax Risk. To qualify for the favorable U.S. federal income tax treatment generally accorded to regulated investment companies, among other things, a Fund must derive in each taxable year at least 90% of its gross income from certain prescribed sources. If for any taxable year a Fund does not qualify as a regulated investment company, all of its taxable income (including its net capital gain) would be subject to tax at regular corporate rates without any deduction for distributions to shareholders, 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 a Fund's investments and its net asset value may be adversely affected by changes in tax rates and policies. Because interest income from municipal securities 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 a Fund's net asset value and ability to acquire and dispose of municipal securities at desirable yield and price levels. Additionally, the Funds are not suitable investments for individual retirement accounts, for other tax-exempt or tax-deferred accounts or for investors who are not sensitive to the federal income tax consequences of their investments.

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

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

Under highly unusual circumstances, the IRS may determine that a municipal bond issued as tax-exempt should in fact be taxable. If a Fund holds 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. Each Fund may borrow for temporary or emergency purposes, including to 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.

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.

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

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

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

requires an understanding by 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, a Fund bears the risk of loss of the amount expected to be received under a swap agreement in the event of the default or bankruptcy of a swap agreement counterparty. It is possible that developments in the swaps market, including potential government regulation, could adversely affect a Fund's ability to terminate existing swap agreements or to realize amounts to be received under such agreements. See Counterparty Risk, Hedging Risk and the Reorganization SAI.

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

Hedging Risk. Each 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 a 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 a Fund's portfolio.

Illiquid Securities Risk. Each Fund may invest in municipal securities and other instruments that, at the time of investment, are illiquid. Illiquid securities are securities that are not readily marketable and may include 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, 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 a Fund or at prices approximating the value at which the Fund is carrying the securities on its books.

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

Call Risk. If interest rates fall, it is possible that issuers of callable bonds with higher interest coupons will call (or prepay) their bonds before their maturity date. If a call were exercised by

the issuer during a period of declining interest rates, a Fund is likely to replace such called security with a lower yielding security.

Certain Affiliations. Certain broker-dealers may be considered to be affiliated persons of the Funds, NAM, Nuveen Investments and/or Nuveen. Absent an exemption from the SEC or other regulatory relief, each 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 a Fund's ability to engage in securities transactions, purchase certain adjustable rate senior loans, if applicable, and take advantage of market opportunities.

Anti-Takeover Provisions. Each Fund's Declaration and By-laws 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 common shareholders of opportunities to sell their common shares at a premium over the then current market price of the Common Shares. For further information on the Acquiring Fund, see Certain Provisions in the Acquiring Fund Articles of Incorporation.

MuniPreferred Interest Rate Risk. The Funds issue MuniPreferred shares, which pay dividends based on short-term interest rates, and use the proceeds to buy municipal bonds, which pay interest based on long-term yields. Long-term municipal bond yields are typically, although not always, higher than short-term interest rates. Both long-term and short term interest rates may fluctuate. If short-term interest rates rise, MuniPreferred rates may rise so that the amount of dividends paid to MuniPreferred shareholders exceeds the income from a Fund's portfolio securities. Because income from each Fund's entire investment portfolio (not just the portion of the portfolio purchased with the proceeds of the MuniPreferred share offering) is available to pay MuniPreferred dividends, however, MuniPreferred dividend rates would need to greatly exceed the Fund's net portfolio income before the Fund's ability to pay MuniPreferred dividends would be jeopardized. Due to the systematic failure of the ARPS market and the auction process used to set the ARPS dividend rate, the Funds' MuniPreferred dividend rates are currently set by reference to the Maximum Rate. Because the Funds' Maximum Rates over time are expected to result in a higher relative cost of leverage compared with historical levels, the potential incremental earnings from the Funds' use of MuniPreferred shares would be expected to be reduced relative to historical levels.

Auction Risk. Since mid-February 2008 the functioning of the auction markets for certain types of auction rate securities (including MuniPreferred) has been disrupted by an imbalance between buy and sell orders. As a result of this imbalance, auctions for MuniPreferred have not cleared and MuniPreferred generally have become illiquid. There is no current expectation that these circumstances will change following the Reorganization and it is possible that the MuniPreferred markets will never resume normal functioning. The dividend rate on MuniPreferred when MuniPreferred auctions do not clear is the Maximum Rate. In normally functioning auctions, if you place hold orders (orders to retain MuniPreferred shares) at an auction only at a specified rate, and that bid rate exceeds the rate set at the auction, you will not retain your MuniPreferred shares. Finally, if you buy shares or elect to retain shares without specifying a rate below which you would not wish to continue to hold those shares, and the auction sets a below-market rate, you may receive a lower rate of return on your shares than the market rate. Description of MuniPreferred shares and The Auction Auction Procedures.

Secondary Market Risk. There is currently no established secondary market for MuniPreferred and, if one should develop, it may only be possible to sell them for a price of less than \$25,000 per share plus any accumulated dividends. If either Fund has designated a Special Dividend Period (a dividend period of more than 7 days), changes in interest rates could affect the price of MuniPreferred sold in the secondary market. Broker-dealers may maintain a secondary trading market in the MuniPreferred; however, they have no obligation to do so and there can be no assurance that a secondary market for the MuniPreferred will develop or, if it does develop, that it will provide holders with a liquid trading market (i.e., trading will depend on the presence of willing buyers and sellers and the trading price is subject to variables to be determined at the time of the trade by the broker-dealers). MuniPreferred are not be registered on any stock exchange or on any automated quotation system. An increase in the level of interest rates, particularly during dividend periods between one and five years, likely will have an adverse effect on the secondary market price of the MuniPreferred, and a selling shareholder may sell MuniPreferred between auctions at a price per share of less than \$25,000. Accrued MuniPreferred dividends, however, should at least partially compensate for the increased market interest rate.

Ratings and Asset Coverage Risk. While Moody's and S&P assign ratings of Aaa and AAA, respectively, to each Fund's MuniPreferred shares, the ratings do not eliminate or necessarily mitigate the risks of investing in MuniPreferred shares. A rating agency could downgrade MuniPreferred shares, which may negatively affect your MuniPreferred Shares. If a rating agency downgrades MuniPreferred shares, a Fund will alter its portfolio or redeem MuniPreferred shares. A Fund may voluntarily redeem MuniPreferred shares under certain circumstances.

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

THE SPECIAL MEETING

General

This Proxy Statement/Prospectus is furnished in connection with the solicitation by the Boards of the Funds of proxies to be voted at the Special Meeting to be held _____, _____, _____, on _____, _____, 2009, at _____: a.m., Central time, and at any and all adjournments of such Special Meeting. The cost of preparing, printing and mailing the enclosed proxy, accompanying notice and Proxy Statement/Prospectus, and all other costs in connection with the solicitation of proxies will be allocated between the Funds. Additional solicitation may be made by officers of the Funds, by officers or employees of the Adviser or Nuveen Investments, or by dealers and their representatives. The Funds have engaged Georgeson Inc. to assist in the solicitation of proxies at an estimated cost of \$ _____ plus reasonable expenses.

The Board of each Fund has fixed the close of business on _____, 2009 as the record date (the Record Date) for determining holders of such Fund's common shares and shares of MuniPreferred entitled to notice of and to vote at the Special Meeting. Each shareholder will be entitled to one vote for each common share or share of MuniPreferred held.

At the close of business on the Record Date, (a) the Acquiring Fund had outstanding common shares and shares of MuniPreferred as follows: Series M- shares; Series T- shares; Series W- shares; Series W2- shares; Series TH1- shares; Series TH2- shares; Series F- shares, and (b) the Acquired Fund had outstanding common shares and shares of MuniPreferred as follows: Series W- shares and Series TH- shares.

Voting; Proxies

Common shares and MuniPreferred shares of the Funds entitled to vote at the Special Meeting that are represented by properly executed proxies will, unless such proxies have been revoked, be voted in accordance with the shareholder's instructions indicated on such proxies.

A quorum of shareholders is required to take action at the Special Meeting. A majority of the shares entitled to vote at the Special Meeting, represented in person or by proxy, will constitute a quorum of shareholders at the Special Meeting. Votes cast by proxy or in person at the Special Meeting will be tabulated by the inspectors of election appointed for Special Meeting. The inspectors of election will determine whether or not a quorum is present at the Special Meeting. The inspectors of election will treat abstentions and broker non-votes (i.e., shares held by brokers or nominees, typically in street name, as to which (i) instructions have not been received from the beneficial owners or persons entitled to vote and (ii) the broker or nominee does not have discretionary voting power on a particular matter) as present for purposes of determining a quorum. For purposes of determining the approval of Proposal 1 and Proposal 2, abstentions and broker non-votes will have the same effect as shares voted against the proposal.

MuniPreferred shares held in street name as to which voting instructions have not been received from the beneficial owners or persons entitled to vote as of one business day before the Special Meeting, or, if adjourned, one business day before the day to which the Special Meeting is adjourned, and that would otherwise be treated as broker non-votes may, pursuant to Rule 452 of the New York Stock Exchange, be voted by the broker on the proposal in the same proportion as the votes cast by all holders of MuniPreferred shares as a class who have voted on the proposal or in the same proportion as the votes cast by all holders of MuniPreferred shares of the Fund who have voted on that item. Rule 452 permits proportionate voting of MuniPreferred shares with respect to a particular item if, among other things, (i) a minimum of 30% of the MuniPreferred shares or shares of a series of MuniPreferred shares outstanding has been voted by the holders of such shares with respect to such item and (ii) less than 10% of the MuniPreferred shares or shares of a series of MuniPreferred shares outstanding has been voted by the holders of such shares against such item. For the purpose of meeting the 30% test, abstentions will be treated as shares voted and, for the purpose of meeting the 10% test, abstentions will not be treated as shares voted against the item.

The details of each proposal to be voted on by the shareholders of each Fund and the vote required for approval of each proposal are set forth under the description of each proposal below. Shareholders of either Fund who execute proxies may revoke them at any time before they are voted by filing with their Fund a written notice of revocation, by delivering a duly executed proxy bearing a later date or by attending the meeting and voting in person.

PROPOSAL NO. 1 THE REORGANIZATION
(ACQUIRED FUND SHAREHOLDERS AND ACQUIRING FUND MUNIPREFERRED SHAREHOLDERS ONLY)

The terms and conditions of the Reorganization are set forth in the Agreement and Plan of Reorganization. Significant provisions of the Agreement are summarized below; however, this summary is qualified in its entirety by reference to the Agreement, a copy of which is attached as Appendix A to this Proxy Statement/Prospectus.

General

The Agreement sets forth the terms of the Reorganization, under which (i) the Acquiring Fund will acquire all the assets of the Acquired Fund in exchange for newly issued Acquiring Fund Common Shares and newly issued Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares, and the Acquiring Fund's assumption of all the liabilities of the Acquired Fund, (ii) the distribution of the Acquiring Fund Common Shares and Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares held by the Acquired Fund to its common and preferred shareholders, respectively and (iii) the liquidation, dissolution and termination of the Acquired Fund as a Trust in accordance with the Acquired Fund's Declaration of Trust. As a result of the Reorganization, the assets of the Acquiring Fund and the Acquired Fund would be combined and the shareholders of the Acquired Fund would become shareholders of the Acquiring Fund. The Board Members and officers of the Acquiring Fund are identical to those of the Acquired Fund. The investment objectives and policies of the Acquiring Fund are similar to the Acquired Fund except that the Acquired Fund invests in municipal bonds that are exempt from the Florida intangible personal property tax and concentrates its assets in Florida municipal bonds. If all proposals are approved, the [closing date] is expected to be the close of business on _____, 2009. Following the Reorganization, the Acquired Fund would terminate its registration as an investment company under the 1940 Act.

Terms of the Reorganization

Valuation of Assets and Liabilities. If the Reorganization is approved and the other conditions are satisfied or waived, the value of the net assets of the Acquired Fund shall be the value of its assets, less its liabilities, computed as of the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) on the business day immediately prior to the Closing Date (such time and date being hereinafter called the Valuation Date). The value of the Acquired Fund's assets shall be determined by using the valuation procedures set forth in the Acquired Fund's Declaration of Trust and the Funds' Proxy Statement/Prospectus to be used in connection with the Reorganization or such other valuation procedures as shall be mutually agreed upon by the parties. The value of the Acquired Fund's net assets shall be calculated net of the liquidation preference (including accumulated and unpaid dividends) of all outstanding Acquired Fund MuniPreferred shares.

Dividends will accumulate on shares of Acquired Fund MuniPreferred, Series W and Series TH, up to and including the day on which the [closing] occurs and will be paid, together with the dividends then payable in respect of the shares of Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares to the holders thereof on the Dividend Payment Date in respect of the Initial Rate Period of such shares. The Initial Rate Period of the shares of Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares will be a period consisting of the number of days following the day on which the [closing] occurs that

would have remained in the rate period of the shares of Acquired Fund MuniPreferred, Series W and Series TH, in effect immediately prior to the [closing date]. The dividend rate for the Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares for such Initial Rate Period thereof will be the dividend rate in effect immediately prior to the [closing date] for the shares of Acquired Fund MuniPreferred, Series W or Series TH. The initial auction for the Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares issued pursuant to the Reorganization will be held on the day on which the auction next succeeding the [closing date] would have been held for the shares of Acquired Fund MuniPreferred, Series W or Series TH, but for the Reorganization.

Following the Reorganization, every common shareholder of the Acquired Fund would own common shares of the Acquiring Fund that will have an aggregate per share net asset value immediately after the [closing date] equal to the aggregate per share net asset value of that shareholder's Acquired Fund common shares immediately prior to the [closing date]. See Description of Common Shares Issued by the Acquiring Fund for a description of the rights of such shareholders. Since the Acquiring Fund Common Shares issued to the common shareholders of the Acquired Fund would be issued at net asset value in exchange for net assets of the Acquired Fund having a value equal to the aggregate per share net asset value of those Acquiring Fund Common Shares so issued, the net asset value of the Acquiring Fund common shares should remain virtually unchanged by the Reorganization, excluding Reorganization expenses. However, as a result of the Reorganization, common shareholders of both Funds would hold reduced percentages of ownership in the larger combined entity than they held in the Acquiring Fund or the Acquired Fund, as the case may be.

Following the Reorganization, every preferred shareholder of the Acquired Fund would own the same number of shares of Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares as was held of Acquired Fund MuniPreferred, Series W and Series TH, respectively, and the shares of Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares would have rights and preferences substantially similar to those of the shares of Acquired Fund MuniPreferred, Series W and Series TH. See Description of MuniPreferred Issued by the Acquiring Fund and Comparison of Rights of Holders of MuniPreferred of the Acquiring Fund and the Acquired Fund.

Amendments and Conditions. Under the terms of the Agreement, See Rating Agency Considerations and Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Reorganization.

Termination or Postponement.

Reasons for the Reorganization

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

In preparation for a meeting of the Boards held on January 13, 2009 (the Meeting) at which the Reorganization was proposed, NAM provided the Boards with information regarding the proposed Reorganization, including the rationale therefor and alternatives considered to the Reorganization. Prior to approving the Reorganization, the Independent Board Members reviewed the foregoing information with their independent legal counsel and with management, reviewed with independent counsel applicable law and their duties in considering such

matters, and met with independent legal counsel in a private session without management present. The Boards considered a number of principal factors in reaching their respective determination, including the following:

the secondary market trading history of the Funds (i.e., the price level at which the Funds' shares have traded over time in relation to their underlying net asset value on an absolute basis and as compared to other closed-end funds) and prior efforts to enhance the secondary market for the common shares of the Acquired Fund;

the elimination of the Florida intangibles tax;

the compatibility of the investment objectives, policies and strategies of the Funds;

the potential opportunities to refinance MuniPreferred;

the relative fees and expense ratios of the Funds, including caps on the Funds' expenses agreed to by NAM;

the investment performance of the Funds;

the anticipated tax-free nature of the Reorganization;

the expected costs of the Reorganization and the extent to which the Funds would bear any such costs;

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

any potential benefits of the Reorganization to NAM as a result of the Reorganization.

Elimination of Florida Intangibles Tax. Prior to January 1, 2007, the State of Florida imposed an intangibles tax on the value of stocks, bonds, other evidences of indebtedness and mutual fund shares. Florida municipal obligations were exempt from this tax. The repeal of the Florida state intangibles tax in 2007 reduced the attractiveness of Florida bonds to investors formerly subject to the intangibles tax. In light of the Acquired Fund's secondary market trading history over time as well as previous efforts to enhance the secondary market for its common shares, the Board of the Acquired Fund considered various responses to the repeal of the intangibles tax, including merging the Acquired Fund into an existing national municipal closed-end fund, reorganizing it into a newly created shell fund, and amending the Acquired Fund's investment mandates (e.g., converting from a Florida-specific mandate to a national or Florida-preference mandate). After considering the alternatives, given the similarities between the Acquiring Fund and the Acquired Fund and the expected benefits from combining the Funds, the Boards believe the proposed Reorganization would be in the best interests of the respective Funds.

Continuity of Objectives and Policies. The Boards considered the compatibility of the Funds' investment objectives, policies and strategies except in relevant part, the Acquired Fund also would invest primarily in municipal securities that pay interest exempt from the Florida intangible personal property tax and thus would concentrate its assets in Florida municipal bonds. As noted above, Florida repealed the intangible personal property tax eliminating a primary reason for the policy of the Acquired Fund to invest in Florida municipal bonds and making the continuation of this policy is no longer necessary. With the Reorganization, the Acquired Fund common shareholders would be invested in a more diversified portfolio and their exposure to Florida obligations would decrease. Each Fund has also issued MuniPreferred to create leverage. Through the use of leverage, the Funds seek to enhance potential common

share earnings over time by borrowing at short-term municipal rates and investing at long-term municipal rates which generally are higher. Although there are no assurances that the use of leverage will result in a higher yield or return to common shareholders, the Boards believe that the Acquiring Fund's use of leverage would continue to provide common shareholders of the Acquired Fund the potential for higher monthly tax-exempt distributions and enhanced total returns on average over market cycles at a time when the municipal yield spreads are particularly wide or attractive. In addition, as discussed in more detail below, the larger asset base of the combined fund may increase its ability to refinance the MuniPreferred with TOBs.

Expanded MuniPreferred Refinancing Opportunities. As noted, both Funds have issued MuniPreferred to create leverage. The Boards recognize the systematic failure of the MuniPreferred market and the auction process used to set the MuniPreferreds' dividend rate. This failure continues and the Funds' MuniPreferred shares are currently set by reference to the Maximum the Rate. The larger asset base of the combined fund may increase its ability to refinance MuniPreferred with TOBs. In addition, the greater portfolio diversification of the Acquiring Fund compared to the Acquired Fund may also enhance the combined fund's ability to refinance the MuniPreferred compared to that of the Acquired Fund. The use of TOBs to replace MuniPreferred is expected to benefit the Funds' common shareholders because it is expected to lower the relative cost of leverage over time for common shareholders. Further, through such refinancings, the Funds seek to provide liquidity at par for MuniPreferred shareholders.

Expected Lower Fund Fees and Expenses. The combined fund offers economies of scale that may lead to lower per share expenses for common shareholders of the Funds. The Boards considered the fees and expense ratios of their respective Funds, including the estimated expenses of the combined fund after the Reorganization. As a result of greater economies of scale from the larger asset size of the combined fund, it is expected that the management fees and net expenses of the combined fund (after any expense reimbursements) would be lower than that of both Funds. In this regard, the Funds are subject to the same management fee rate schedule pursuant to their respective investment management agreements with NAM. Accordingly, after the Reorganization, the greater asset size of the combined fund is expected to result in a lower management fee rate. Further, the fixed operating expenses of the combined fund may be spread over a larger asset base.

Improved Secondary Market Trading. While it is not possible to predict trading levels at the time the Reorganization closes, a reduction in a Fund's trading discount would be in the best interests of the Fund's common shareholders. The Board of the Acquired Fund considered that over the past year, the Acquired Fund shares generally have traded at a wider discount to net asset value (NAV) than has been the case for national funds. The broader potential investor base of a national fund instead of a Florida-specific fund may promote higher common share prices relative to net asset value and the combined fund's greater market liquidity may lead to narrower bid-ask spreads and smaller trade to trade price movements. Similarly, with respect to the Acquiring Fund, the Board of the Acquiring Fund considered that the potential for higher common net earnings and enhanced total returns over time may also lead to higher common share market prices relative to net asset value and the combined funds greater market liquidity may lead to narrower bid-ask spreads and smaller trade to trade price movements. There can, however, be no assurance that after the Reorganization, the common shares of the combined fund will trade at a premium to NAV, or at a smaller discount to NAV, than is currently the case for the common shares of the Acquiring Fund and Acquired Fund.

Investment Performance. The Boards considered the estimated increase in common net earnings of the combined Fund after the Reorganization compared to that of the Acquiring Fund and Acquired Fund based on information provided by NAM and expected expanded opportunities for enhanced total returns due to the larger asset base (and in relation to the Acquired Fund, a nationally-diversified portfolio). This information supplemented the historic investment performance information of the Funds the Boards receive at their meetings during the year.

No Dilution. The terms of the Reorganization are intended to avoid dilution of the interests of the shareholders of the Funds. In this regard, each shareholder of common shares of the Acquired Fund will receive common shares of the Acquiring Fund equal to the aggregate per share net asset value of that shareholder's Acquired Fund common shares immediately prior to the closing of the Reorganization. With respect to preferred shareholders, every preferred shareholder of the Acquired Fund will receive the same number of shares of Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares as was held of the Acquired Fund MuniPreferred shares, Series W or Series TH, respectively, and the Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares would have rights and preferences substantially similar to those of the Acquired Fund MuniPreferred shares, Series W and Series TH. The aggregate liquidation preference of Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares received in the Reorganization will equal the aggregate liquidation preference of the Acquired Fund's preferred shares held immediately prior to the Reorganization.

Tax-Free Reorganization. The Reorganization will be structured with the intention that it qualify as a tax-free reorganization for federal income tax purposes. The Funds will obtain an opinion of counsel (based on certain factual representations and certain customary assumptions) substantially to the effect that the Reorganization will be tax-free for federal income tax purposes.

Costs of the Reorganization. The Boards considered the terms and conditions of the Agreement, including the estimated costs associated with the Reorganization and the allocation of such costs between the Acquiring Fund and the Acquired Fund.

Potential Benefits to NAM. The Boards recognized that the Reorganization may result in benefits and economies for NAM. These may include, for example, a reduction in the level of operational expenses incurred for administrative, compliance and portfolio management services as a result of the elimination of the Acquired Fund as a separate Nuveen Fund.

Conclusion. The Boards, including the Independent Board Members, approved the Reorganization, concluding that the Reorganization is in the best interests of both Funds and that the interests of existing shareholders of the Funds will not be diluted as a result of the Reorganization.

Votes Required

The Reorganization is required to be approved by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of the Acquired Fund's common shares and the MuniPreferred, voting together as a single class, and by the affirmative vote of a majority of the Fund's outstanding MuniPreferred, voting as a separate class. In addition, the Reorganization is required to be approved by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of the Acquiring Fund's MuniPreferred shares voting together as a single class.

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

Rating Agency Considerations

Under the terms of the Agreement, the Reorganization is conditioned upon (a) approval by the shareholders of the Acquiring Fund, as described under *Votes Required* above, (b) the Funds' receipt of written advice from Moody's and S&P (i) confirming that consummation of the Reorganization will not impair the AAA and Aaa ratings assigned to the outstanding shares of Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred shares, Series M, Series T, Series W, Series W2, Series TH1, Series TH2 and Series F and (ii) assigning AAA or Aaa ratings to the shares of Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred, Series W3 and Series TH3, (c) the Funds' receipt of an opinion to the effect that the Reorganization will qualify as a tax-free reorganization under the Code, (d) the absence of legal proceedings challenging the Reorganization and (e) the Funds' receipt of certain routine certificates and legal opinions. See *Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Reorganization*.

Description of Common Shares Issued by the Acquiring Fund

General

The Articles of Incorporation of the Acquiring Fund (the *Acquiring Fund Articles*) authorize 200,000,000 common shares, par value \$.01 per share. As of _____, 2009, there were issued and outstanding _____ common shares of the Acquiring Fund. If the Reorganization is approved, at the [closing date] the Acquiring Fund will issue additional common shares. The number of such additional Acquiring Fund Common Shares will be based on the relative aggregate per share net asset values of the Acquiring Fund and the Acquired Fund, in each case as of the [closing date]. Based on the relative per share net asset values as of _____, 2009, the Acquiring Fund would have issued approximately _____ additional common shares if the Reorganization had occurred as of that date.

The terms of the Acquiring Fund Common Shares to be issued pursuant to the Reorganization will be identical to the terms of the Acquiring Fund common shares that are then outstanding. All of the Acquiring Fund common shares have equal rights with respect to the payment of dividends and the distribution of assets upon liquidation. The Acquiring Fund common shares

are, when issued, fully paid and non-assessable and have no preemptive, conversion or exchange rights or right to cumulative voting. The Acquiring Fund will not be permitted to declare, pay or set apart for payment any cash dividend or distribution on the Acquiring Fund Common Shares, unless (a) cumulative dividends on all outstanding shares of Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred have been paid in full and (b) the Acquiring Fund meets the asset coverage test described in the Reorganization SAI under Description of MuniPreferred Issued by the Acquiring Fund Dividends Restrictions on Dividends and Other Payments. This latter limitation on the Acquiring Fund's ability to make distributions on common shares could under certain circumstances impair the ability of the Acquiring Fund to maintain its qualification for taxation as a regulated investment company under the Code. See Tax Matters Associated with Investment in the Funds under Additional Information About the Funds below and in the Reorganization SAI.

Distributions

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

As explained more fully below in Tax Matters Associated with Investments in the Funds, at least annually, the Acquiring Fund may elect to retain rather than distribute all or a portion of any net capital gain (which is the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss) otherwise allocable to common shareholders and pay federal income tax on the retained gain. As provided under federal income tax law, common shareholders of record as of the end of the Acquiring Fund's taxable year will include their 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 Acquiring Fund.

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

See Tax Matters Associated with Investment in the Funds under Additional Information About the Funds below and in the Reorganization SAI.

Fund management does not expect the level of monthly distributions to the common shareholders of the Acquiring Fund and the Acquired Fund to be affected by the Reorganization.

There can be no assurance, however, that a stable level of distributions may be maintained over the life of either Fund.

Dividend Reinvestment Plan

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

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

(1) If common shares are trading at or above net asset value at the time of valuation, the Acquiring Fund will issue new shares at the then current market price; or

(2) If common shares are trading below net asset value at the time of valuation, the Plan Agent will receive the dividend or distribution in cash and will purchase common shares in the open market, on the NYSE 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 Acquiring Fund. The Plan Agent will use all dividends and distributions received in cash to purchase common shares in the open market within 30 days of the valuation date. Interest will not be paid on any uninvested cash payments.

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

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

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

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

Automatically reinvesting dividends and distributions does not mean that you do not have to pay income taxes due upon receiving dividends and distributions. The Acquiring Fund reserves the right to amend or terminate the Plan if in the judgment of the Board of the Acquiring Fund the change is warranted. There is no direct service charge to participants in the Plan; however, the Acquiring Fund reserves the right to amend the Plan to include a service charge payable by the participants. Additional information about the Plan may be obtained from _____,

Attn: _____, _____, _____, (800) _____ - _____.

Comparison of Rights of Holders of Common Shares of the Acquiring Fund and the Acquired Fund

The common shares of each Fund have equal voting rights with respect to that Fund and equal rights with respect to the payment of dividends and distribution of assets upon liquidation of that Fund and have no preemptive, conversion or exchange rights or rights to cumulative voting. The provisions of the Acquiring Fund Articles are substantially similar to the provisions of the Acquired Fund's Declaration of Trust, and both contain, among other things, identical super-majority voting provisions, as described under _____ Certain Provisions in the Acquiring Fund Articles below. The full text of the Acquiring Fund's Articles and the Acquired Fund's Declaration of Trust is on file with the SEC and may be obtained as described on page iii. The terms of the Acquiring Fund's Dividend Reinvestment Plan and distribution policy are identical to the terms of the Acquired Fund's Dividend Reinvestment Plan and distribution policy.

Description of MuniPreferred Issued by the Acquiring Fund

The following is a brief description of the terms of the shares of the Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred, including the Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares to be issued pursuant to the Agreement. This description assumes that the Reorganization will be consummated and that the Acquiring Fund will issue shares of its MuniPreferred pursuant to the Agreement. This description does not purport to be complete and is subject to and qualified in its entirety by reference to the more detailed description of the shares of Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares in the Reorganization SAI and in the Acquiring Fund Statement attached as Appendix _____ to the Reorganization SAI. Capitalized terms used but not defined herein have the meanings given them above or in the Acquiring Fund Statement.

Since February 2008 existing markets for APS have become generally illiquid and investors have not been able to sell their securities through the regular auction process. There currently is no established secondary market for MuniPreferred and, in the event a secondary market develops, a MuniPreferred holder may receive less than the price paid for MuniPreferred.

General

The Acquiring Fund Articles authorize the issuance of 1,000,000 shares of preferred stock (_____ preferred shares _____), par value \$.01 per share, in one or more classes or series, with rights as determined by the Board without the approval of holders of common shares. The Acquiring Fund Statement currently authorizes the issuance of 4,000 shares of each of MuniPreferred, Series M, Series T, Series W, Series W2, Series TH1, Series TH2 and Series F. At the [closing], the Acquiring Fund will issue to the Acquired Fund _____ shares and _____ shares of MuniPreferred, Series W3 and Series TH3, respectively, which the Acquired Fund would then distribute to the holders of Acquired Fund MuniPreferred, Series W and Series TH, respectively.

All shares of MuniPreferred have a liquidation preference of \$25,000 per share plus an amount equal to accumulated but unpaid dividends (whether or not earned or declared).

The shares of MuniPreferred of each series rank on parity with shares of any other series of MuniPreferred and with shares of any other series of preferred shares of the Acquiring Fund as to the payment of dividends and the distribution of assets upon liquidation. All shares of MuniPreferred carry one vote per share on all matters on which such shares are entitled to be voted. Shares of MuniPreferred are, when issued, fully paid and, subject to matters discussed in Certain Provisions in the Acquiring Fund Articles of Incorporation, non-assessable and have no preemptive, conversion or cumulative voting rights.

Dividends and Dividend Periods

General. The dividend rate for shares of Acquired Fund MuniPreferred Shares issued in connection with the Reorganization for the Initial Rate Period will be equal to the dividend rate for shares of the Acquired Fund's MuniPreferred shares, Series W and Series TH, respectively. The Initial Rate Period of the shares of Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares issued pursuant to the Agreement will be a period consisting of the number of days following the day on which the [closing] occurs that would have remained in the rate period of the shares of the Acquired Fund MuniPreferred, Series W and Series TH, respectively, in effect immediately prior to the [closing]. Due to the systematic failure of the ARPS market, the Acquired Fund MuniPreferred Shares dividend rate is set at the Maximum Rate.

Dividends on shares of Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares issued pursuant to the Reorganization will be payable, when, as and if declared by the Acquiring Fund's Board out of funds legally available therefor in accordance with the Acquiring Fund Articles, including the Acquiring Fund Statement, and applicable law. Providing that the [closing date] is _____, 2009, dividends with respect to Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred shares, Series W3, will be payable on Thursday, _____, 2009, and thereafter on each Thursday, and, with respect to the Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred shares, Series TH3, will be payable on Friday, _____, 2009, or thereafter on each Friday. However, (i) if the day on which dividends would otherwise be payable as set forth above is not a Business Day, then such dividends shall be payable on such shares on the first Business Day that falls prior to such day; and (ii) the Acquiring Fund may specify different Dividend Payment Dates in respect of any Special Rate Period of more than 28 Rate Period Days.

The amount of dividends per share payable on the Acquiring Fund of MuniPreferred Shares on any date on which dividends shall be payable on shares of such series shall be computed by multiplying the Applicable Rate for shares of such series in effect for such Dividend Period or Dividend Periods or part thereof for which dividends have not been paid by a fraction, the numerator of which shall be the number of days in such Dividend Period or Dividend Periods or part thereof and the denominator of which shall be 365 if such Dividend Period consists of 7 Rate Period Days and 360 for all other Dividend Periods, and applying the rate obtained against \$25,000.

Dividends will be paid through the Securities Depository on each Dividend Payment Date in accordance with its normal procedures, which currently provide for it to distribute dividends in next-day funds to Agent Members, who in turn are expected to distribute such dividend payments to the persons for whom they are acting as agents. Each of the current Broker-Dealers, however, has indicated to the Fund that such Broker-Dealer or the Agent Member

designated by such Broker-Dealer will make such dividend payments available in same-day funds on each Dividend Payment Date to customers that use such Broker-Dealer or its designee as Agent Member.

Dividends on shares of the Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares will accumulate from the Date of Original Issue thereof. The dividend rate for the Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares for the initial Rate Period for such shares shall be . % per annum, the Maximum Rate. For each Subsequent Rate Period of the Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares, the dividend rate for such shares will be the Applicable Rate for such shares that the Auction Agent advises the Acquiring Fund results from an Auction, except as provided below. The Applicable Rate that results from an Auction for the Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares will not be greater than the Maximum Rate for shares of such series, which is:

(a) in the case of any Auction Date which is not the Auction Date immediately prior to the first day of any proposed Special Rate Period, the product of (i) the Reference Rate on such Auction Date for the next Rate Period of shares of such series and (ii) the Rate Multiple on such Auction Date, unless shares of such series have or had a Special Rate Period (other than a Special Rate Period of 28 Rate

Period Days or fewer) and an Auction at which Sufficient Clearing Bids existed has not yet occurred for a Minimum Rate Period of shares of such series after such Special Rate Period, in which case the higher of:

(A) the dividend rate on shares of such series for the then-ending Rate Period; and

(B) the product of (x) the higher of (I) the Reference Rate on such Auction Date for a Rate Period equal in length to the then-ending Rate Period of shares of such series, if such then-ending Rate Period was 364 Rate Period Days or fewer, or the Treasury Note Rate on such Auction Date for a Rate Period equal in length to the then-ending Rate Period of shares of such series, if such then-ending Rate Period was more than 364 Rate Period Days, and (II) the Reference Rate on such Auction Date for a Rate Period equal in length to such Special Rate Period of shares of such series, if such Special Rate Period was 364 Rate Period Days or fewer, or the Treasury Note Rate on such Auction Date for a Rate Period equal in length to such Special Rate Period, if such Special Rate Period was more than 364 Rate Period Days and (y) the Rate Multiple on such Auction Date; or

(b) in the case of any Auction Date which is the Auction Date immediately prior to the first day of any proposed Special Rate Period, the product of (i) the highest of (x) the Reference Rate on such Auction Date for a Rate Period equal in length to the then-ending Rate Period of shares of such series, if such then-ending Rate Period was 364 Rate Period Days or fewer, or the Treasury Note Rate on such Auction Date for a Rate Period equal in length to the then-ending Rate Period of shares of such series, if such then-ending Rate Period was more than 364 Rate Period Days, (y) the Reference Rate on such Auction Date for the Special Rate Period for which the Auction is being held if such Special Rate Period is 364 Rate Period Days or fewer or the Treasury Note Rate on such Auction Date for the Special Rate Period for which the Auction is being held if such Special Rate Period is more than 364 Rate Period Days, and (z) the Reference Rate on such Auction Date for Minimum Rate Periods and (ii) the Rate Multiple on such Auction Date.

If an Auction for any Subsequent Rate Period of Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares is not held for any reason other than as described below, the dividend rate on shares of such series

for such Subsequent Rate Period will be the Maximum Rate for shares of such series on the Auction Date for such Subsequent Rate Period.

If the Acquiring Fund fails to pay in a timely manner to the Auction Agent the full amount of any dividend on, or the redemption price of, any shares of any series of MuniPreferred during any Rate Period thereof (other than any Special Rate Period of more than 364 Rate Period Days or any Rate Period succeeding any Special Rate Period of more than 364 Rate Period Days during which such a failure occurred that has not been cured), but, prior to 12:00 noon, New York City time, on the third Business Day next succeeding the date such failure occurred, such failure shall have been cured and the Acquiring Fund shall have paid a late charge, as described more fully in the Acquiring Fund Statement, no Auction will be held in respect of shares of such series for the Subsequent Rate Period thereafter and the dividend rate for shares of such series for such Subsequent Rate Period will be the Maximum Rate for shares of such series on the Auction Date for such Subsequent Rate Period.

If the Acquiring Fund fails to pay in a timely manner to the Auction Agent the full amount of any dividend on, or the redemption price of, any shares of any series of MuniPreferred during any Rate Period thereof (other than any Special Rate Period of more than 364 Rate Period Days or any Rate Period succeeding any Special Rate Period of more than 364 Rate Period Days during which such a failure occurred that has not been cured), and, prior to 12:00 noon, New York City time, on the third Business Day next succeeding the date on which such failure occurred, such failure shall not have been cured or the Acquiring Fund shall not have paid a late charge, as described more fully in the Acquiring Fund Statement, no Auction will be held in respect of shares of such series for the first Subsequent Rate Period thereof thereafter (or for any Rate Period thereof thereafter to and including the Rate Period during which such failure is so cured and such late charge so paid) (such late charge to be paid only in the event Moody's is rating such shares at the time the Acquiring Fund cures such failure), and the dividend rate for shares of such series for each such Subsequent Rate Period shall be a rate per annum equal to the Maximum Rate for shares of such series on the Auction Date for such Subsequent Rate Period (but with the prevailing rating for shares of such series, for purposes of determining such Maximum Rate, being deemed to be Below ba3 /BB2).

If the Acquiring Fund fails to pay in a timely manner to the Auction Agent the full amount of any dividend on, or the redemption price of, any shares of any series of MuniPreferred during a Special Rate Period thereof of more than 364 Rate Period Days, or during any Rate Period thereof succeeding any Special Rate Period of more than 364 Rate Period Days during which such a failure occurred that has not been cured, and such failure shall not have been cured or the Acquiring Fund shall not have paid a late charge, as described more fully in the Acquiring Fund Statement, no Auction will be held in respect of shares of such series for such Subsequent Rate Period thereof (or for any Rate Period thereof thereafter to and including the Rate Period during which such failure is so cured and such late charge so paid) (such late charge to be paid only in the event Moody's is rating such shares at the time the Acquiring Fund cures such failure), and the dividend rate for shares of such series for each such Subsequent Rate Period shall be a rate per annum equal to the Maximum Rate for shares of such series on the Auction Date for each such Subsequent Rate Period (but with the prevailing rating for shares of such series, for purposes of determining such Maximum Rate, being deemed to be Below ba3 /BB2).

A failure to pay dividends on, or the redemption price of, Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares shall have been cured (if such failure to deposit is not solely due to the willful failure of the

Acquiring Fund to make the required payment to the Auction Agent) with respect to any Rate Period thereof if, within the respective time periods described in the Acquiring Fund Statement, the Acquiring Fund shall have paid to the Auction Agent (a) all accumulated and unpaid dividends on the shares of such series and (b) without duplication, the redemption price for shares, if any, of such series for which notice of redemption has been mailed by the Acquiring Fund; provided, however, that the foregoing clause (b) shall not apply to the Acquiring Fund's failure to pay the redemption price in respect of Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares when the related notice of redemption provides that redemption of such shares is subject to one or more conditions precedent and any such condition precedent shall not have been satisfied at the time or times and in the manner specified in such notice of redemption.

Gross-up Payments. Holders of Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares are entitled to receive, when, as and if declared by the Acquiring Fund's Board, out of funds legally available therefor in accordance with the Acquiring Fund Articles, including the Acquiring Fund Statement and applicable law, dividends in an amount equal to the aggregate Gross-up Payments in accordance with the following:

If, in the case of any Minimum Rate Period or any Special Rate Period of 28 Rate Period Days or fewer, the Acquiring Fund allocates any net capital gains or other income taxable for federal income tax purposes to a dividend paid on Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares without having given advance notice thereof to the Auction Agent as described under The Auction Auction Procedures (a Taxable Allocation) below solely by reason of the fact that such allocation is made retroactively as a result of the redemption of all or a portion of the outstanding shares of Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares or the liquidation of the Acquiring Fund, the Acquiring Fund will, prior to the end of the calendar year in which such dividend was paid, provide notice thereof to the Auction Agent and direct the Acquiring Fund's dividend disbursing agent to send such notice with a Gross-up Payment to each holder of shares (, as nominee of the Securities Depository) that was entitled to such dividend payment during such calendar year at such holder's address as the same appears or last appeared on the record books of the Acquiring Fund.

If, in the case of any Special Rate Period of more than 28 Rate Period Days without having given notice thereof to the Auction Agent, the Acquiring Fund makes a Taxable Allocation to a dividend paid on shares of Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred, the Acquiring Fund shall, prior to the end of the calendar year in which such dividend was paid, provide notice thereof to the Auction Agent and direct the Acquiring Fund's dividend disbursing agent to send such notice with a Gross-up Payment to each holder of shares that was entitled to such dividend payment during such calendar year at such holder's address as the same appears or last appeared on the record books of the Acquiring Fund.

A Gross-up Payment means payment to a holder of Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares of an amount which, when taken together with the aggregate amount of Taxable Allocations made to such holder to which such Gross-up Payment relates, would cause such holder's dividends in dollars (after Federal income tax consequences) from the aggregate of such Taxable Allocations and the related Gross-up Payment to be equal to the dollar amount of the dividends which would have been received by such holder if the amount of the aggregate Taxable Allocations had been excludable from the gross income of such holder. Such Gross-up Payment shall be calculated: (a) without consideration being given to the time value of money; (b) assuming that no holder of Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares is subject to the Federal alternative minimum tax with respect to dividends received from the Acquiring Fund; and

(c) assuming that each Taxable Allocation and each Gross-up Payment (except to the extent such Gross-up Payment is designated as an exempt-interest dividend under Section 852(b)(5) of the Code or successor provisions) would be taxable in the hands of each holder of Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares at the maximum marginal regular Federal income tax rate, if any, applicable to ordinary income (taking into account the Federal income tax deductibility of state taxes paid or incurred) or net capital gains, as applicable, or the maximum marginal regular federal corporate income tax rate applicable to ordinary income or net capital gains, as applicable, whichever is greater, in effect at the time such Gross-up Payment is made.

Restrictions on Dividends and Other Distributions. Except as otherwise described herein, for so long as any Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares are outstanding, the Acquiring Fund may not declare, pay or set apart for payment of any dividend or other distribution (other than a dividend or distribution paid in shares of, or in options, warrants or rights to subscribe for or purchase, its common shares or other shares, if any, ranking junior to the Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares as to the payment of dividends and the distribution of assets upon dissolution, liquidation or winding up) in respect of its common shares or any other shares of the Acquiring Fund ranking junior to, or on parity with, Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares as to the payments of dividends or the distribution of assets upon dissolution, liquidation or winding up, or call for redemption, redeem, purchase or otherwise acquire for consideration any common shares or any other such junior shares or other such parity shares (except by conversion into or exchange for shares of the Acquiring Fund ranking junior to the Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares as to the payment of dividends and the distribution of assets upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the affairs of the Acquiring Fund), unless (a) full cumulative dividends on Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares through its most recently ended Dividend Period shall have been paid or shall have been declared and sufficient funds for the payment thereof deposited with the Auction Agent and (b) the Acquiring Fund shall have redeemed the full number of Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares required to be redeemed by any provision for mandatory redemption pertaining thereto. Except as otherwise described herein, for so long as any Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares are outstanding, the Acquiring Fund may not declare, pay or set apart for payment any dividend or other distribution (other than a dividend or distribution paid in shares of, or in options, warrants or rights to subscribe for or purchase, common shares or other shares, if any, ranking junior to Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares as to the payment of dividends and the distribution of assets upon dissolution, liquidation or winding up) in respect of common shares or any other shares of the Acquiring Fund ranking junior to Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares as to the payment of dividends or the distribution of assets upon dissolution, liquidation or winding up, or call for redemption, redeem, purchase or otherwise acquire for consideration any common shares or any other such junior shares (except by conversion into or exchange for shares of the Acquiring Fund ranking junior to Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares as to the payment of dividends and the distribution of assets upon dissolution, liquidation or winding up), unless immediately after such transaction the Discounted Value of the Acquiring Fund's portfolio would at least equal the MuniPreferred Basic Maintenance Amount in accordance with guidelines of the rating agency or agencies then rating the Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares.

Except as set forth in the next sentence, no dividends shall be declared or paid or set apart for payment on the shares of any class or series of Acquiring Fund shares ranking, as to the payment of dividends, on a parity with Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares for any period unless full cumulative dividends have been or contemporaneously are declared and paid on the shares of Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares through its most recent Dividend Payment

Date. When dividends are not paid in full upon the shares of Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares through its most recent Dividend Payment Date or upon the shares of any other class or series of shares ranking on a parity as to the payment of dividends with Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares through their most recent respective dividend payment dates, all dividends declared upon Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares and any other such class or series of shares ranking on a parity as to the payment of dividends with Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares shall be declared pro rata so that the amount of dividends declared per share on Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares and such other class or series of shares shall in all cases bear to each other the same ratio that accumulated dividends per share on the Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares and such other class or series of shares bear to each other.

Designation of Special Rate Periods

The Acquiring Fund, at its option, may designate any succeeding Subsequent Rate Period of Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares as a Special Rate Period consisting of a specified number of Rate Period Days evenly divisible by seven and not more than 1,820 (approximately 5 years), subject to certain adjustments. A designation of a Special Rate Period shall be effective only if, among other things, (a) the Acquiring Fund shall have given certain notices to the Auction Agent, (b) an Auction for shares of such series shall have been held on the Auction Date immediately preceding the first day of such proposed Special Rate Period and Sufficient Clearing Bids for shares of such series shall have existed in such Auction and (c) if the Acquiring Fund shall have mailed a notice of redemption with respect to any shares of such series, the redemption price with respect to such shares shall have been deposited with the Auction Agent. The Acquiring Fund will give MuniPreferred shareholders notice of a special rate period as provided in the Acquiring Fund Statement.

Voting Rights

In addition to voting rights described under Certain Provisions in the Acquiring Fund Articles of Incorporation and in the Reorganization SAI under Investment Objectives and Policies Investment Restrictions, holders of Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares will have equal voting rights with holders of common shares and any preferred shares (one vote per share) and will vote together with holders of common shares and any preferred shares as a single class.

In connection with the election of the Acquiring Fund's board members, holders of outstanding preferred shares, including Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares, voting as a separate class, are entitled to elect two of the Acquiring Fund's board members, and the remaining board members are elected by holders of common shares and preferred shares, including Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares, voting together as a single class. In addition, if at any time dividends (whether or not earned or declared) on any outstanding preferred shares, including Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares, shall be due and unpaid in an amount equal to at least two full years' dividends thereon, and sufficient cash or specified securities shall not have been deposited with the Auction Agent for the payment of such dividends, then, as the sole remedy of holders of outstanding preferred shares, including Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares, the number of board members constituting the Board shall be automatically increased by the smallest number that, when added to the two board members elected exclusively by the holders of preferred shares, including Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares, as described above, would constitute a majority of the Board as so increased by such smallest number, and

at a special meeting of shareholders which will be called and held as soon as practicable, and at all subsequent meetings at which board members are to be elected, the holders of preferred shares, including Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares, voting as a separate class, will be entitled to elect the smallest number of additional board members that, together with the two board members which such holders will be in any event entitled to elect, constitutes a majority of the total number of board members of the Acquiring Fund as so increased. The terms of office of the persons who are board members at the time of that election will continue. If the Acquiring Fund thereafter shall pay, or declare and set apart for payment, in full, all dividends payable on all outstanding preferred shares, including Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares, the voting rights stated in the second preceding sentence shall cease, and the terms of office of all of the additional board members elected by the holders of preferred shares, including Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares (but not of the board members with respect to whose election the holders of common shares were entitled to vote or the two board members the holders of preferred shares have the right to elect in any event), will terminate automatically.

So long as any Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares are outstanding, the Acquiring Fund will not, without the affirmative vote or consent of the holders of at least a majority of the Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares outstanding at the time (voting as a separate class): (a) authorize, create or issue any class or series of shares ranking prior to or on a parity with shares of MuniPreferred with respect to the payment of dividends or the distribution of assets upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the affairs of the Acquiring Fund or authorize, create or issue additional shares of any series of MuniPreferred (except that, notwithstanding the foregoing, but subject to certain rating agency approvals, the Board, without the vote or consent of the holders of MuniPreferred, may from time to time authorize and create, and the Acquiring Fund may from time to time issue additional shares of, any series of MuniPreferred or classes or series of preferred shares ranking on a parity with shares of MuniPreferred with respect to the payment of dividends and the distribution of assets upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the affairs of the Acquiring Fund; provided, however, that if Moody's or S&P is not then rating the shares of MuniPreferred, the aggregate liquidation preference of all preferred shares of the Acquiring Fund outstanding after any such issuance, exclusive of accumulated and unpaid dividends, may not exceed \$144,000,000) or (b) amend, alter or repeal the provisions of the Acquiring Fund Articles, including the Acquiring Fund Statement, whether by merger, consolidation or otherwise, so as to affect any preference, right or power of Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares or the holders thereof; provided, however, that (i) none of the actions permitted by the exception to (a) above will be deemed to affect such preferences, rights or powers, (ii) a division of a share of Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares will be deemed to affect such preferences, rights or powers only if the terms of such division adversely affect the holders of Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares and (iii) the authorization, creation and issuance of classes or series of shares ranking junior to Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares with respect to the payment of dividends and the distribution of assets upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the affairs of the Acquiring Fund will be deemed to affect such preferences, rights or powers only if Moody's or S&P is then rating the Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares and such issuance would, at the time thereof, cause the Acquiring Fund not to satisfy the 1940 Act MuniPreferred Asset Coverage or the MuniPreferred Basic Maintenance Amount. So long as any Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares are outstanding, the Acquiring Fund shall not, without the affirmative vote or consent of the holders of at least 66²/₃% of the MuniPreferred shares outstanding at the time, voting as a separate class, file a voluntary application for relief under federal bankruptcy law or any similar application under state law for so long as the Acquiring Fund is solvent and does not foresee becoming insolvent. If any action

set forth above would adversely affect the rights of one or more series (the *Affected Series*) of MuniPreferred shares in a manner different from any other series of MuniPreferred shares, the Acquiring Fund will not approve any such action without the affirmative vote or consent of the holders of at least a majority of the shares of each such *Affected Series* outstanding at the time, in person or by proxy, either in writing or at a meeting (each such *Affected Series* voting as a separate class).

The Board may, without shareholder approval, from time to time, amend, alter or repeal any or all of the definitions and related provisions which have been adopted by the Acquiring Fund pursuant to the rating agency guidelines in the event the Acquiring Fund receives written confirmation from Moody's or S&P, or both, as appropriate, that any such amendment, alteration or repeal would not impair the ratings then assigned by Moody's and S&P to Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares. Unless a higher percentage is provided for in the Acquiring Fund Articles (see *Certain Provisions in the Acquiring Fund Articles*), (A) the affirmative vote of the holders of at least a majority of the preferred shares, including Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares, outstanding at the time, voting as a separate class, shall be required to approve any conversion of the Acquiring Fund from a closed-end to an open-end investment company and (B) the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding preferred shares, including Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares, voting as a separate class, shall be required to approve any plan of reorganization (as such term is used in the 1940 Act) adversely affecting such shares. The affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding preferred shares, including Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares, voting as a separate class, shall be required to approve any action not described in the preceding sentence requiring a vote of security holders of the Acquiring Fund under Section 13(a) of the 1940 Act.

The foregoing voting provisions will not apply with respect to Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares if, at or prior to the time when a vote is required, such shares shall have been (i) redeemed or (ii) called for redemption and sufficient funds shall have been deposited in trust to effect such redemption.

Redemption

Mandatory Redemption. In the event the Acquiring Fund does not timely cure a failure to maintain (a) a Discounted Value of its eligible portfolio securities equal to the MuniPreferred Basic Maintenance Amount or (b) the 1940 Act MuniPreferred Asset Coverage, in accordance with the requirements of the rating agency or agencies then rating the Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares, Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares will be subject to mandatory redemption on a date fixed by the Acquiring Fund's Board, out of funds legally available therefor in accordance with the Acquiring Fund Articles, including the Acquiring Fund Statement and applicable law, at the redemption price of \$25,000 per share plus an amount equal to accumulated but unpaid dividends thereon (whether or not earned or declared) to (but not including) the date fixed for redemption. Any such redemption will be limited to the lesser of the (i) minimum number of Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares, together with all other preferred shares subject to redemption or retirement, necessary to restore the required Discounted Value or the 1940 Act MuniPreferred Asset Coverage, as the case may be, and (ii) the maximum number of Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares, together with all other preferred shares subject to redemption or retirement, that can be redeemed with the funds legally available under the Acquiring Fund Articles and applicable law.

Optional Redemption. Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares are redeemable, at the option of the Acquiring Fund:

(a) as a whole or from time to time in part, on the second Business Day preceding any Dividend Payment Date for Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares, out of funds legally available therefor in accordance with the Acquiring Fund Articles, including the Acquiring Fund Statement, and applicable law, at the redemption price of \$25,000 per share plus an amount equal to accumulated but unpaid dividends thereon (whether or not earned or declared) to (but not including) the date fixed for redemption; provided, however, that (i) shares of such series may not be redeemed in part if after such partial redemption fewer than 250 shares of such series would remain outstanding; (ii) Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares are redeemable by the Acquiring Fund during the Initial Rate Period thereof only on the second Business Day next preceding the last Dividend Payment Date for such Initial Rate Period; and (iii) the notice establishing a Special Rate Period of Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares, as delivered to the Auction Agent and filed with the Secretary of the Acquiring Fund, may provide that shares of such series shall not be redeemable during the whole or any part of such Special Rate Period (except as provided in clause (b) below) or shall be redeemable during the whole or any part of such Special Rate Period only upon payment of such redemption premium or premiums as shall be specified therein; and

(b) as a whole but not in part, out of funds legally available therefor in accordance with the Acquiring Fund Articles, including the Acquiring Fund Statement, and applicable law, on the first day following any Dividend Period thereof included in a Rate Period of more than 364 Rate Period Days if, on the date of determination of the Applicable Rate for shares of such series for such Rate Period, such Applicable Rate equaled or exceeded on such date of determination the Treasury Note Rate for such Rate Period, at a redemption price of \$25,000 per share plus an amount equal to accumulated but unpaid dividends thereon (whether or not earned or declared) to (but not including) the date fixed for redemption.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, if any dividends on Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares (whether or not earned or declared) are in arrears, no shares of such series shall be redeemed unless all outstanding shares of such series are simultaneously redeemed, and the Acquiring Fund shall not purchase or otherwise acquire any shares of such series; provided, however, that the foregoing shall not prevent the purchase or acquisition of all outstanding shares of such series pursuant to the successful completion of an otherwise lawful purchase or exchange offer made on the same terms to, and accepted by, holders of all outstanding shares of such series.

Liquidation

Subject to the rights of holders of any series or class or classes of shares ranking on a parity with Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares with respect to the distribution of assets upon the dissolution, liquidation or winding up of the Acquiring Fund, upon a liquidation of the Acquiring Fund, whether voluntary or involuntary, the holders of Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares then outstanding will be entitled to receive and to be paid out of the assets of the Acquiring Fund available for distribution to its shareholders, before any payment or distribution shall be made on the common shares or any other class of shares of the Acquiring Fund ranking junior to the Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares, an amount equal to the liquidation preference with respect to such shares (\$25,000 per share), plus an amount equal to all dividends thereon (whether or not earned or declared) accumulated but unpaid to (but not including) the date of final distribution in same-day funds, together with any applicable Gross-up Payments in

connection with the liquidation of the Acquiring Fund. After the payment to the holders of Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares of the full preferential amounts provided for as described in this paragraph, the holders of Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares as such shall have no right or claim to any of the remaining assets of the Acquiring Fund.

Neither the sale of all or substantially all the property or business of the Acquiring Fund, nor the merger or consolidation of the Acquiring Fund into or with any Massachusetts business trust or corporation nor the merger or consolidation of any Massachusetts business trust or corporation into or with the Acquiring Fund, shall be a dissolution, liquidation or winding up, whether voluntary or involuntary, for the purposes of the foregoing paragraph.

Rating Agency Guidelines

The Acquired Fund is required under Moody's and S&P guidelines to maintain assets having in the aggregate a Discounted Value at least equal to the MuniPreferred Basic Maintenance Amount. Moody's and S&P have each established separate guidelines for determining Discounted Value. To the extent any particular portfolio holding does not satisfy the applicable rating agency's guidelines, all or a portion of such holding's value will not be included in the calculation of Discounted Value (as defined by such rating agency). The Moody's and S&P guidelines do not impose any limitations on the percentage of the Acquiring Fund's assets that may be invested in holdings not eligible for inclusion in the calculation of the Discounted Value of the Acquiring Fund's portfolio. The amount of such assets included in the portfolio at any time may vary depending upon the rating, diversification and other characteristics of the eligible assets included in the portfolio, although it is not anticipated that in the normal course of business the value of such assets would exceed 20% of the Acquiring Fund's total assets. The MuniPreferred Basis Maintenance Amount includes the sum of (a) the aggregate liquidation preference of shares of MuniPreferred then outstanding and (b) certain accrued and projected payment obligations of the Acquiring Fund.

The Acquiring Fund is also required under the 1940 Act and rating agency guidelines to maintain, with respect to shares of MuniPreferred, as of the last Business Day of each month in which any such shares are outstanding, asset coverage of at least 200% with respect to all outstanding senior securities which are shares of beneficial interest, including MuniPreferred (or such other asset coverage as may in the future be specified in or under the 1940 Act as the minimum asset coverage for senior securities which are shares of a closed-end management investment company as a condition of declaring dividends on its common shares) (1940 Act MuniPreferred Asset Coverage). Based on the composition of the portfolio of the Acquiring Fund and market conditions as of October 31, 2008, 1940 Act MuniPreferred Asset Coverage with respect to shares of MuniPreferred, assuming the issuance of October 31 Acquiring Fund Common Shares in connection with the Reorganization and the issuance of Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares in connection with the Reorganization, would have been computed as follows:

Value of Fund assets less liabilities not constituting senior securities	\$	
		=
Senior securities representing indebtedness plus liquidation value of the shares of MuniPreferred		

In the event the Acquiring Fund does not timely cure a failure to maintain (a) a Discounted Value of its portfolio equal to the MuniPreferred Basic Maintenance Amount or (b) the 1940 Act MuniPreferred Asset Coverage, in each case in accordance with the requirements of the rating agency or agencies then rating the shares of MuniPreferred, the Acquiring Fund will be required to redeem Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares as described under "Redemption Mandatory Redemption" above.

The Acquiring Fund may, but is not required to, adopt any modifications to the guidelines that may hereafter be established by Moody's or S&P. Failure to adopt any such modifications, however, may result in a change in the ratings described above or a withdrawal of ratings altogether. In addition, any rating agency providing a rating for the Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares may, at any time, change or withdraw any such rating. The Board may, without shareholder approval, amend, alter or repeal any or all of the definitions and related provisions which have been adopted by the Acquiring Fund pursuant to the rating agency guidelines in the event the Acquiring Fund receives written confirmation from Moody's or S&P, or both, as appropriate, that any such amendment, alteration or repeal would not impair the ratings then assigned by Moody's and S&P to Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares.

As described by Moody's and S&P, a preferred share rating is an assessment of the capacity and willingness of an issuer to pay preferred share obligations. The ratings on the Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares are not recommendations to purchase, hold or sell those shares, inasmuch as the ratings do not comment as to market price or suitability for a particular investor. The rating agency guidelines described above also do not address the likelihood that an owner of Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares will be able to sell such shares in an Auction or otherwise. The ratings are based on current information furnished to Moody's and S&P by the Acquiring Fund and the Adviser and information obtained from other sources. The ratings may be changed, suspended or withdrawn as a result of changes in, or the unavailability of, such information. The common shares have not been rated by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization.

A rating agency's guidelines will apply to Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares only so long as such rating agency is rating such shares. The Acquiring Fund will pay certain fees to Moody's or S&P, or both, for rating the Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares.

The Auction

General

Since mid-February 2008 the functioning of the auction markets for certain types of auction rate securities (including MuniPreferred) has been disrupted by an imbalance between buy and sell orders. As a result of this imbalance, auctions for MuniPreferred have not cleared and MuniPreferred generally have become illiquid. There is no current expectation that these circumstances will change following the Reorganization and it is possible that the MuniPreferred markets will never resume normal functioning. The dividend rate on MuniPreferred when MuniPreferred auctions do not clear is the Maximum Rate.

With respect to normally functioning markets, the Acquiring Fund Statement provides that, except as otherwise described therein, the Applicable Rate for the shares of each series of MuniPreferred, including Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares, for each Rate Period of shares of such series after the initial Rate Period thereof shall be equal to the rate per annum that the Auction Agent advises has resulted on the Business Day preceding the first day of such

Subsequent Rate Period (an Auction Date) from implementation of the auction procedures (the Auction Procedures) set forth in the Acquiring Fund Statement and summarized below, in which persons determine to hold or offer to sell or, based on dividend rates bid by them, offer to purchase or sell shares of such series. Each periodic implementation of the Auction Procedures is referred to herein as an Auction. See the Acquiring Fund Statement for a more complete description of the Auction process.

Auction Procedures

Prior to the Submission Deadline on each Auction Date for Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares, each customer of a Broker-Dealer who is listed on the records of that Broker-Dealer (or, if applicable, the Auction Agent) as a holder of shares of such series (a Beneficial Owner) may submit orders (Orders) with respect to shares of such series to that Broker-Dealer as follows:

Hold Order indicating its desire to hold shares of such series without regard to the Applicable Rate for shares of such series for the next Rate Period thereof.

Bid indicating its desire to sell shares of such series at \$25,000 per share if the Applicable Rate for shares of such series for the next Rate Period thereof is less than the rate specified in such Bid (also known as a hold-at-a-rate order).

Sell Order indicating its desire to sell shares of such series at \$25,000 per share without regard to the Applicable Rate for shares of such series for the next Rate Period thereof.

A Beneficial Owner may submit different types of Orders to its Broker-Dealer with respect to Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares then held by such Beneficial Owner. A Beneficial Owner of shares of such series that submits a Bid with respect to shares of such series to its Broker-Dealer having a rate higher than the Maximum Rate for shares of such series on the Auction Date therefor will be treated as having submitted a Sell Order with respect to such shares to its Broker-Dealer. A Beneficial Owner of shares of such series that fails to submit an Order with respect to such shares to its Broker-Dealer will be deemed to have submitted a Hold Order with respect to such shares of such series to its Broker-Dealer; provided, however, that if a Beneficial Owner of shares of such series fails to submit an Order with respect to shares of such series to its Broker-Dealer for an Auction relating to a Rate Period of more than Rate Period Days, such Beneficial Owner will be deemed to have submitted a Sell Order with respect to such shares to its Broker-Dealer. A Sell Order shall constitute an irrevocable offer to sell the Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares subject thereto. A Beneficial Owner that offers to become the Beneficial Owner of additional Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares is, for purposes of such offer, a Potential Beneficial Owner as discussed below.

A customer of a Broker-Dealer that is not a Beneficial Owner of shares of a series of MuniPreferred but that wishes to purchase shares of such series, or that is a Beneficial Owner of shares of such series that wishes to purchase additional shares of such series (in each case, a Potential Beneficial Owner), may submit Bids to its Broker-Dealer in which it offers to purchase shares of such series at \$25,000 per share if the Applicable Rate for shares of such series for the next Rate Period thereof is not less than the rate specified in such Bid. A Bid placed by a Potential Beneficial Owner of shares of such series specifying a rate higher than the Maximum Rate for shares of such series on the Auction Date therefor will not be accepted.

The Broker-Dealers in turn will submit the Orders of their respective customers who are Beneficial Owners and Potential Beneficial Owners to the Auction Agent, designating themselves (unless otherwise permitted by the Acquiring Fund) as Existing Holders in respect of shares subject to Orders submitted or deemed submitted to them by Beneficial Owners and as Potential Holders in respect of shares subject to Orders submitted to them by Potential Beneficial Owners. However, neither the Acquiring Fund nor the Auction Agent will be responsible for a Broker-Dealer's failure to comply with the foregoing. Any Order placed with the Auction Agent by a Broker-Dealer as or on behalf of an Existing Holder or a Potential Holder will be treated in the same manner as an Order placed with a Broker-Dealer by a Beneficial Owner or Potential Beneficial Owner. Similarly, any failure by a Broker-Dealer to submit to the Auction Agent an Order in respect of any Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares held by it or customers who are Beneficial Owners will be treated in the same manner as a Beneficial Owner's failure to submit to its Broker-Dealer an Order in respect of Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares held by it. A Broker-Dealer may also submit Orders to the Auction Agent for its own account as an Existing Holder or Potential Holder, provided it is not an affiliate of the Acquiring Fund.

If Sufficient Clearing Bids for shares of a series of MuniPreferred exist (that is, the number of shares of such series subject to Bids submitted or deemed submitted to the Auction Agent by Broker-Dealers as or on behalf of Potential Holders with rates equal to or lower than the Maximum Rate for shares of such series is at least equal to the number of shares of such series subject to Sell Orders submitted or deemed submitted to the Auction Agent by Broker-Dealers as or on behalf of Existing Holders), the Applicable Rate for shares of such series for the next succeeding Rate Period thereof will be the lowest rate specified in the Submitted Bids which, taking into account such rate and all lower rates bid by Broker-Dealers as or on behalf of Existing Holders and Potential Holders, would result in Existing Holders and Potential Holders owning the shares of such series available for purchase in the Auction. If Sufficient Clearing Bids for shares of a series of MuniPreferred do not exist, the Applicable Rate for shares of such series for the next succeeding Rate Period thereof will be the Maximum Rate for shares of such series on the Auction Date therefor. In such event, Beneficial Owners of shares of such series that have submitted or are deemed to have submitted Sell Orders may not be able to sell in such Auction all shares of such series subject to such Sell Orders. If Broker-Dealers submit or are deemed to have submitted to the Auction Agent Hold Orders with respect to all Existing Holders of shares of a series of MuniPreferred, the Applicable Rate for shares of such series for the next succeeding Rate Period thereof will be the All Hold Order Rate.

The Auction Procedures include a pro rata allocation of shares for purchase and sale, which may result in an Existing Holder continuing to hold or selling, or a Potential Holder purchasing, a number of shares of a series of MuniPreferred that is fewer than the number of shares of such series specified in its Order. To the extent the allocation procedures have that result, Broker-Dealers that have designated themselves as Existing Holders or Potential Holders in respect of customer Orders will be required to make appropriate pro rata allocations among their respective customers.

Settlement of purchases and sales will be made on the next Business Day (also a Dividend Payment Date) after the Auction Date through the Securities Depository. Purchasers will make payment through their Agent Members in same-day funds to the Securities Depository against delivery to their respective Agent Members. The Securities Depository will make payment to

the sellers' Agent Members in accordance with the Securities Depository's normal procedures, which now provide for payment against delivery by their Agent Members in same-day funds.

The Auctions for shares of MuniPreferred, Series W2, will normally be held every Wednesday and each Subsequent Rate Period of shares of such series will normally begin on the following Thursday.

Whenever the Acquiring Fund intends to include any net capital gain or other income taxable for regular federal income tax purposes in any dividend on Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares, the Acquiring Fund shall, in the case of Minimum Rate Periods or Special Rate Periods of 28 Rate Period Days or fewer, and may, in the case of any other Special Rate Period, notify the Auction Agent of the amount to be so included not later than the Dividend Payment Date next preceding the Auction Date on which the Applicable Rate for such dividend is to be established. Whenever the Auction Agent receives such notice from the Acquiring Fund, it will be required in turn to notify each Broker-Dealer, who, on or prior to such Auction Date, in accordance with its Broker-Dealer Agreement, will be required to notify its customers who are Beneficial Owners and Potential Beneficial Owners believed by it to be interested in submitting an Order in the Auction to be held on such Auction Date.

Secondary Market Trading and Transfer of Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred

There is currently no established secondary market for MuniPreferred and, if one should develop, it may only be possible to sell them for a price of less than \$25,000 per share plus any accumulated dividends. The Broker-Dealers are not obligated to maintain a secondary trading market in Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares outside of Auctions, and may discontinue such activity at any time. There can be no assurance that any secondary trading market in Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares will provide owners with liquidity of investment. The Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares are not registered on any stock exchange or on the Nasdaq Stock Market. Investors who purchase shares in an Auction for a Special Rate Period should note that because the dividend rate on such shares will be fixed for the length of such Rate Period, the value of the shares may fluctuate in response to changes in interest rates, and may be more or less than their original cost if sold on the open market in advance of the next Auction therefor, depending upon market conditions.

A Beneficial Owner or an Existing Holder may sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares only in whole shares and only (1) pursuant to a Bid or Sell Order placed with the Auction Agent in accordance with the Auction Procedures, (2) to a Broker-Dealer or (3) to such other persons as may be permitted by the Acquiring Fund; provided, however, that (a) a sale, transfer or other disposition of Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares from a customer of a Broker-Dealer who is listed on the records of that Broker-Dealer as the holder of such shares to that Broker-Dealer or another customer of that Broker-Dealer shall not be deemed to be a sale, transfer or other disposition for purposes of the foregoing if such Broker-Dealer remains the Existing Holder of the shares so sold, transferred or disposed of immediately after such sale, transfer or disposition and (b) in the case of all transfers other than pursuant to Auctions, the Broker-Dealer (or other person, if permitted by the Acquiring Fund) to whom such transfer is made shall advise the Auction Agent of such transfer.

Comparison of Rights of Holders of MuniPreferred of the Acquiring Fund and the Acquired Fund

The terms of the shares of Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares issued pursuant to the Reorganization will be substantially similar to the outstanding shares of Acquired Fund MuniPreferred, Series W and Series TH, respectively.

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

General

The Acquiring Fund and the Acquired Fund have similar investment objectives. Each Fund's primary investment objective is to provide current income exempt from regular federal income tax. The Acquiring Fund's secondary investment objective is to enhance portfolio value relative to the municipal bond market by investing in tax-exempt municipal bonds that, in the opinion of the Fund's investment adviser, are underrated or undervalued. The Acquired Fund's secondary investment objective is the enhancement of portfolio value relative to the Florida municipal bond market through investments in tax-exempt Florida municipal obligations that, in the opinion of the Fund's investment adviser, are underrated or undervalued or that represent municipal market sectors that are undervalued. The Acquired Fund's shares also will be exempt from Florida intangible personal property tax. Each Fund's investment objectives are fundamental policies of the Fund, and may not be changed, without the approval of the holders of a majority of the outstanding common shares and 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. For purposes of the Funds objectives, policies and investment strategies, municipal bonds and municipal obligations are treated as municipal securities.

Underrated municipal bonds are those whose ratings do not, in NAM's opinion, reflect their true creditworthiness. Undervalued municipal bonds are bonds that, in NAM's opinion, are worth more than the value assigned to them in the marketplace. NAM may at times believe that bonds associated with a particular municipal market sector (for example, electric utilities), or issued by a particular municipal issuer, are undervalued. NAM may purchase such a bond for a Fund's portfolio because it represents a market sector or issuer that NAM considers undervalued, even if the value of the particular bond appears to be consistent with the value of similar bonds. Municipal bonds of particular types (e.g., hospital bonds, industrial revenue bonds or bonds issued by a particular municipal issuer) may be undervalued because there is a temporary excess of supply in that market sector, or because of a general decline in the market price of municipal bonds of the market sector for reasons that do not apply to the particular municipal bonds that are considered undervalued. Each Fund's investment in underrated or undervalued municipal bonds will be based on NAM's belief that their yield is higher than that available on bonds bearing equivalent levels of interest rate risk, credit risk and other forms of risk, and that their prices will ultimately rise (relative to the market) to reflect their true value. Each Fund attempts to increase its portfolio value relative to the municipal bond market by prudent selection of municipal bonds regardless of the direction the market may move. There can be no assurance that a Fund's attempt to increase its portfolio value relative to the municipal bond market will succeed. To the extent that it does succeed, however, such success would increase the amount of net capital gains or reduce the amount of net capital losses that

a Fund would otherwise have realized. While this incremental increase in net realized gains due to successful value investing, if any, is expected to be modest over time, it would tend to result in the distribution, over time, of a modestly greater amount of taxable capital gains to common shareholders and MuniPreferred shareholders. See Tax Matters Associated with Investment in the Funds and The Auction Auction Procedures.

Portfolio Investments

The Acquiring Fund and the Acquired Fund have similar investment policies. Except to the extent that the Acquiring Fund buys temporary investments, the Fund will invest substantially all of its assets in tax-exempt municipal bonds that are either covered by insurance guaranteeing the timely payment of principal and interest on the bonds, or are backed by an escrow or trust account containing sufficient U.S. Government or U.S. Government agency securities to ensure timely payment of principal and interest. Uninsured municipal bonds backed by an escrow or trust account will not constitute more than 20% of the Acquiring Fund's assets. Except to the extent the Acquired Fund invests in temporary investments as described below, the Fund will invest all of its assets in tax-exempt Florida municipal obligations which are either covered by insurance guaranteeing the timely payment of principal and interest thereon or backed by an escrow or trust account containing sufficient U.S. Government or U.S. Government agency securities to ensure timely payment of principal and interest. Municipal obligations backed by an escrow or trust account will not constitute more than 20% of the Acquired Fund's assets.

For the purposes of the foregoing inverse floaters whose underlying bonds are covered by insurance guaranteeing the timely payment of principal and interest thereon are included and insurers must have a claims-paying ability rated at least A by an NRSRO with respect to the Acquiring Fund and AAA by an NRSRO with respect to the Acquired Fund at the time of purchase or at the time the bond is insured while in the portfolio.

Under normal circumstances, the Acquiring Fund will invest at least 80% of its Managed Assets in municipal securities covered by insurance from insurers with a claims-paying ability rated Aa/AA or better by an NRSRO at the time of purchase or are backed by an escrow or trust account containing sufficient U.S. Government or U.S. Government agency securities to ensure timely payment of principal and interest.

Each insured municipal obligation the Acquiring Fund holds, or Florida municipal obligation the Acquired Fund holds, will either be (1) covered by an insurance policy applicable to a specific security, whether obtained by the issuer of the security or a third party at the time of original issuance (Original Issue Insurance), or by the Fund or a third party after the original issuance (Secondary Market Insurance), or (2) covered by portfolio insurance through a master municipal insurance policy the Fund has purchased (Portfolio Insurance). The Acquiring Fund and Acquired Fund will only obtain portfolio insurance from insurers whose claims-paying ability Moody's rates A or Aaa, respectively, or Standard & Poor's rates A or AAA, respectively.

The foregoing credit quality policy applies only at the time a security is purchased, and a Fund is not required to dispose of a security in the event that a rating agency 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. See **Municipal Securities** below for a general description of the economic and credit characteristics of municipal securities. Each Fund may also invest in securities of other open- or closed-end investment companies that invest primarily in municipal bonds of the types in which the Fund may invest directly. See **Other Investment Companies**.

The credit quality of companies that provide insurance on bonds will affect the value of those bonds. Although the insurance feature reduces certain financial risks, the premiums for insurance and the higher market price paid for insured obligations may reduce a Fund's income. The insurance feature does not guarantee the market value of the insured obligations or the net asset value of the common shares or MuniPreferred shares.

Each Fund may invest in uninsured municipal bonds that are entitled to the benefit of an escrow or trust account that contains securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or U.S. Government agencies backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, and sufficient in amount to ensure the payment of interest and principal on the original interest payment and maturity dates (collateralized obligations). These collateralized obligations generally will not be insured and will include, but are not limited to, municipal bonds that have been (1) advance refunded where the proceeds of the refunding have been used to buy U.S. Government or U.S. Government agency securities that are placed in escrow and whose interest or maturing principal payments, or both, are sufficient to cover the remaining scheduled debt service on that municipal bond; or (2) issued under state or local housing finance programs that use the issuance proceeds to fund mortgages that are then exchanged for U.S. Government or U.S. Government agency securities and deposited with a trustee as security for those municipal bonds. These collateralized obligations are normally regarded as having the credit characteristics of the underlying U.S. Government or U.S. Government agency securities.

Each Fund will primarily invest in municipal securities with long-term maturities in order to maintain a weighted average maturity of 15-30 years, but the weighted average maturity of obligations held by a Fund may be shortened, depending on market conditions.

Upon NAM's recommendation, during temporary defensive periods and in order to keep each Fund's cash fully invested, the Fund may deviate from its investment objectives and policies 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. Each 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 such short-term investments would result in a portion of your dividends being subject to regular federal income tax and the federal alternative minimum applicable to individuals.

Municipal Securities

General. 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 Funds 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 Funds 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 Acquiring 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 and the federal alternative minimum tax.

The municipal securities in which the Acquired Fund will invest are Florida municipal obligations 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, the federal alternative minimum tax, and the Florida intangible personal property 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.

Each 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 Bond Insurance

Each insured municipal bond a Fund acquires will be covered by Original Issue Insurance, Secondary Market Insurance or Portfolio Insurance. Each Fund expects to emphasize investments in municipal bonds insured under bond-specific insurance policies (i.e., Original Issue or Secondary Market Insurance). The Acquiring Fund and Acquired Fund will only obtain portfolio insurance from insurers whose claims-paying ability Moody's rates A or Aaa, respectively, or Standard & Poor's rates A or AAA, respectively. There is no limit on the percentage of a Fund's assets that may be invested in municipal bonds insured by any one insurer.

A municipal bond covered by Original Issue Insurance or Secondary Market Insurance is itself typically assigned the same rating as that of the insurer. For example, if the insurer has a rating of Aaa or AAA, a bond covered by an Original Issue Insurance or Secondary Market Insurance policy would also typically be assigned the same rating. Such a municipal bond would generally be assigned a lower rating if the ratings were based instead upon the credit characteristics of the issuer without regard to the insurance feature. By way of contrast, the rating, if any, assigned to a municipal bond insured under Portfolio Insurance will be based primarily upon the credit characteristics of the issuer, without regard to the insurance feature, and therefore will generally carry a rating that is below Aaa or AAA. While in the portfolio of a Fund, however, a municipal bond backed by Portfolio Insurance from a particular insurer will effectively be of the same credit quality as a municipal bond issued by an issuer of comparable credit characteristics that is backed by Original Issue Insurance or Secondary Market Insurance from that insurer.

The Acquiring Fund's and Acquired Fund's will only obtain portfolio insurance from insurers whose claims-paying ability Moody's rates A or Aaa, respectively, or Standard & Poor's rates A or AAA, respectively.

The Acquiring Fund's and Acquired Fund's policy of investing primarily in municipal bonds insured by insurers whose claims-paying ability is rated A or Aaa, respectively, by Moody's or A or AAA, respectively by Standard & Poor applies only at the time of purchase of a security, and a Fund will not be required to dispose of the securities in the event Moody's, S&P or Fitch, as the case may be, downgrades its assessment of the claims-paying ability of a particular insurer or the credit characteristics of a particular issuer. In the event Moody's, S&P or Fitch (or all of them) should downgrade its (or their) rating of a particular insurer, it (or they) could also be expected to downgrade the ratings assigned to municipal bonds insured under Original Issue Insurance or Secondary Market Insurance policies by such insurer, and municipal bonds insured under Portfolio Insurance issued by such insurer also would be of reduced quality

in the portfolio of a Fund. Moody's, S&P and Fitch continually assess the claims-paying ability of insurers and the credit characteristics of issuers, and there can be no assurance that they will not downgrade their assessments subsequent to the time a Fund purchases securities.

The value of municipal bonds covered by Portfolio Insurance that are in default or in significant risk of default will be determined by separately establishing a value for the municipal bond and a value for the Portfolio Insurance.

Original Issue Insurance. Original Issue Insurance is purchased with respect to a particular issue of municipal bonds by the issuer thereof or a third party in conjunction with the original issuance of such municipal bonds. Under this insurance, the insurer unconditionally guarantees to the holder of the municipal bond the timely payment of principal and interest on such obligations when and as these payments become due but not paid by the issuer, except that in the event of the acceleration of the due date of the principal by reason of mandatory or optional redemption (other than acceleration by reason of a mandatory sinking fund payment), default or otherwise, the payments guaranteed may be made in the amounts and at the times as payment of principal would have been due had there not been any acceleration. The insurer is responsible for these payments less any amounts received by the holder from any trustee for the municipal bond issuer or from any other source. Original Issue Insurance does not guarantee payment on an accelerated basis, the payment of any redemption premium (except with respect to certain premium payments in the case of certain small issue industrial development and pollution control municipal bonds), the value of a Fund's shares, the market value of municipal bonds, or payments of any tender purchase price upon the tender of the municipal bonds. Original Issue Insurance also does not insure against nonpayment of principal or interest on municipal bonds resulting from the insolvency, negligence or any other act or omission of the trustee or other paying agent for these bonds.

Original Issue Insurance remains in effect as long as the municipal bonds it covers remain outstanding and the insurer remains in business, regardless of whether a Fund ultimately disposes of these municipal bonds. Consequently, Original Issue Insurance may be considered to represent an element of market value with respect to the municipal bonds so insured, but the exact effect, if any, of this insurance on the market value cannot be estimated.

Secondary Market Insurance. Subsequent to the time of original issuance of a municipal bond, a Fund or a third party may, upon the payment of a single premium, purchase insurance on that security. Secondary Market Insurance generally provides the same type of coverage as Original Issue Insurance and, as with Original Issue Insurance, Secondary Market Insurance remains in effect as long as the municipal bonds it covers remain outstanding and the insurer remains in business, regardless of whether a Fund ultimately disposes of these municipal bonds.

One of the purposes of acquiring Secondary Market Insurance with respect to a particular municipal bond would be to enable a Fund to enhance the value of the security. A Fund, for example, might seek to purchase a particular municipal bond and obtain Secondary Market Insurance, for it if, in NAM's opinion, the market value of the security, as insured, less the cost of the Secondary Market Insurance would exceed the current value of the security without insurance. Similarly, if a Fund owns but wishes to sell a municipal bond that is then covered by Portfolio Insurance, the Fund might seek to obtain Secondary Market Insurance for it if, in NAM's opinion, the net proceeds of the Fund's sale of the security, as insured, less the cost of the Secondary Market Insurance would exceed the current value of the security. In determining

whether to insure municipal bonds a Fund owns, an insurer will apply its own standards, which correspond generally to the standards it has established for determining the insurability of new issues of municipal bonds. See *Original Issue Insurance* above.

Portfolio Insurance. Portfolio Insurance guarantees the payment of principal and interest on specified eligible municipal bonds purchased by a Fund. Except as described below, Portfolio Insurance generally provides the same type of coverage as is provided by Original Issue Insurance or Secondary Market Insurance. Municipal bonds insured under a Portfolio Insurance policy would generally not be insured under any other policy. A municipal bond is eligible for coverage under a policy if it meets certain requirements of the insurer. Portfolio Insurance is intended to reduce financial risk, but the cost thereof and compliance with investment restrictions imposed under the policy will reduce the yield to shareholders of a Fund.

If a municipal bond is already covered by Original Issue Insurance or Secondary Market Insurance, then the security is not required to be additionally insured under any Portfolio Insurance that a Fund may purchase. All premiums respecting municipal bonds covered by Original Issue Insurance or Secondary Market Insurance are paid in advance by the issuer or other party obtaining the insurance.

Portfolio Insurance policies are effective only as to municipal bonds owned by and held by a Fund, and do not cover municipal bonds for which the contract for purchase fails. A *when-issued* municipal obligation will be covered under a Portfolio Insurance policy upon the settlement date of the issue of such *when-issued* municipal bond.

In determining whether to insure municipal bonds held by a Fund, an insurer will apply its own standards, which correspond generally to the standards it has established for determining the insurability of new issues of municipal bonds. See *Original Issue Insurance* above.

Each Portfolio Insurance policy will be noncancellable and will remain in effect so long as a Fund is in existence, the municipal bonds covered by the policy continue to be held by the Fund, and the Fund pays the premiums for the policy. Each insurer will generally reserve the right at any time upon 90 days' written notice to a Fund to refuse to insure any additional bonds purchased by the Fund after the effective date of such notice. A Fund generally will reserve the right to terminate each policy upon seven days' written notice to an insurer if it determines that the cost of such policy is not reasonable in relation to the value of the insurance to a Fund.

Each Portfolio Insurance policy will terminate as to any municipal bond that has been redeemed from or sold by a Fund on the date of redemption or the settlement date of sale, and an insurer will not have any liability thereafter under a policy for any municipal bond, except that if the redemption date or settlement date occurs after a record date and before the related payment date for any municipal bond, the policy will terminate for that municipal bond on the business day immediately following the payment date. Each policy will terminate as to all municipal bonds covered thereby on the date on which the last of the covered municipal bonds mature, are redeemed or are sold by a Fund.

One or more Portfolio Insurance policies may provide a Fund, pursuant to an irrevocable commitment of the insurer, with the option to exercise the right to obtain permanent insurance (*Permanent Insurance*) for a municipal bond that is sold by a Fund. A Fund would exercise the right to obtain Permanent Insurance upon payment of a single, predetermined insurance premium payable from the sale proceeds of the municipal bond. Each Fund expects to exercise the right to obtain Permanent Insurance for a municipal bond only if, in NAM's opinion, upon the

exercise the net proceeds from the sale of the municipal bond, as insured, would exceed the proceeds from the sale of the security without insurance.

The Permanent Insurance premium for each municipal bond is determined based upon the insurability of each security as of the date of purchase and will not be increased or decreased for any change in the security's creditworthiness unless the security is in default as to payment of principal or interest, or both. If such event occurs, the Permanent Insurance premium will be subject to an increase predetermined at the date of a Fund's purchase.

Each Fund generally intends to retain any insured bonds covered by Portfolio Insurance that are in default or in significant risk of default and to place a value on the insurance, which ordinarily will be the difference between the market value of the defaulted bond and the market value of similar bonds of minimum investment grade (that is, rated Baa or BBB) that are not in default. In certain circumstances, however, NAM may determine that an alternative value for the insurance, such as the difference between the market value of the defaulted bond and either its par value or the market value of similar bonds that are not in default or in significant risk of default, is more appropriate. Except as described above for bonds covered by Portfolio Insurance that are in default or subject to significant risk of default, a Fund will not place any value on the Portfolio Insurance in valuing the municipal bonds it holds.

Because each Portfolio Insurance policy will terminate for municipal bonds sold by a Fund on the date of sale, in which event the insurer will be liable only for those payments of principal and interest that are then due and owing (unless Permanent Insurance is obtained by a Fund), the provision for this insurance will not enhance the marketability of the Fund's bonds, whether or not the bonds are in default or in significant risk of default. On the other hand, because Original Issue Insurance and Secondary Market Insurance generally will remain in effect as long as the municipal bonds they cover are outstanding, these insurance policies may enhance the marketability of these bonds even when they are in default or in significant risk of default, but the exact effect, if any, on marketability, cannot be estimated. Accordingly, a Fund may determine to retain or, alternatively, to sell municipal bonds covered by Original Issue Insurance or Secondary Market Insurance that are in default or in significant risk of default.

Premiums for a Portfolio Insurance policy are paid monthly, and are adjusted for purchases and sales of municipal bonds covered by the policy during the month. The yield on a Fund is reduced to the extent of the insurance premiums it pays.

Municipal Leases and Certificates of Participation

Each 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, a Fund's original investment. To the extent that a Fund invests in unrated municipal leases or participates in such leases, the credit quality rating and risk of cancellation of such unrated leases will be monitored on an ongoing basis. In order to reduce this risk, a 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 a Fund with the right to a pro rata undivided interest in the underlying municipal securities. In addition, such participations generally provide a 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. A 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

A Fund may invest up to 15% 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, a Fund receives the residual cash flow from the special purpose trust. Because the holder of the short-

term floater is generally assured liquidity at the face value of the security, a Fund as the holder of the inverse floater assumes the interest rate cash flow risk and the market value risk associated with the municipal 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. Each 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 a 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. Each 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 and from the Federal alternative minimum tax applicable to individuals. 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 a 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. Each 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

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

Zero Coupon Bonds

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

Structured Notes

Each Fund may utilize structured notes and similar instruments for investment purposes and also for hedging purposes. Structured notes are privately negotiated debt obligations where the principal and/or interest is determined by reference to the performance of a benchmark asset, market or interest rate (an embedded index), such as selected securities, an index of securities or specified interest rates, or the differential performance of two assets or markets.

The terms of such structured instruments normally provide that their principal and/or interest payments are to be adjusted upwards or downwards (but not ordinarily below zero) to reflect changes in the embedded index while the structured instruments are outstanding. As a result, the interest and/or principal payments that may be made on a structured product may vary widely, depending upon a variety of factors, including the volatility of the embedded index and the effect of changes in the embedded index on principal and/or interest payments. The rate of return on structured notes may be determined by applying a multiplier to the performance or differential performance of the referenced index or indices or other assets. Application of a multiplier involves leverage that will serve to magnify the potential for gain and the risk of loss. These types of investments may generate taxable income.

Derivatives

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

NAM may use derivative instruments to seek to enhance return, to hedge some of the risk of each 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 a Fund or, if used, that the strategies will be successful.

Other Investment Companies

Each Fund may invest up to 10% of its Managed Assets in securities of other open- or closed-end investment companies (including exchange-traded funds (ETFs)) that invest primarily in municipal securities of the types in which the Fund may invest directly. In addition, each Fund may invest a portion of its Managed Assets in pooled investment vehicles (other than investment companies) that invest primarily in municipal securities of the types in which the Fund may invest directly. Each Fund generally expects that it may invest in other investment companies and/or other pooled investment vehicles either during periods when it has large amounts of uninvested cash or during periods when there is a shortage of attractive, high-yielding municipal securities available in the market. Each Fund may invest in investment companies that are advised by the 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 shareholder in an investment company, a Fund will bear its ratable share of that investment company's expenses, and would remain subject to payment of the Fund's advisory and administrative fees with respect to assets so invested. Common shareholders would therefore be subject to duplicative expenses to the extent a Fund invests in other investment companies.

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.

Miscellaneous Investments

Each 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 bonds (a) the Fund already owns and (b) have deteriorated or are expected shortly to deteriorate significantly in credit quality; provided NAM determines that such investment should enable the Fund to better maximize its existing investment in such issuer. Investment in such securities would result in a portion of your dividend being subject to regular federal income tax or the federal alternative minimum tax applicable to individuals.

How the Funds Manage Risk

Investment Restrictions

Except to the extent that the Acquiring Fund buys temporary investments, the Fund will, as a fundamental policy, invest substantially all of its assets in tax-exempt municipal bonds that either are covered by insurance guaranteeing the timely payment of principal and interest on the bonds, or are backed by an escrow or trust account containing sufficient U.S. Government or U.S. Government agency securities to ensure timely payment of principal and interest. Uninsured municipal bonds backed by an escrow or trust account will not constitute more than 20% of the Acquiring Fund's assets. Except to the extent that the Acquired Fund buys temporary investments, the Fund will, as a fundamental policy, invest substantially all of its assets in tax-exempt Florida municipal obligations that are either covered by insurance guaranteeing the timely payment of principal and interest thereon or backed by an escrow

or trust account containing sufficient U.S. Government or U.S. Government agency securities to ensure timely payment of principal and interest. Municipal obligations backed by an escrow or trust account will not constitute more than 20% of the Acquired Fund's assets. These policies and each Fund's investment objectives are fundamental policies, which cannot be changed without the approval of such Fund's holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of common shares and MuniPreferred shares, voting together, and of the holders of a majority of the outstanding MuniPreferred shares, voting as a single class. For this purpose, a majority of the outstanding shares means the vote of (1) 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 (2) more than 50% of the shares, whichever is less.

Except as described below, neither Fund, as a fundamental policy, may, without the approval of the holders of a majority of the outstanding common shares and preferred shares of such Fund, including shares of its MuniPreferred, voting together as a single class, and of the holders of a majority of the outstanding preferred shares of such Fund, including shares of its MuniPreferred, voting as a separate class:

- (1) Issue senior securities, as defined in the 1940 Act, other than preferred stock [shares], except to the extent such issuance might be involved with respect to borrowings described under subparagraph (3) below or with respect to transactions involving futures contracts or the writing of options within the limits described [in Portfolio Investments above];
- (2) Make short sales of securities or purchase any securities on margin (except for such short-term credits as are necessary for the clearance of transactions), or write or purchase put or call options, except to the extent that the purchase of a standby commitment may be considered the purchase of a put, and except for transactions involving options within the limits described [in Portfolio Investments above];
- (3) Borrow money, except from banks for temporary or emergency purposes or for repurchase of [the Fund's] shares, and then only in an amount not exceeding one-third of the value of its total assets including the amount borrowed; while any such borrowings exceed 5% of its total assets, no additional purchases of investment securities will be made;
- (4) Underwrite any issue of securities, except to the extent that the purchase of [m]unicipal [o]bligations in accordance with its investment objective[s], policies and limitations may be deemed to be an underwriting;
- (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 [m]unicipal [o]bligations other than those [m]unicipal [o]bligations backed only by the assets and revenues of non-governmental users, nor shall it apply to [m]unicipal [o]bligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities;
- (6) Purchase or sell real estate, but this shall not prevent the Fund from investing in [m]unicipal [o]bligations secured by real estate or interests therein [or foreclosing upon and selling such security];
- (7) Purchase or sell commodities or commodities contracts, except for transactions involving futures contracts within the limits described [in Portfolio Investments];

- (8) Make loans, other than by entering into repurchase agreements and through the purchase of [m]unicipal [o]bligations or temporary investments in accordance with its investment objective[s], policies and limitations;
- (9) Invest in securities other than [Florida] [m]unicipal [o]bligations and temporary investments as described [in Portfolio Investments]; and purchase financial futures and options except within the limits described [in Portfolio Investments];
- (10) Invest more than 5% of its total assets in securities of any one issuer, except that this limitation shall not apply to securities of the U.S. Government, its agencies and instrumentalities or to the investment of 25% of its total assets;
- (11) Pledge, mortgage or hypothecate its assets, except that, to secure borrowings permitted by subparagraph (3) above, it may pledge securities having a market value at the time of pledge not exceeding 20% of the value of its total assets;
- (12) Invest more than 10% of its total assets in repurchase agreements maturing in more than seven days; and
- (13) Purchase or retain the securities of any issuer other than [its own securities] if, to [its] knowledge, those of its directors [trustees], or those officers and directors of the [investment adviser] who individually own beneficially more than 1/2 of 1% of the outstanding securities of such issuer, together own beneficially more than 5% of such outstanding securities.

For the purpose of applying the limitation set forth in subparagraph (10) 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 user, 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 user, then such non-governmental user 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, the guarantee or letter of credit would be considered a separate security and would be treated as an issue of that government or other entity. When a municipal bond is insured by bond insurance, it shall not be considered a security that is issued or guaranteed by the issuer; instead, the issuer of the municipal bond will be determined in accordance with the principles set out above. The foregoing restrictions do not limit the percentage of the Fund's assets that may be invested in municipal bonds insured by any given insurer.

For the purpose of applying the limitation set forth in subparagraph (9) above with respect to each Fund, 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 bond 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 bond will be determined in accordance with the principles set forth above. The foregoing restrictions do not limit the percentage of a Fund's assets that may be invested in municipal bonds insured by any given insurer.

Under the 1940 Act, a 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 shareholder in any investment company, a 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 a 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 herein, 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, each Fund is also subject to the following non-fundamental restrictions and policies, which may be changed by the Fund's Board. Each 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; and
- (5) Purchase securities of companies for the purpose of exercising control, except that 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 bonds (a) the Fund already owns and (b) have deteriorated or are expected shortly to deteriorate significantly in credit quality, provided NAM determines that such investment should enable the Fund to better maximize the value of its existing investment in such issuer.

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.

Limited Issuance of MuniPreferred Shares

Under the 1940 Act, each 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 a 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 % and % of the Acquiring Fund's and Acquired Fund's total capital, respectively. This higher than required margin of net asset value provides a cushion against later fluctuations in the value of a Fund's portfolio and will subject common shareholders to less income and net asset value volatility than if the Fund were more leveraged. Each 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 of each Fund are subject to the risks of leverage primarily in the form of additional common share earnings and net asset value risk, associated with a Fund's use of financial leverage in the form of MuniPreferred shares or tender option bonds. See Risk Factors Leverage Risk.

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

Because the long-term municipal securities in which a Fund invests generally pay fixed rates of interest while the Fund's costs of leverage generally fluctuate with short-term yields, common shareholders bear incremental earnings risk from leverage. Each 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, each 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 their Fund's investment portfolio, including assets attributable to leverage. In seeking to manage the net asset value risk from leverage, a 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 such Fund had taken no action.

Hedging Strategies

Each Fund may use various investment strategies designed to limit the risk of bond price fluctuations and to preserve capital. These hedging strategies include using credit default swaps, interest-rate swaps on taxable 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 a Fund's investments. These hedging strategies may generate taxable income.

Certain Provisions in the Acquiring Fund's Articles of Incorporation

The Acquiring Fund Articles 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 Acquiring Fund Articles requires a vote by holders of at least two-thirds of the common shares and shares of MuniPreferred, 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 or recapitalization of the Fund, or a series or class of the Fund, (3) a sale, lease or transfer of all or substantially all of the Fund's assets (other than in the regular course of the Fund's investment activities), (4) a liquidation or termination of the Fund, or a series or class of the Fund, or (5) a removal of directors 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 directors fixed in accordance with the Acquiring Fund Articles or the Acquiring Fund's By-laws, in which case the affirmative vote of the holders of at least a majority of the Fund's common shares and shares of MuniPreferred 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 board member, when the board member 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 pursuant to the Acquiring Fund Articles, however, for any transaction, whether deemed a merger, consolidation, reorganization or otherwise whereby the Acquiring 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 Acquiring 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 shares of MuniPreferred, the action in question will also require the

affirmative vote of the holders of at least two-thirds of the Acquiring Fund's shares of MuniPreferred 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 directors fixed in accordance with the Acquiring Fund Articles or the Acquiring Fund's By-Laws, the affirmative vote of the holders of at least a majority of the Acquiring Fund's shares of MuniPreferred 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 shares of MuniPreferred, voting together as a single class. The votes required to approve the conversion of the Acquiring Fund from a closed-end to an open-end investment company or to approve transactions constituting a plan of reorganization which adversely affects the holders of shares of MuniPreferred are higher than those required by the 1940 Act. The Acquiring Fund's Board believes that the provisions of the Acquiring Fund Articles relating to such higher votes are in the best interest of the Acquiring Fund. See the Reorganization SAI under Certain Provisions in the Articles of Incorporation.

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

Expenses Associated with the Reorganization

In evaluating the Reorganization, management of the Funds estimated the amount of expenses the Funds would incur to be approximately \$660,000, which includes additional stock exchange listing fees, Commission registration fees, legal and accounting fees, proxy solicitation and distribution costs. These estimated expenses will be borne by the Acquiring Fund and Acquired Fund in the amounts of \$55,000 and \$605,000, respectively.

Additional solicitation may be made by letter or telephone by officers or employees of Nuveen Investments or the Adviser, or by dealers and their representatives. The Funds have engaged Computershare Fund Services to assist in the solicitation of proxies at an estimated cost of \$18,000 per Fund plus reasonable expenses, which is included in the estimate above.

Reorganization expenses have been or will be expensed prior to the [closing date]. Management of the Funds expects that increased common net earnings resulting from one or more of the following: (i) reduced operating expenses resulting from economies of scale, (ii) changes in the embedded yield, and (iii) lower leverage costs from the use of tender option bond financing, should allow the recovery of the projected costs of the Reorganization within approximately nine months after the [closing date] with respect to each Fund.

Dissenting Shareholders' Rights of Appraisal

Under Massachusetts law and the Acquired Fund's charter documents, shareholders of the Acquired Fund do not have dissenters' rights of appraisal with respect to the Reorganization. Under Minnesota law and the Acquiring Fund's charter documents, shareholders of the Acquired Fund do not have dissenters' rights of appraisal with respect to the Reorganization.

Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Reorganization

As a condition to each Fund's obligation to consummate the Reorganization, each Fund will receive a tax opinion from Vedder Price P.C. (which opinion will be based on certain factual representations and certain customary assumptions) substantially to the effect that, on the

basis of the existing provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code), current administrative rules and court decisions, for federal income tax purposes:

1. The transfer of all the assets of the Acquired Fund to the Acquiring Fund in exchange solely for Acquiring Fund shares and the assumption by the Acquiring Fund of all the liabilities of the Acquired Fund, followed by the pro rata distribution to the Acquired Fund shareholders of all the Acquiring Fund shares received by the Acquired Fund in complete liquidation of the Acquired Fund will constitute a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code and the Acquiring Fund and the Acquired Fund will each be a party to a reorganization, within the meaning of Section 368(b) of the Code, with respect to the Reorganization.
2. No gain or loss will be recognized by the Acquiring Fund upon the receipt of all the assets of the Acquired Fund solely in exchange for Acquiring Fund shares and the assumption by the Acquiring Fund of all the liabilities of the Acquired Fund.
3. No gain or loss will be recognized by the Acquired Fund upon the transfer of all the Acquired Fund's assets to the Acquiring Fund solely in exchange for Acquiring Fund shares and the assumption by the Acquiring Fund of all the liabilities of the Acquired Fund or upon the distribution (whether actual or constructive) of all such Acquiring Fund shares to the Acquired Fund shareholders solely in exchange for such shareholders' shares of the Acquired Fund in complete liquidation of the Acquired Fund.
4. No gain or loss will be recognized by the Acquired Fund shareholders upon the exchange of their Acquired Fund shares solely for Acquiring Fund shares in the Reorganization.
5. The aggregate basis of the Acquiring Fund shares received by each Acquired Fund shareholder pursuant to the Reorganization will be the same as the aggregate basis of the Acquired Fund shares exchanged therefor by such shareholder. The holding period of the Acquiring Fund shares received by each Acquired Fund shareholder will include the period during which the Acquired Fund shares exchanged therefor were held by such shareholder, provided such Acquired Fund shares are held as capital assets at the time of the Reorganization.
6. The tax basis of the Acquired Fund's assets acquired by the Acquiring Fund will be the same as the tax basis of such assets to the Acquired Fund immediately before the Reorganization. The holding period of the assets of the Acquired Fund in the hands of the Acquiring Fund will include the period during which those assets were held by the Acquired Fund.

Prior to the date of the Reorganization, the Acquired Fund will declare a distribution to its shareholders, which together with all previous distributions, will have the effect of distributing to shareholders all its net investment income and realized net capital gains (after reduction by any capital loss carryforwards), if any, through the date of the Reorganization. This distribution will be taxable to shareholders for federal income tax purposes and will include any net capital gains resulting from the sale of portfolio assets discussed below. Additional distributions may be made if necessary. All dividends and distributions will be reinvested in additional shares of the Acquired Fund unless a shareholder has made an election to receive dividends and distributions in cash. Dividends and distributions are treated the same for federal income tax purposes whether received in cash or additional shares.

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

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

This description of the federal income tax consequences of the Reorganization is made without regard to the particular facts and circumstances of any shareholder. Shareholders are urged to consult their own tax advisors as to the specific consequences to them of the Reorganization, including the applicability and effect of state, local, non-U.S. and other tax laws.

Exchange of Acquired Fund Shares Solely for Acquiring Fund Shares

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

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

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

In connection with the proposed Reorganization, the Acquiring Fund will issue additional Acquiring Fund Common Shares and list such shares on the NYSE. The Acquiring Fund will acquire all the assets and assume all the liabilities of the Acquired Fund in exchange for newly-issued Acquiring Fund Common Shares and newly-issued Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares. The Acquired Fund will distribute Acquiring Fund Common Shares to its common shareholders and Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares to its preferred shareholders and will then terminate its registration under the 1940 Act and dissolve under applicable state law. The Acquiring Fund's Board, based upon its evaluation of all relevant information, anticipates that the Reorganization will benefit holders of Acquiring Fund common shares.

The aggregate net asset value of Acquiring Fund Common Shares received in the Reorganization will equal the aggregate net asset value of the Acquired Fund's common shares held immediately prior to the Reorganization, less the costs of the Reorganization (though common shareholders may receive cash for their fractional shares). The aggregate liquidation preference of Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares received in the Reorganization will equal the

aggregate liquidation preference of the Acquired Fund's preferred shares held immediately prior to the Reorganization. The Reorganization will result in no dilution of net asset value of the Acquiring Fund's current common shares, other than to reflect the costs of the Reorganization. No gain or loss will be recognized by the Acquiring Fund or its shareholders in connection with the Reorganization. The Acquiring Fund will continue to operate as a registered closed-end management investment company with the investment objectives and policies described in this Proxy Statement/Prospectus.

While applicable state and federal law does not require the common shareholders of the Acquiring Fund to approve the Reorganization, applicable NYSE rules require the common shareholders of the Acquiring Fund to approve the issuance of additional Acquiring Fund Common Shares to be issued in connection with the Reorganization.

Shareholder approval of the issuance of additional Acquiring Fund Common Shares requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast on the proposal, provided that the total votes cast on the proposal represent over 50% in interest of all securities entitled to vote on the matter. Subject to the requisite approval of each proposal described herein, it is expected that the closing date of the Acquired Fund will be on the relevant dividend payment date immediately following the Special Meeting.

The Board of the Acquiring Fund recommends that common shareholders of the Acquiring Fund vote FOR the approval of the issuance of additional Acquiring Fund Common Shares in connection with the Reorganization.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS

Board Members and Officers

The same individuals constitute the Boards of both Funds, and the Funds have the same officers.

The management of each Fund, including general supervision of the duties performed by the Adviser under the Investment Management Agreement for each Fund, is the responsibility of its Board. There are currently nine (9) Board Members of each Fund's Board, one (1) of whom is an interested person (as defined in the 1940 Act) and eight (8) of whom are not interested persons (the independent board members). The names and business addresses of the Board Members and officers of the Funds and their principal occupations and other affiliations during the past five years are set forth under Management in the Reorganization SAI incorporated herein by reference.

Investment Adviser

Nuveen Asset Management acts as the investment adviser for each Fund. NAM 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, Illinois 60606. NAM is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Nuveen Investments.

On November 13, 2007, Nuveen Investments was acquired by Investors led by Madison Dearborn Partners, LLC (the MDP Acquisition). The investor group led by Madison Dearborn

Partners, LLC, a private equity firm based in Chicago, Illinois, includes affiliates of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated (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 (including Merrill Lynch) that may give rise to certain conflicts of interest.

Each Fund is dependent upon services and resources provided by its investment 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 its overall financial position and business operations would not adversely affect NAM's portfolio management operations and would not otherwise adversely affect NAM's ability to fulfill its obligations to the Funds under their investment management agreements.

Pursuant to an Investment Management Agreement between the Adviser and each Fund, each 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 such Fund. The pricing structure enables the Funds shareholders to benefit from growth in assets within each individual fund as well as from growth of complex-wide assets managed by NAM.

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

Management Fee Schedule	
Average Daily Net Assets	Rate
Up to \$125 million	0.4500%
\$125 to \$250 million	0.4375%
\$250 to \$500 million	0.4250%
\$500 million to \$1 billion	0.4125%
\$1 billion to \$2 billion	0.4000%
\$2 billion to \$5 billion	0.3875%
\$5 billion and over	0.3750%

The management fee compensates NAM for overall investment advisory and administrative services and general office facilities. Each Fund pays all of its other costs and expenses of its operations, including compensation of its board members (other than those affiliated with 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.

Each 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:

Complex-Level Asset Breakpoint Level⁽¹⁾	Complex-Level Fee Rates	Effective Rate at Breakpoint Level
\$55 billion		0.2000%
\$56 billion		0.1996%
\$57 billion		0.1989%
\$60 billion		0.1961%
\$63 billion		0.1931%
\$66 billion		0.1900%
\$71 billion		0.1851%
\$76 billion		0.1806%
\$80 billion		0.1773%
\$91 billion		0.1691%
\$125 billion		0.1599%
\$200 billion		0.1505%
\$250 billion		0.1469%
\$300 billion		0.1445%

(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.

The Acquiring Fund paid aggregate management fees of \$10,976,183 for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2008, for an effective management fee rate of 0.94% based on net assets applicable to common shares (0.60% based on managed assets). The Acquired Fund paid aggregate management fees of \$2,031,193 for the fiscal year ended April 30, 2008, for an effective management fee rate of 0.95% based on net assets applicable to common shares (0.62% based on managed assets). A discussion of each Board's basis for approving the Investment Advisory Agreement with respect to a Fund, is available in the Fund's annual report to shareholders each year.

Portfolio Management

NAM is responsible for execution of specific investment strategies and day-to-day investment operations. NAM manages the Funds using a team of analysts and portfolio managers that focus on a specific group of funds. Paul Brennan is the portfolio manager of the Acquiring Fund and Daniel Close is the portfolio manager of the Acquired Fund. Each provide daily oversight for, and execution of, the respective Fund's investment activities.

Paul Brennan, CFA, CPA manages several national open- and closed-end funds. Mr. Brennan began his career in the investment business in 1991 when he was a municipal credit analyst,

then became a portfolio manager in 1994. He joined Nuveen Investments in 1997 while at Flagship Financial which Nuveen acquired. He earned his BS in Accountancy and Finance from Wright State University. He is a CPA, has earned the Chartered Financial Analyst designation, and currently sits on the Nuveen Asset Management Investment Committee. Prior to joining Flagship, Paul was employed at Deloitte & Touche within the audit group which participated in auditing mutual funds and investment advisors.

Daniel J. Close, CFA joined Nuveen Investments in 2000 as a member of Nuveen's product management and development team, where he was responsible for the oversight and development of Nuveen's mutual fund product line. He then served as a research analyst for Nuveen's municipal investing team, covering corporate-backed, energy, transportation and utility credits. He received his BS in Business from Miami University and his MBA from Northwestern University's Kellogg School of Management.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS

General History

The following table sets forth the number of outstanding common shares and shares of MuniPreferred and certain other share information, of each Fund as of _____, _____.

(1) Title of Class	(2) Amount Authorized	(3) Amount Held by Fund for its Own Account	(4) Amount Outstanding Exclusive of Amount Shown Under (3)
Acquiring Fund			
Common shares			
Preferred shares			
Acquired Fund			
Common shares			
Preferred shares			

The Acquiring Fund common shares are listed and trade on the NYSE under the symbol NIO. The Acquired Fund common shares are listed and trade on the NYSE under the symbol NFL.

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

Quarter Ended	Acquiring Fund					
	Market Price		Net Asset Value		Premium/Discount	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
January 2009	12.01	8.90	13.37	11.29	0.09	0.25
October 2008	12.86	8.30	14.37	11.33	0.07	0.33
July 2008	13.85	12.51	14.76	13.95	0.05	0.13
April 2008	14.60	12.64	15.11	13.66	0.03	0.11
January 2008	14.42	13.08	15.41	14.78	0.05	0.12
October 2007	14.46	13.41	15.21	14.45	0.03	0.11
July 2007	15.02	14.03	15.40	14.71	0.02	0.06
April 2007	14.96	14.66	15.61	15.24	0.03	0.05
January 2007	14.94	14.43	15.71	15.29	0.03	0.07

Quarter Ended	Acquired Fund					
	Market Price		Net Asset Value		Premium/Discount	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
January 2009	11.88	9.12	14.33	12.20	0.15	0.29
October 2008	12.73	7.85	14.73	11.91	0.13	0.40
July 2008	13.32	12.45	14.89	14.34	0.10	0.15
April 2008	13.83	12.75	15.26	14.04	0.08	0.12
January 2008	13.91	12.77	15.46	14.94	0.09	0.15
October 2007	14.20	13.13	15.25	14.67	0.07	0.12
July 2007	14.73	13.54	15.37	14.79	0.04	0.10
April 2007	15.03	14.58	15.53	15.24	0.02	0.05
January 2007	15.06	14.48	15.64	15.31	0.03	0.06

On [latest date practical] , , the closing sale prices of the Acquiring Fund and Acquired Fund common shares were \$ and \$, respectively. These prices represent a discount to net asset value of the Acquiring Fund of % and a discount to net asset value of the Acquired Fund of %.

Common shares of each Fund have generally traded at prices close to net asset value, with varying premiums or discounts to net asset value being reflected in the market value of the common shares from time to time. Prices for Acquiring Fund common shares have fluctuated between a maximum premium of % and a maximum discount of % and for the Acquired Fund have fluctuated between a maximum premium of % and a maximum discount

of % . It is not possible to state whether Acquiring Fund common shares will trade at a premium or discount to net asset value following the Reorganization, or what the extent of any such premium or discount might be.

Shareholders of the Acquiring Fund and the Acquired Fund

As of _____, 2009, the board members and officers of the Acquiring Fund as a group owned [less than 1% of the total outstanding shares common shares and less than 1% of the total outstanding MuniPreferred shares of the Acquiring Fund] [____ % and ____ % of the common shares and MuniPreferred shares of the Acquiring Fund, respectively]. The following table sets forth the percentage of each person who, as of _____, 2009, owns of record, or is known by the Acquiring Fund to own of record or beneficially, 5% or more of common shares or MuniPreferred shares of the Acquiring Fund.

Class	Name and Address of Owner	Percentage of Ownership
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As of _____, 2009, the board members and officers of the Acquired Fund as a group owned [less than 1% of the total outstanding shares common shares and less than 1% of the total outstanding shares of MuniPreferred shares of the Acquired Fund] [____ % and ____ % of the common shares and MuniPreferred shares of the Acquired Fund, respectively]. The following table sets forth the percentage of each person who, as of _____, 2009, owns of record, or is known by the Acquired Fund to own of record or beneficially, 5% or more of common shares or MuniPreferred shares of the Acquired Fund. The table also sets forth the pro forma percentages of the Acquiring Fund common shares and MuniPreferred shares that would have been owned by such parties if the Reorganization had occurred on _____, 200 . These amounts may differ on the [closing date].

Class	Name and Address of Owner	Percentage of Ownership of Each Class of the Acquired Fund	Estimated Pro Forma Ownership of Each Class of the Acquiring Fund Shares After Reorganization
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Repurchase of Common Shares; Conversion to Open-End Fund

Each Fund is a closed-end management investment company and as such its shareholders will not have the right to cause the Fund to redeem their shares. Instead, the common shares of each Fund trade in the open market at a price that is a function of several factors, including dividend levels (which are in turn affected by expenses), net asset value, call protection, dividend stability, portfolio credit quality, relative demand for and supply of such shares in the market, general market and economic conditions and other factors. Because shares of closed-end management investment companies may frequently trade at prices lower than net asset value, each Fund's Board 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. Neither Fund can assure you that its Board will decide to take any of these actions, or

that share repurchases or tender offers will actually reduce market discount.

If a 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 NYSE. In contrast to a closed-end management investment company, shareholders of an open-end management investment company may require the company to redeem their shares at any time (except in certain circumstances as authorized by or under the 1940 Act) at their net asset value, less any redemption charge that is in effect at the time of redemption. See the Reorganization SAI under Certain Provisions in the Articles of Incorporation for a discussion of the voting requirements applicable to the conversion of a Fund to an open-end management investment company.

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

Custodian, Transfer Agent, Dividend Disbursing Agent and Redemption Agent

The custodian of the assets of and transfer, shareholder services and dividend paying agent for the Funds is [State Street Bank Corp., 225 Franklin Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02110]. The custodian performs custodial, fund accounting and portfolio accounting services. [Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, 100 Plaza One, 6th Floor, Jersey City, NJ 07311, a banking corporation organized under the laws of New York], is the Auction Agent with respect to shares of MuniPreferred and acts as transfer agent, registrar, dividend disbursing agent and redemption agent with respect to such shares.

Federal Income Tax Matters Associated with Investment in the Funds

The following information is meant as a general summary for U.S. shareholders. Please see the Reorganization SAI for additional information. Investors should rely on their own tax adviser for advice about the particular federal, state and local tax consequences to them of investing in the Funds. The Funds intend 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, each Fund must satisfy certain requirements regarding the sources of its income, the diversification of its assets and the distribution of its income. As a RIC, each Fund is not expected to be subject to federal income tax. The Acquiring 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. The Acquired Fund primarily invests in municipal securities issued by Florida, its cities and local authorities. Thus, substantially all of a Fund's dividends paid to you should qualify as exempt-interest dividends. A shareholder treats an exempt-interest dividend as interest on state and local bonds exempt from regular federal income tax. Federal income tax law imposes an alternative minimum tax with respect to corporations, individuals,

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 a Fund receives income from such municipal obligations, a portion of the dividends paid by the Fund, although exempt from regular federal income tax, will be taxable to shareholders to the extent that their tax liability is determined under the federal alternative minimum tax. Each Fund will annually provide a report indicating the percentage of the Fund's income attributable to municipal obligations subject to the federal alternative minimum tax. Corporations are subject to special rules in calculating their federal alternative minimum taxable income with respect to interest from such municipal obligations.

In addition to exempt-interest dividends, a Fund may also distribute to its shareholders amounts that are treated as long-term capital gain or ordinary income (which may include short-term capital gains). These distributions may be subject to federal, state and local taxation, depending on a shareholder's situation. If so, they are taxable whether or not such distributions are reinvested. 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. Each Fund does not expect that any part of its distributions to shareholders from its investments will qualify for the dividends-received deduction available to corporate shareholders or as qualified dividend income available to noncorporate shareholders.

As a regulated investment company, each Fund will not be subject to federal income tax in any taxable year provided that it meets certain distribution requirements. Each Fund may retain for investment some (or all) of its net capital gain. If a Fund retains any net capital gain or investment company taxable income, it will be subject to tax at regular corporate rates on the amount retained. If a Fund retains any net capital gain, it may designate the retained amount as undistributed capital gains in a notice to its shareholders who, if subject to federal income tax on long-term capital gains, (i) will be required to include in income for federal income tax purposes, as long-term capital gain, their share of such undistributed amount; (ii) will be entitled to credit their proportionate shares of the 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 a 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 longterm 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 shortterm 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 a 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 a Fund's shares to which exempt interest dividends are allocated is not deductible. Under certain applicable rules, the purchase or ownership of shares may be considered to have been made with borrowed funds even though such funds are not directly used for the purchase or ownership of the shares. In addition, if you receive social security or certain railroad retirement benefits, you may be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a portion of such benefits as a result of receiving investment income, including exempt-interest dividends and other distributions paid by a Fund.

As with all investment companies, each 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.

NET ASSET VALUE

Each 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 a Fund's total assets, including interest or dividends accrued but not yet collected, less all liabilities, and dividing by the total number of shares outstanding. The result, rounded to the nearest cent, is the net asset value per share. All valuations are subject to review by such Fund's Board or its delegate.

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

analysis, including the obligor's credit characteristics considered relevant by the pricing service or the Board's designee. 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.

LEGAL OPINIONS

Certain legal matters in connection with the common shares and shares of MuniPreferred of the Acquiring Fund to be issued pursuant to the Reorganization will be passed upon by Vedder Price P.C., Chicago, Illinois. [Vedder Price P.C. will rely as to certain matters of Minnesota law on the opinion of _____, LLP, Boston, Massachusetts.]

EXPERTS

The financial highlights of the Acquiring Fund and the Acquired Fund as of October 31, 2008 and as of April 30, 2008, respectively, attached to this Proxy Statement/Prospectus as Appendix B, and the financial statements of the Acquiring Fund and the Acquired Fund as of October 31, 2008 and as of April 30, 2008, respectively, appearing in the Reorganization SAI, have been audited by _____ LLP, independent auditors, as set forth in their reports thereon appearing elsewhere herein, and are included in reliance upon such reports given upon the authority of such firm as experts in accounting and auditing. _____ LLP audits and reports on the Funds' annual financial statements, reviews certain regulatory reports and the Funds' federal income tax returns, and performs other professional accounting, auditing, tax and advisory services when engaged to do so by the Funds.

SHAREHOLDER PROPOSALS

To be considered for presentation at the annual meeting of shareholders of the Acquiring Fund to be held in 2009, shareholder proposals submitted pursuant to Rule 14a-8 under the 1934 Act must have been received at the offices of the Fund, 333 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606, not later than January 19, 2009. A shareholder wishing to provide notice in the manner prescribed by Rule 14a-4(c)(1) of a proposal submitted outside of the process of Rule 14a-8 for the annual meeting must, pursuant to the Acquiring Fund's By-Laws, submit such written notice to the Acquiring Fund not later than April 4, 2009 or prior to March 20, 2009. Timely submission of a proposal does not mean that such proposal will be included in a proxy statement.

If all proposals are approved and the Reorganization is consummated, the Acquired Fund will cease to exist and will not hold its 2009 Annual Meeting. If the Reorganization is not approved or is not consummated, the Acquired Fund will hold its 2009 annual meeting of shareholders, expected to be held in November 2009. Based upon last year's proxy statement for the Acquired Fund, a shareholder proposal submitted pursuant to Rule 14a-8 under the 1934 Act must be received at the offices of the Fund, 333 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606, not later than June 8, 2009. A shareholder wishing to provide notice in the manner prescribed by

Rule 14a-4(c)(1) of a proposal submitted outside of the process of Rule 14a-8 must, pursuant to the Acquired Fund's By-Laws, submit such written notice to the Acquired Fund not later than August 21, 2009 or prior to August 6, 2009. Timely submission of a proposal does not mean that such proposal will be included in a proxy statement.

The anticipated date of the next special shareholders' meeting, if any, of either Fund cannot be provided. Shareholders wishing to submit proposals for inclusion in a proxy statement for a subsequent shareholders' meeting of a Fund should send their written proposal to the Fund at 333 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606. Proposals must be received a reasonable time before a Fund begins to print and mail its proxy materials for the meeting.

GENERAL

Management of the Funds does not intend to present and does not have reason to believe that others will present any items of business at the Special Meeting, except as described in this Proxy Statement/Prospectus. However, if other matters are properly presented at the meetings for a vote, the proxies will be voted upon such matters in accordance with the judgment of the persons acting under the proxies.

A list of shareholders of each Fund entitled to be present and to vote at the Special Meeting will be available at the offices of the Funds, 333 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois, for inspection by any shareholder of the Funds during regular business hours for ten days prior to the date of the Special Meeting.

Failure of a quorum of either Fund to be present at the Special Meeting will necessitate adjournment and will subject the Funds to additional expense. The persons named in the enclosed proxy may also move for an adjournment of the meeting to permit further solicitation of proxies with respect to any of the proposals if they determine that adjournment and further solicitation is reasonable and in the best interests of the shareholders. Under each Fund's By-Laws, an adjournment of a meeting requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares present in person or represented by proxy at such meeting.

IF YOU CANNOT BE PRESENT AT THE MEETING, YOU ARE REQUESTED TO FILL IN, SIGN AND RETURN THE ENCLOSED PROXY PROMPTLY. NO POSTAGE IS REQUIRED IF MAILED IN THE UNITED STATES.

Kevin J. McCarthy
Vice President and Secretary

APPENDIX A

AGREEMENT AND PLAN OF REORGANIZATION

THIS AGREEMENT AND PLAN OF REORGANIZATION (the Agreement) is made as of this th day of , 2009 by Nuveen Insured Municipal Opportunity Fund, Inc., a Minnesota corporation (the Acquiring Fund), and Nuveen Insured Florida Premium Income Municipal Fund, a Massachusetts business trust (the Acquired Fund and, together with the Acquiring Fund, the Funds).

This Agreement is intended to be, and is adopted as, a plan of reorganization within the meaning of Section 368 of the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code), and the Treasury Regulations promulgated thereunder. The reorganization will consist of: (i) the transfer of all the assets of the Acquired Fund to the Acquiring Fund in exchange solely for shares of common stock (common shares), par value \$0.01 per share, of the Acquiring Fund (Acquiring Fund Common Shares), Municipal Action Rate Cumulative Preferred stock (MuniPreferred), Series W3 and Series TH3, par value \$0.01 per share, of the Acquiring Fund (Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares and, collectively with the Acquiring Fund Common Shares, Acquiring Fund Shares) and the assumption by the Acquiring Fund of all the liabilities of the Acquired Fund; and (ii) the pro rata distribution of all the Acquiring Fund Common Shares and Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares, respectively, to the common and MuniPreferred shareholders of the Acquired Fund, respectively, as part of the termination, dissolution and complete liquidation of the Acquired Fund as provided herein, all upon the terms and conditions set forth in this Agreement (the Reorganization).

WHEREAS, each Fund is a closed-end, management investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the 1940 Act), and the Acquired Fund owns securities that generally are assets of the character in which the Acquiring Fund is permitted to invest;

WHEREAS, the Acquiring Fund is authorized to issue its shares of beneficial interests; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of the Acquiring Fund (the Acquiring Board) has determined that the Reorganization is in the best interests of the Acquiring Fund and that the interests of the existing shareholders of the Acquiring Fund will not be diluted as a result of the Reorganization, and the Board of Trustees of the Acquired Fund (the Acquired Board) has determined that the Reorganization is in the best interests of the Acquired Fund and that the interests of the existing shareholders of the Acquired Fund will not be diluted as a result of the Reorganization.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the premises and of the covenants and agreements hereinafter set forth, the parties hereto covenant and agree as follows:

ARTICLE I

TRANSFER OF ASSETS OF THE ACQUIRED FUND IN EXCHANGE FOR ACQUIRING FUND SHARES AND THE ASSUMPTION OF THE ACQUIRED FUND LIABILITIES AND TERMINATION AND LIQUIDATION OF THE ACQUIRED FUND

1.1 THE EXCHANGE. Subject to the terms and conditions contained herein and on the basis of the representations and warranties contained herein, the Acquired Fund agrees to transfer all of its assets, as set forth in Section 1.2, to the Acquiring Fund. In exchange, the Acquiring Fund agrees: (i) to issue and deliver to the Acquired Fund the number of Acquiring Fund Common Shares, computed in the manner set forth in Section 2.3 and Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares; and (ii) to assume all the liabilities of the Acquired Fund, as set forth in Section 1.3. The preferences, voting powers, restrictions, limitations as to dividends, qualifications and terms and conditions of redemption of the Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares shall be identical in all material respects to those of the Acquiring Fund's existing series of MuniPreferred shares. Dividends on shares of Acquired Fund MuniPreferred shares, Series W and Series TH, shall accumulate to and including the day before the Closing Date, as such term is defined in Section 3.1, and then cease to accumulate, and dividends on shares of Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares, issued pursuant to the Reorganization shall accumulate in respect of their Initial Rate Period from and including the Closing Date at the same rate borne on the day before the Closing Date by the Acquired Fund MuniPreferred shares, Series W and Series TH. The Subsequent Rate Periods, Dividend Payment Dates in respect of such Subsequent Rate Periods and initial and subsequent Auctions for the shares of Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares, issued pursuant to this paragraph 1.1 shall be fixed to be identical to the dividend and auction provisions applicable to the outstanding Acquired Fund MuniPreferred shares, Series W and Series TH, as of immediately prior to the Closing Date. The Initial Rate Period and Dividend Payment Rate in respect of such Initial Rate Period, for shares of Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares, issued pursuant to the Reorganization, shall be as set forth in the Proxy Statement/Prospectus, as hereinafter defined. Such transactions shall take place at the closing provided for in Section 3.1 (the Closing).

1.2 ASSETS TO BE TRANSFERRED. The Acquired Fund shall transfer all of its assets to the Acquiring Fund, including, without limitation, all cash, securities, commodities, interests in futures and dividends or interest receivables owned by the Acquired Fund and any deferred or prepaid expenses shown as an asset on the books of the Acquired Fund on the Closing Date.

The Acquired Fund will, within a reasonable period of time before the Closing Date, furnish the Acquiring Fund with a list of the Acquired Fund's portfolio securities and other investments. The Acquiring Fund will, within a reasonable period of time before the Closing Date, furnish the Acquired Fund with a list of the securities, if any, on the Acquired Fund's list referred to above that do not conform to the Acquiring Fund's investment objectives, policies, and restrictions. The Acquired Fund, if requested by the Acquiring Fund, will dispose of securities on the Acquiring Fund's list before the Closing Date. In addition, if it is determined that the portfolios of the Acquired Fund and the Acquiring Fund, when aggregated, would contain investments exceeding certain percentage limitations imposed upon the Acquiring Fund with respect to such

investments, the Acquired Fund, if requested by the Acquiring Fund, will dispose of a sufficient amount of such investments as may be necessary to avoid violating such limitations as of the Closing Date. Notwithstanding the foregoing, nothing herein will require the Acquired Fund to dispose of any investments or securities if, in the reasonable judgment of the Acquired Fund Board or Nuveen Asset Management (the Adviser), such disposition would adversely affect the tax-free nature of the Reorganization for federal income tax purposes or would otherwise not be in the best interests of the Acquired Fund.

1.3 LIABILITIES TO BE ASSUMED. The Acquired Fund will endeavor to discharge all of its known liabilities and obligations to the extent possible before the Closing Date. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any liabilities not so discharged shall be assumed by the Acquiring Fund, which assumed liabilities shall include all of the Acquired Fund's liabilities, debts, obligations, and duties of whatever kind or nature, whether absolute, accrued, contingent, or otherwise, whether or not arising in the ordinary course of business, whether or not determinable at the Closing Date, and whether or not specifically referred to in this Agreement.

1.4 DECLARATION OF PREFERRED DIVIDENDS. At or prior to the Closing Date, the Acquired Fund (a) will declare all accumulated but unpaid dividends on the Acquired Fund MuniPreferred shares, Series W and Series TH, respectively, up to and including the day before which the Closing Date occurs, such dividends to be paid to the holders thereof on the Dividend Payment Date in respect of the Initial Rate Period of Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares, for which such Acquired Fund MuniPreferred shares, Series W and Series TH, respectively, were exchanged.

1.5 LIQUIDATION AND DISTRIBUTION. On or as soon after the Closing Date as is conveniently practicable but in no event later than 12 months after the Closing Date (the Liquidation Date): (a) the Acquired Fund will distribute in complete liquidation of the Acquired Fund, pro rata to its common shareholders of record, determined as of the close of business on the Valuation Date, as such term is defined in Section 2.1 (the Acquired Fund Common Shareholders), all of the Acquiring Fund Common Shares received by the Acquired Fund pursuant to Section 1.1 (together with any dividends declared with respect thereto to holders of record as of a time after the Valuation Date and prior to the Liquidation Date (Interim Dividends)) and to its preferred shareholders of record, determined as of the Valuation Date (Acquired Fund Preferred Shareholders and, collectively, with the Acquired Fund Common Shareholders, the Acquired Fund Shareholders), one share of Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares (together with any Interim Dividends), in exchange for each Acquired Fund MuniPreferred share, Series W and Series TH, respectively, held by the Acquired Fund Preferred Shareholders; and (b) the Acquired Fund will thereupon proceed to dissolve and terminate as set forth in Section 1.9 below. Such distribution will be accomplished by the transfer of Acquiring Fund Shares credited to the account of the Acquired Fund on the books of the Acquiring Fund to open accounts on the share records of the Acquiring Fund in the name of the Acquired Fund Shareholders and representing, in the case of an Acquired Fund Common Shareholder, such shareholder's pro rata share of the Acquiring Fund Common Shares received by the Acquired Fund and in the case of an Acquired Fund Preferred Shareholder, a number of Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares received by the Acquired Fund equal to the number of Acquired Fund MuniPreferred shares, Series W and Series TH, respectively, held by such shareholder, and by paying to the shareholders of the Acquired Fund any Interim Dividends on such transferred shares. All issued and outstanding common and MuniPreferred shares of the Acquired Fund will simultaneously be canceled on the books of the Acquired Fund. The

Acquiring Fund shall not issue certificates representing Acquiring Fund Shares in connection with such transfer.

1.6 OWNERSHIP OF SHARES. Ownership of Acquiring Fund Shares will be shown on the books of the Acquiring Fund's transfer agent. Acquiring Fund Shares will be issued simultaneously to the Acquired Fund, in an amount computed in the manner set forth in Section 2.3, to be distributed to Acquired Fund Shareholders.

1.7 TRANSFER TAXES. Any transfer taxes payable upon the issuance of Acquiring Fund Shares in a name other than the registered holder of the Acquired Fund common or MuniPreferred shares on the books of the Acquired Fund as of that time shall, as a condition of such issuance and transfer, be paid by the person to whom such Acquiring Fund Shares are to be issued and transferred.

1.8 REPORTING. Any reporting responsibility of the Acquired Fund with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC), the New York Stock Exchange (the NYSE), or any state securities commission is and shall remain the responsibility of the Acquired Fund up to and including the Liquidation Date.

1.9 TERMINATION. The Acquired Fund shall completely liquidate and be dissolved, terminated and have its affairs wound up in accordance with Massachusetts state law, promptly following the Closing Date and the making of all distributions pursuant to Section 1.5.

ARTICLE II

VALUATION

2.1 VALUATION OF ASSETS. The value of the net assets of the Acquired Fund shall be the value of its assets, less its liabilities, computed as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE on the business day immediately prior to the Closing Date (such time and date being hereinafter called the Valuation Date). The value of the Acquired Fund's assets shall be determined by using the valuation procedures set forth in the Acquired Fund's Declaration of Trust and the Funds' Proxy Statement/Prospectus to be used in connection with the Reorganization or such other valuation procedures as shall be mutually agreed upon by the parties. The value of the Acquired Fund's net assets shall be calculated net of the liquidation preference (including accumulated and unpaid dividends) of all outstanding Acquired Fund MuniPreferred shares.

2.2 VALUATION OF SHARES. The net asset value per Acquiring Fund common share shall be the net asset value per share computed on the Valuation Date, using the valuation procedures set forth in the Acquiring Fund's Articles of Incorporation (Articles) and the Funds' Proxy Statement/Prospectus to be used in connection with the Reorganization or such other valuation procedures as shall be mutually agreed upon by the parties. The value of the Acquiring Fund's net assets shall be calculated net of the liquidation preference (including accumulated and unpaid dividends) of all outstanding Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred shares.

2.3 SHARES TO BE ISSUED. The number of Acquiring Fund Common Shares to be issued (including fractional shares, if any) in exchange for the Acquired Fund's net assets, shall be determined by dividing the value of the Acquired Fund's net assets determined in accordance with Section 2.1 by the net asset value per Acquiring Fund Common Share determined in accordance with Section 2.2.

2.4 EFFECT OF SUSPENSION IN TRADING. In the event that on the Valuation Date, either: (a) the NYSE or another primary exchange on which the portfolio securities of the Acquiring Fund or the Acquired Fund are purchased or sold shall be closed to trading or trading on such exchange shall be restricted; or (b) trading or the reporting of trading on the NYSE or elsewhere shall be disrupted so that accurate appraisal of the value of the net assets of the Acquiring Fund or the Acquired Fund is impracticable, the Valuation Date shall be postponed until the first business day after the day when trading is fully resumed and reporting is restored provided that such day is not a day on which an Auction would normally occur with respect to the Acquired Fund MuniPreferred shares, Series W and Series TH.

2.5 COMPUTATIONS OF NET ASSETS. All computations of net asset value shall be made by or under the direction of () in accordance with its regular practice as custodian of the Funds.

ARTICLE III

CLOSING AND CLOSING DATE

3.1 CLOSING DATE. The Closing shall occur on , 2009 or such other date as the parties may agree (the Closing Date) provided that the Closing Date shall not be a date on which an Auction would ordinarily occur with respect to Acquired Fund MuniPreferred shares, Series W. All acts taking place at the Closing shall be deemed to take place as of immediately after the close of regular trading on the NYSE on the Valuation Date. The Closing shall be held as of [8:00 a.m.] Central time (the Effective Time) at the offices of Vedder Price P.C. in Chicago, Illinois or at such other time and/or place as the parties may agree.

3.2 CUSTODIAN S CERTIFICATE. The Acquired Fund shall cause , as custodian for the Acquired Fund (the Custodian), to deliver to the Acquiring Fund at the Closing a certificate of an authorized officer stating that: (a) the Acquired Fund s portfolio securities, cash, and any other assets shall have been delivered in proper form to the Acquiring Fund on the Closing Date; and (b) all necessary taxes, including all applicable federal and state stock transfer stamps, if any, shall have been paid, or provision for payment shall have been made, in conjunction with the delivery of portfolio securities by the Acquired Fund.

3.3 TRANSFER AGENT S CERTIFICATE. The Acquired Fund shall cause , as transfer agent for the Acquired Fund, to deliver to the Acquiring Fund at the Closing a certificate of an authorized officer stating that its records contain the names and addresses of all the Acquired Fund Shareholders, and the number and percentage ownership of outstanding common and MuniPreferred shares owned by each such shareholder immediately prior to the Closing. The Acquiring Fund shall issue and deliver or cause , its transfer agent, to issue and deliver to the Acquired Fund a confirmation evidencing the Acquiring Fund Shares to be credited on the Closing Date to the Secretary of the Trust or provide evidence satisfactory to the Acquired Fund that such Acquiring Fund Shares have been credited to the Acquired Fund s account on the books of the Acquiring Fund.

3.4 DELIVERY OF ADDITIONAL ITEMS. At the Closing, each party shall deliver to the other such bills of sale, checks, assignments, share certificates, receipts and other documents, if any, as such other party or its counsel may reasonably request to effect the transactions contemplated by this Agreement.

ARTICLE IV

REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES

4.1 REPRESENTATIONS OF THE ACQUIRED FUND. The Acquired Fund represents and warrants as follows:

- (a) The Acquired Fund is a business trust duly organized, validly existing and in good standing under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
- (b) The Acquired Fund is registered as a closed-end non-diversified management investment company under the 1940 Act, and such registration is in full force and effect.
- (c) The Acquired Fund is not, and the execution, delivery, and performance of this Agreement (subject to shareholder approval) will not result, in the violation of any provision of the Acquired Fund's Declaration of Trust or By-Laws or of any material agreement, indenture, instrument, contract, lease, or other undertaking to which the Acquired Fund is a party or by which it is bound.
- (d) Except as otherwise disclosed in writing to and accepted by the Acquiring Fund, the Acquired Fund has no material contracts or other commitments (other than this Agreement and the obligations to pay the dividends and/or distributions contemplated by Section 1.4) that will be terminated with liability to it before the Closing Date.
- (e) No litigation, administrative proceeding, or investigation of or before any court or governmental body is presently pending or to its knowledge threatened against the Acquired Fund or any of its properties or assets, which, if adversely determined, would materially and adversely affect its financial condition, the conduct of its business, or the ability of the Acquired Fund to carry out the transactions contemplated by this Agreement. The Acquired Fund knows of no facts that might form the basis for the institution of such proceedings and is not a party to or subject to the provisions of any order, decree, or judgment of any court or governmental body that materially and adversely affects its business or its ability to consummate the transactions contemplated herein.
- (f) The audited financial statements of the Acquired Fund as of April 30, 2008, and for the year then ended have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and such statements (copies of which have been furnished to the Acquiring Fund) fairly reflect the financial condition of the Acquired Fund as of April 30, 2008, and there are no known contingent liabilities of the Acquired Fund as of such date that are not disclosed in such statements. The unaudited financial statements of the Acquired Fund as of October 31, 2008, and for the semi-annual period then ended, will be prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and such statements (copies of which will be furnished to the Acquiring Fund) will fairly reflect the financial condition of the Acquired Fund as of October 31, 2008, and there will not be any known contingent liabilities of the Acquired Fund as of such date that are not disclosed in such statements. [The audited financial statements of the Acquired Fund as of April 30, 2009, and for the year then ended will have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and such statements (copies of which will be furnished to the Acquiring Fund) will fairly reflect the financial condition of the Acquired Fund as of April 30, 2009, and there will be no known contingent liabilities of the Acquired Fund as of such date that are not disclosed in such statements.]

(g) Since the date of the financial statements referred to in subsection (f) above, there have been no material adverse changes in the Acquired Fund's financial condition, assets, liabilities or business (other than changes occurring in the ordinary course of business) and there are no known contingent liabilities of the Acquired Fund arising after such date. For the purposes of this subsection (g), a decline in the net asset value of the Acquired Fund shall not constitute a material adverse change.

(h) All federal, state, local and other tax returns and reports of the Acquired Fund required by law to be filed by it (taking into account permitted extensions for filing) have been timely filed and are correct in all material respects. All federal, state, local and other taxes of the Acquired Fund required to be paid (whether or not shown on any such return or report) have been paid, or provision shall have been made for the payment thereof and any such unpaid taxes are properly reflected on the financial statements referred to in subsection (f) above. To the best of the Acquired Fund's knowledge, no tax authority is currently auditing or preparing to audit the Acquired Fund, and no assessment for taxes, interest, additions to tax, or penalties has been asserted against the Acquired Fund.

(i) The authorized capital of the Acquired Fund consists of an unlimited number of common and preferred shares, par value \$.01 per share. All issued and outstanding shares of the Acquired Fund are duly and validly issued and outstanding, fully paid and non-assessable by the Acquired Fund. All of the issued and outstanding shares of the Acquired Fund will, at the time of the Closing Date, be held by the persons and in the amounts set forth in the records of the Acquired Fund's transfer agent as provided in Section 3.3. The Acquired Fund has no outstanding options, warrants, or other rights to subscribe for or purchase any shares of the Acquired Fund, and has no outstanding securities convertible into shares of the Acquired Fund.

(j) At the Closing Date, the Acquired Fund will have good and marketable title to the Acquired Fund's assets to be transferred to the Acquiring Fund pursuant to Section 1.2, and full right, power, and authority to sell, assign, transfer, and deliver such assets, and the Acquiring Fund will acquire good and marketable title thereto.

(k) The execution, delivery and performance of this Agreement have been duly authorized by all necessary action on the part of the Acquired Fund. Subject to approval by shareholders, this Agreement constitutes a valid and binding obligation of the Acquired Fund, enforceable in accordance with its terms, subject as to enforcement, to bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium, and other laws relating to or affecting creditors' rights and to general equity principles.

(l) The information to be furnished by the Acquired Fund for use in no-action letters, applications for orders, registration statements, proxy materials, and other documents that may be necessary in connection with the transactions contemplated herein shall be accurate and complete in all material respects and shall comply in all material respects with federal securities and other laws and regulations.

(m) From the effective date of the Registration Statement (as defined in Section 5.7), through the time of the meeting of the shareholders and on the Closing Date, any written information furnished by the Acquired Fund with respect to the Acquired Fund for use in the Proxy Materials (as defined in Section 5.7), or any other materials provided in connection with the Reorganization, does not and will not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated or necessary to

make the statements, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading.

(n) For each taxable year of its operations, including the short taxable year ending with the Closing Date, the Acquired Fund (i) has elected to qualify, and has qualified or will qualify (in the case of the short taxable year ending with the Closing Date), as a regulated investment company under the Code (a RIC), (ii) has been eligible to and has computed its federal income tax under Section 852 of the Code, and will do so for the short taxable year ending with the Closing Date and (iii) has been, and will be (in the case of the short taxable year ending with the Closing Date), treated as a separate corporation for federal income tax purposes pursuant to Section 851(g) of the Code.

4.2 REPRESENTATIONS OF THE ACQUIRING FUND. The Acquiring Fund represents and warrants as follows:

(a) The Acquiring Fund is a corporation, duly organized, validly existing and in good standing under the laws of the State of Minnesota.

(b) The Acquiring Fund is registered as a closed-end diversified management investment company under the 1940 Act, and such registration is in full force and effect.

(c) The Acquiring Fund is not, and the execution, delivery and performance of this Agreement will not result, in a violation of the Acquiring Fund's Articles of Incorporation or By-Laws or of any material agreement, indenture, instrument, contract, lease, or other undertaking to which the Acquiring Fund is a party or by which it is bound.

(d) No litigation, administrative proceeding or investigation of or before any court or governmental body is presently pending or to its knowledge threatened against the Acquiring Fund or any of its properties or assets, which, if adversely determined, would materially and adversely affect its financial condition, the conduct of its business or the ability of the Acquiring Fund to carry out the transactions contemplated by this Agreement. The Acquiring Fund knows of no facts that might form the basis for the institution of such proceedings and it is not a party to or subject to the provisions of any order, decree, or judgment of any court or governmental body that materially and adversely affects its business or its ability to consummate the transaction contemplated herein.

(e) The audited financial statements of the Acquiring Fund as of October 31, 2008 and for the fiscal year then ended have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and have been audited by independent auditors, and such statements (copies of which have been furnished to the Acquired Fund) fairly reflect the financial condition of the Acquiring Fund as of October 31, 2008, and there are no known contingent liabilities of the Acquiring Fund as of such date that are not disclosed in such statements. [The unaudited financial statements of the Acquiring Fund as of April 30, 2009, and for the semi-annual period then ended, will be prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and such statements (copies of which will be furnished to the Acquired Fund) will fairly reflect the financial condition of the Acquiring Fund as of April 30, 2009, and there will not be any known contingent liabilities of the Acquiring Fund as of such date that are not disclosed in such statement.]

(f) Since the date of the financial statements referred to in subsection (e) above, there have been no material adverse changes in the Acquiring Fund's financial condition, assets, liabilities or business (other than changes occurring in the ordinary course of

business) and there are no known contingent liabilities of the Acquiring Fund arising after such date. For the purposes of this subsection (f), a decline in the net asset value of the Acquiring Fund shall not constitute a material adverse change.

(g) All federal, state, local and other tax returns and reports of the Acquiring Fund required by law to be filed by it (taking into account permitted extensions for filing) have been timely filed and are correct in all material respects. All federal, state, local and other taxes of the Acquiring Fund required to be paid (whether or not shown on any such return or report) have been paid or provision shall have been made for their payment and any such unpaid taxes are properly reflected on the financial statements referred to in subsection (e) above. To the best of the Acquiring Fund's knowledge, no tax authority is currently auditing or preparing to audit the Acquiring Fund, and no assessment for taxes, interest, additions to tax or penalties has been asserted against the Acquiring Fund.

(h) The authorized capital of the Acquiring Fund consists of 200,000,000 common shares and 1,000,000 preferred shares, par value \$0.01 per share. All issued and outstanding Acquiring Fund Shares are duly and validly issued and outstanding, fully paid and non-assessable by the Acquiring Fund. The Acquiring Fund has no outstanding options, warrants, or other rights to subscribe for or purchase shares of the Acquiring Fund, and there are no outstanding securities convertible into shares of the Acquiring Fund.

(i) The execution, delivery and performance of this Agreement have been duly authorized by all necessary action on the part of the Acquiring Fund. Subject to approval by shareholders of the Acquiring Fund, this Agreement constitutes a valid and binding obligation of the Acquiring Fund, enforceable in accordance with its terms, subject as to enforcement, to bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium, and other laws relating to or affecting creditors rights and to general equity principles.

(j) The Acquiring Fund Shares to be issued and delivered to the Acquired Fund for the account of the Acquired Fund Shareholders pursuant to the terms of this Agreement will, at the Closing Date, have been duly authorized. When so issued and delivered, such shares will be duly and validly issued shares of the Acquiring Fund, and will be fully paid and non-assessable.

(k) The information to be furnished by the Acquiring Fund for use in no-action letters, applications for orders, registration statements, proxy materials, and other documents that may be necessary in connection with the transactions contemplated herein shall be accurate and complete in all material respects and shall comply in all material respects with federal securities and other laws and regulations.

(l) From the effective date of the Registration Statement (as defined in Section 5.7), through the time of the meeting of the shareholders and on the Closing Date, any written information furnished by the Acquiring Fund with respect to the Acquiring Fund for use in the Proxy Materials (as defined in Section 5.7), or any other materials provided in connection with the Reorganization, does not and will not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated or necessary to make the statements, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading.

(m) For each taxable year of its operations, including the taxable year that includes the Closing Date, the Acquiring Fund (i) has elected to qualify, has qualified or will qualify (in

the case of the year that includes the Closing Date) and intends to continue to qualify as a RIC under the Code, (ii) has been eligible to and has computed its federal income tax under Section 852 of the Code, and will do so for the taxable year that includes the Closing Date and (iii) has been, and will be (in the case of the taxable year that includes the Closing Date), treated as a separate corporation for federal income tax purposes pursuant to Section 851(g) of the Code.

(n) The Acquiring Fund agrees to use all reasonable efforts to obtain the approvals and authorizations required by the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the 1933 Act), the 1940 Act, and any state securities laws as it may deem appropriate in order to continue its operations after the Closing Date.

ARTICLE V

COVENANTS OF THE FUNDS

5.1 OPERATION IN ORDINARY COURSE. Subject to Sections 1.2, 1.4 and 8.5, the Acquiring Fund and the Acquired Fund will operate its respective business in the ordinary course between the date of this Agreement and the Closing Date, it being understood that such ordinary course of business will include customary dividends and distributions, any other distribution necessary or desirable to avoid federal income or excise taxes, and shareholder purchases and redemptions.

5.2 APPROVAL OF SHAREHOLDERS. The Acquiring Fund and Acquired Fund will call a special meeting of their respective shareholders to consider and act upon this Agreement (or transactions contemplated thereby) and to take all other appropriate action necessary to obtain approval of the transactions contemplated herein.

5.3 INVESTMENT REPRESENTATION. The Acquired Fund covenants that the Acquiring Fund Shares to be issued pursuant to this Agreement are not being acquired for the purpose of making any distribution, other than in connection with the Reorganization and in accordance with the terms of this Agreement.

5.4 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION. The Acquired Fund will assist the Acquiring Fund in obtaining such information as the Acquiring Fund reasonably requests concerning the beneficial ownership of the Acquired Fund's shares.

5.5 FURTHER ACTION. Subject to the provisions of this Agreement, each Fund will take or cause to be taken, all action, and do or cause to be done, all things reasonably necessary, proper or advisable to consummate and make effective the transactions contemplated by this Agreement, including any actions required to be taken after the Closing Date.

5.6 STATEMENT OF EARNINGS AND PROFITS. As promptly as practicable, but in any case within 60 days after the Closing Date, the Acquired Fund shall furnish the Acquiring Fund, in such form as is reasonably satisfactory to the Acquiring Fund and which shall be certified by the Acquired Fund's Controller, a statement of the earnings and profits of the Acquired Fund for federal income tax purposes, as well as any net operating loss carryovers and capital loss carryovers, that will be carried over to the Acquiring Fund as a result of Section 381 of the Code.

5.7 PREPARATION OF REGISTRATION STATEMENT AND PROXY MATERIALS. The Funds will prepare and file with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the Commission) a

registration statement on Form N-14 relating to the Acquiring Fund Shares to be issued to the Acquired Fund Shareholders (the Registration Statement). The Registration Statement shall include a proxy statement of the Acquired Fund and a prospectus of the Acquiring Fund relating to the transaction contemplated by this Agreement. The Registration Statement shall be in compliance with the 1933 Act, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the 1934 Act), and the 1940 Act, as applicable. Each party will provide the other party with the materials and information necessary to prepare the proxy statement and related materials (the Proxy Materials), for inclusion therein, in connection with the meetings of the Funds' shareholders to consider the approval of this Agreement and the transactions contemplated herein.

ARTICLE VI

CONDITION PRECEDENT TO OBLIGATIONS OF THE ACQUIRED FUND

The obligations of the Acquired Fund to consummate the transactions provided for herein shall be subject to the following condition:

6.1 All representations, covenants, and warranties of the Acquiring Fund contained in this Agreement shall be true and correct in all material respects as of the date hereof and as of the Closing Date, with the same force and effect as if made on and as of the Closing Date. The Acquiring Fund shall have delivered to the Acquired Fund a certificate executed in the Acquiring Fund's name by the Acquiring Fund's President or Vice President and its Controller, in form and substance satisfactory to the Acquired Fund and dated as of the Closing Date, to such effect and as to such other matters as the Acquired Fund shall reasonably request.

ARTICLE VII

CONDITIONS PRECEDENT TO OBLIGATIONS OF THE ACQUIRING FUND

The obligations of the Acquiring Fund to consummate the transactions provided for herein shall be subject to the following conditions:

7.1 All representations, covenants, and warranties of the Acquired Fund contained in this Agreement shall be true and correct in all material respects as of the date hereof and as of the Closing Date, with the same force and effect as if made on and as of the Closing Date. The Acquired Fund shall have delivered to the Acquiring Fund on the Closing Date a certificate executed in the Acquired Fund's name by the Acquired Fund's President or Vice President and the Controller, in form and substance satisfactory to the Acquiring Fund and dated as of the Closing Date, to such effect and as to such other matters as the Acquiring Fund shall reasonably request.

7.2 The Acquired Fund shall have delivered to the Acquiring Fund a statement of the Acquired Fund's assets and liabilities, together with a list of the Acquired Fund's portfolio securities showing the tax basis of such securities by lot and the holding periods of such securities, as of the Closing Date, certified by the Controller of the Trust.

7.3 On or immediately prior to the Closing Date, the Acquired Fund shall have declared the dividends and/or distributions contemplated by Section 1.4.

ARTICLE VIII

FURTHER CONDITIONS PRECEDENT

The obligations of the Acquired Fund or the Acquiring Fund hereunder shall also be subject to the following:

8.1 This Agreement and the transactions contemplated herein, with respect to the Acquired Fund, shall have been approved by the requisite vote of the holders of the outstanding shares of the Acquired Fund in accordance with applicable law and the provisions of the Acquired Fund's Declaration of Trust and By-Laws. In addition, this Agreement, the issuance of common shares and the transactions contemplated herein, with respect to the Acquiring Fund, shall have been approved by the requisite vote of the holders of the outstanding shares of the Acquiring Fund in accordance with applicable law, the requirements of the NYSE and the provisions of the Acquiring Fund's Articles and By-Laws. Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, neither the Acquiring Fund nor the Acquired Fund may waive the conditions set forth in this Section 8.1.

8.2 On the Closing Date, the Commission shall not have issued an unfavorable report under Section 25(b) of the 1940 Act, or instituted any proceeding seeking to enjoin the consummation of the transactions contemplated by this Agreement under Section 25(c) of the 1940 Act. Furthermore, no action, suit or other proceeding shall be threatened or pending before any court or governmental agency in which it is sought to restrain or prohibit, or obtain damages or other relief in connection with this Agreement or the transactions contemplated herein.

8.3 All required consents of other parties and all other consents, orders, and permits of federal, state and local regulatory authorities (including those of the Commission and of state securities authorities, including any necessary no-action positions and exemptive orders from such federal and state authorities) to permit consummation of the transactions contemplated herein shall have been obtained.

8.4 The Registration Statement shall have become effective under the 1933 Act, and no stop orders suspending the effectiveness thereof shall have been issued. To the best knowledge of the parties to this Agreement, no investigation or proceeding for that purpose shall have been instituted or be pending, threatened or contemplated under the 1933 Act.

8.5 The Acquired Fund shall have declared and paid a dividend or dividends which, together with all previous such dividends, shall have the effect of distributing to its shareholders all of the Acquired Fund's investment company taxable income for all taxable periods ending on or before the Closing Date (computed without regard to any deduction for dividends paid), if any, plus the excess of its interest income excludible from gross income under Section 103(a) of the Code, if any, over its deductions disallowed under Sections 265 and 171(a)(2) of the Code for all taxable periods ending on or before the Closing Date and all of its net capital gains realized in all taxable periods ending on or before the Closing Date (after reduction for any capital loss carry forward).

8.6 The Funds shall have received on the Closing Date an opinion from Vedder Price P.C., dated as of the Closing Date, substantially to the effect that:

- (a) The Acquired Fund is a business trust, duly organized and validly existing under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, which, to such counsel's knowledge, has the power to own all of its properties and assets and to carry on its business as presently conducted.
- (b) The Acquiring Fund is a corporation, duly organized and validly existing under the laws of the State of Minnesota, which, to such counsel's knowledge, has the power to own all of its properties and assets and to carry on its business as presently conducted.
- (c) Each Fund is registered as a closed-end management investment company under the 1940 Act, and, to such counsel's knowledge, such registration under the 1940 Act is in full force and effect.
- (d) Assuming that consideration of not less than the net asset value of the Acquired Fund common shares has been paid, and assuming that such shares were issued in accordance with the terms of the Acquired Fund's registration statement, or any amendment thereto, in effect at the time of such issuance, all issued and outstanding shares of the Acquired Fund are legally issued and fully paid and non-assessable, and no shareholder of the Acquired Fund has any preemptive rights with respect to the Acquired Fund's shares.
- (e) Assuming that the Acquiring Fund Shares have been issued in accordance with the terms of this Agreement, the Acquiring Fund Shares to be issued and delivered to the Acquired Fund on behalf of the Acquired Fund Shareholders as provided by this Agreement are duly authorized and upon such delivery will be legally issued and outstanding and fully paid and non-assessable, and no shareholder of the Acquiring Fund has any preemptive rights with respect to Acquiring Fund Shares.
- (f) The Registration Statement is effective and, to such counsel's knowledge, no stop order under the 1933 Act pertaining thereto has been issued, and to the knowledge of such counsel, no consent, approval, authorization or order of any court or governmental authority of the United States or the State of Minnesota is required for consummation by the Funds of the transactions contemplated herein, except as have been obtained.
- (g) The execution and delivery of this Agreement did not, and the consummation of the transactions contemplated herein will not, result in a violation of the Acquired Fund's Declaration of Trust (assuming approval of shareholders of the Funds has been obtained) or By-Laws or the Acquiring Fund's Articles (assuming approval of shareholders of the Funds has been obtained) or By-Laws.

Insofar as the opinion expressed above relates to or is dependent upon matters governed by the State of Minnesota, Vedder Price P.C. may rely on the opinion of . Insofar as the opinion expressed above relates to or is dependent upon matters governed by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Vedder Price P.C. may rely on the opinion of .

8.7 The Funds shall have received an opinion of Vedder Price P.C. addressed to the Acquiring Fund and the Acquired Fund substantially to the effect that for federal income tax purposes:

- (a) The transfer of all the Acquired Fund's assets to the Acquiring Fund in exchange solely for Acquiring Fund Shares and the assumption by the Acquiring Fund of all the liabilities of

the Acquired Fund followed by the pro rata distribution to the Acquired Fund shareholders of all the Acquiring Fund Shares received by the Acquired Fund in complete liquidation of the Acquired Fund will constitute a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code and the Acquiring Fund and the Acquired Fund will each be a party to a reorganization, within the meaning of Section 368(b) of the Code, with respect to the Reorganization.

(b) No gain or loss will be recognized by the Acquiring Fund upon the receipt of all the assets of the Acquired Fund solely in exchange for Acquiring Fund Shares and the assumption by the Acquiring Fund of all the liabilities of the Acquired Fund.

(c) No gain or loss will be recognized by the Acquired Fund upon the transfer of all the Acquired Fund's assets to the Acquiring Fund solely in exchange for Acquiring Fund Shares and the assumption by the Acquiring Fund of all the liabilities of the Acquired Fund or upon the distribution (whether actual or constructive) of the Acquiring Fund Shares, respectively, to the Acquired Fund Shareholders solely in exchange for such shareholder's common and MuniPreferred shares, respectively, of the Acquired Fund in complete liquidation of the Acquired Fund.

(d) No gain or loss will be recognized by the Acquired Fund Shareholders upon the exchange of their Acquired Fund shares solely for Acquiring Fund Shares, respectively, in the Reorganization.

(e) The aggregate basis of the Acquiring Fund Shares received by each Acquired Fund Shareholder, respectively, pursuant to the Reorganization will be the same as the aggregate basis of the Acquired Fund shares exchanged therefor by such shareholder. The holding period of the Acquiring Fund Shares received by each Acquired Fund Shareholder will include the period during which the Acquired Fund shares exchanged therefor were held by such shareholder, provided such Acquired Fund shares are held as capital assets at the time of the Reorganization.

(f) The basis of the Acquired Fund's assets transferred to the Acquiring Fund will be the same as the basis of such assets to the Acquired Fund immediately before the Reorganization. The holding period of the assets of the Acquired Fund in the hands of the Acquiring Fund will include the period during which those assets were held by the Acquired Fund.

Such opinion shall be based on customary assumptions and such representations as Vedder Price P.C. may reasonably request of the Funds, and the Acquired Fund and the Acquiring Fund will cooperate to make and certify the accuracy of such representations. Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, neither the Acquiring Fund nor the Acquired Fund may waive the conditions set forth in this Section 8.7.

8.8 The Acquiring Fund shall have obtained written confirmation from both Moody's Investors Service, Inc. and Standard & Poor's Corporation that (a) consummation of the transactions contemplated by this Agreement will not impair the Aaa and AAA ratings, respectively, assigned by such rating agencies to the existing shares of Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred shares, Series M, Series T, Series W, Series W2, Series TH1, Series TH2 and Series F, and (b) the shares of Acquiring Fund MuniPreferred Shares to be issued pursuant to Section 1.1 will be rated Aaa or AAA, respectively, by such rating agencies.

ARTICLE IX

EXPENSES

9.1 The expenses incurred in connection with the Reorganization will be allocated between the Funds according to the following percentages: Acquired Fund, % and Acquiring Fund, %. Reorganization expenses include, without limitation: (a) expenses associated with the preparation and filing of the Registration Statement and other Proxy Materials; (b) postage; (c) printing; (d) accounting fees; (e) legal fees incurred by each Fund; (f) solicitation costs; and (g) other related administrative or operational costs.

9.2 Each party represents and warrants to the other that there is no person or entity entitled to receive any broker's fees or similar fees or commission payments in connection with the transactions provided for herein.

ARTICLE X

ENTIRE AGREEMENT; SURVIVAL OF WARRANTIES

10.1 The parties agree that no party has made to the other parties any representation, warranty and/or covenant not set forth herein, and that this Agreement constitutes the entire agreement between and among the parties.

10.2 The representations, warranties, and covenants contained in this Agreement or in any document delivered pursuant to or in connection with this Agreement shall not survive the consummation of the transactions contemplated hereunder.

ARTICLE XI

TERMINATION

11.1 This Agreement may be terminated by the mutual agreement of the parties and such termination may be effected by each Fund's President or the Vice President without further action by the Board. In addition, either Fund may at its option terminate this Agreement at or before the Closing Date due to:

(a) a breach by any other party of any representation, warranty, or agreement contained herein to be performed at or before the Closing Date, if not cured within 30 days;

(b) a condition precedent to the obligations of the terminating party that has not been met and it reasonably appears that it will not or cannot be met; or

(c) a determination by the Board that the consummation of the transactions contemplated herein is not in the best interests of the Fund.

11.2 In the event of any such termination, in the absence of willful default, there shall be no liability for damages on the part of the Acquired Fund's Board of Trustees, the Acquiring Fund's Board of Directors, the Acquiring Fund, the Acquired Fund, Nuveen Asset Management (the Adviser), or the Funds or Adviser's officers.

ARTICLE XII

AMENDMENTS

12.1 This Agreement may be amended, modified, or supplemented in such manner as may be mutually agreed upon in writing by the officers of each Fund as specifically authorized by each of the Fund's Board; provided, however, that following the meeting of the shareholders of the Funds called by each Fund pursuant to Section 5.2 of this Agreement, no such amendment may have the effect of changing the provisions for determining the number of Acquiring Fund Shares to be issued to the Acquired Fund Shareholders under this Agreement to the detriment of such shareholders without their further approval.

ARTICLE XIII

HEADINGS; COUNTERPARTS; GOVERNING LAW; ASSIGNMENT; LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

13.1 The article and section headings contained in this Agreement are for reference purposes only and shall not affect in any way the meaning or interpretation of this Agreement.

13.2 This Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original.

13.3 This Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of Minnesota.

13.4 This Agreement shall bind and inure to the benefit of the parties hereto and their respective successors and assigns, but, except as provided in this section, no assignment or transfer hereof or of any rights or obligations hereunder shall be made by any party without the written consent of the other parties. Nothing herein expressed or implied is intended or shall be construed to confer upon or give any person, firm, or corporation, other than the parties hereto and their respective successors and assigns, any rights or remedies under or by reason of this Agreement.

13.5 It is expressly agreed that the obligations of each Fund hereunder shall not be binding upon any of the Trustees of the Acquired Fund, the Directors of the Acquiring Fund, shareholders, nominees, officers, agents, or employees of either Fund personally, but shall bind only the fund property of the respective Fund, as provided in the Acquired Fund's Declaration of Trust and the Acquiring Fund's Articles. The execution and delivery of this Agreement have been authorized by the Board Members of each Fund and signed by authorized officers of each Fund, acting as such. Neither the authorization by such Board Members nor the execution and delivery by such officers shall be deemed to have been made by any of them individually or to impose any liability on any of them personally, but shall bind only the fund property of the respective Fund as provided in the Acquired Fund's Declaration of Trust or the Acquiring Fund's Articles, as applicable.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have duly executed this Agreement, all as of the date first written above.

**NUVEEN INSURED MUNICIPAL
OPPORTUNITY FUND, INC.**

By:

Name: Gifford R. Zimmerman
Title: Chief Administrative Officer

ACKNOWLEDGED:

By:
Name: Mark L. Winget
Title: Vice President and Assistant Secretary

**NUVEEN INSURED FLORIDA PREMIUM
MUNICIPAL INCOME FUND**

By:

Name: Gifford R. Zimmerman
Title: Chief Administrative Officer

ACKNOWLEDGED:

By:
Name: Mark L. Winget
Title: Vice President and Assistant Secretary

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APPENDIX B**FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS**

Information contained in the tables below under the headings "Per Share Operating Performance" and "Ratios/Supplemental Data" shows the operating performance of the Fund for the last ten fiscal years.

Acquiring Fund

The following financial highlights table is intended to help you understand the Fund's financial performance. Certain information reflects financial results from a single Fund common share outstanding throughout each period. The information in the financial highlights is derived from the Fund's financial statements audited by _____, independent registered public accounting firm, whose report on such financial statements appears in the Fund's Annual Report to shareholders. The Annual and Semi-Annual Reports may be obtained without charge by calling (800) 257-8787.

Operating Performance	Year Ended October 31,									
	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
Share Net Asset	\$ 15.04	\$ 15.57	\$ 15.46	\$ 16.06	\$ 15.89	\$ 15.83	\$ 15.72	\$ 14.64	\$ 14.64	\$ 14.64
Operating Income	0.97	0.98	0.98	1.01	1.05	1.06	1.15	1.17	1.17	1.17
Realized Gain (Loss)	(2.62)	(0.45)	0.34	(0.50)	0.20	0.17	0.03	1.04	1.04	1.04
Net Investment Income	(0.30)	(0.30)	(0.24)	(0.16)	(0.08)	(0.07)	(0.11)	(0.26)	(0.26)	(0.26)
Capital Gains to Shareholders	*	(0.01)	(0.03)			(0.01)	(0.01)			
Operating Expenses	(1.95)	0.22	1.05	0.35	1.17	1.15	1.06	1.95	1.95	1.95
Income to Common Shareholders	(0.70)	(0.73)	(0.80)	(0.92)	(0.97)	(0.97)	(0.93)	(0.87)	(0.87)	(0.87)
Income to Common Shareholders	*	(0.02)	(0.14)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.12)	(0.02)			

	(0.70)	(0.75)	(0.94)	(0.95)	(1.00)	(1.09)	(0.95)	(0.87)	(0.87)
Preferred Share									
nts									
re Net Asset	\$ 12.39	\$ 15.04	\$ 15.57	\$ 15.46	\$ 16.06	\$ 15.89	\$ 15.83	\$ 15.72	\$ 14.74
	\$ 11.15	\$ 13.56	\$ 14.75	\$ 14.52	\$ 16.05	\$ 15.64	\$ 15.21	\$ 14.74	\$ 13.56
ue**	(13.17)%	(3.18)%	8.26%	(3.72)%	9.47%	10.22%	9.80%	19.84%	5.00%
hare Net Asset	(13.45)%	1.49%	7.05%*****	2.21%	7.64%	7.51%	7.01%	13.61%	9.00%

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	Year Ended October 31,							
2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	
\$ 1,005,218	\$ 1,220,297	\$ 1,263,172	\$ 1,254,638	\$ 1,302,985	\$ 1,288,087	\$ 1,283,353	\$ 1,274,659	
1.43%	1.41%	1.17%	1.16%	1.16%	1.17%	1.20%	1.21%	
1.19%	1.16%	1.17%	1.16%	1.16%	1.17%	1.20%	1.21%	
6.76%	6.39%	6.38%	6.35%	6.59%	6.67%	7.42%	7.65%	
1.41%	1.40%	1.17%	1.16%	1.16%	1.16%	1.19%	1.20%	
1.17%	1.14%	1.17%	1.16%	1.16%	1.16%	1.19%	1.20%	
6.78%	6.41%	6.38%	6.35%	6.59%	6.68%	7.42%	7.70%	
9%	5%	13%	25%	8%	21%	37%	39%	
\$ 623,350	\$ 680,000	\$ 680,000	\$ 680,000	\$ 680,000	\$ 680,000	\$ 680,000	\$ 680,000	
\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	
\$ 65,315	\$ 69,864	\$ 71,440	\$ 71,126	\$ 72,904	\$ 72,356	\$ 72,182	\$ 71,862	

* 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 and expense reimbursement, where applicable.

**** During the fiscal year ended October 31, 2006, the Fund received a payment from the Adviser of \$42,338 to offset losses realized on the disposal of investments purchased in violation of the Fund's investment restrictions. This reimbursement did not have an impact on the Fund's Total Return on Common Share Net Asset Value.

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) Interest expense arises from the application of SFAS No. 140 to certain inverse floating rate transactions entered into by the Fund as more fully described in Footnote 1 Inverse Floating Rate Securities, in the Fund's annual report.

Acquired Fund

The following financial highlights table is intended to help you understand the Fund's financial performance. Certain information reflects financial results from a single Fund common share outstanding throughout each period. Except where noted, the information in the financial highlights is derived from the Fund's financial statements audited by [redacted], independent registered public accounting firm, whose report on such financial statements appears in the Fund's Annual Report to shareholders. The information as of October 31, 2008 appears in the Fund's unaudited interim financial statements as filed with the SEC in the Fund's Semi-Annual Report to shareholders. The Annual and Semi-Annual Reports may be obtained without charge by calling (800) 257-8787.

Balance Sheet	Year Ended April 30,					Year Ended June 30,				
	2009(a) (Unaudited)	2008	2007(b)	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Assets	\$ 14.74	\$ 15.43	\$ 15.14	\$ 16.26	\$ 15.59	\$ 16.57	\$ 15.66	\$ 15.30	\$ 14.25	\$ 14.25
Liabilities	0.47	0.95	0.79	0.96	0.99	1.02	1.04	1.07	1.09	1.09
Net Assets	(1.67)	(0.60)	0.38	(0.91)	0.86	(0.88)	0.89	0.27	1.02	(0.02)
Income	(0.15)	(0.27)	(0.22)	(0.19)	(0.11)	(0.05)	(0.08)	(0.12)	(0.28)	(0.28)
Expenses		(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)				
Net Income	(1.35)	0.06	0.94	(0.16)	1.73	0.08	1.85	1.22	1.83	0.00
Non-Operating	(0.34)	(0.69)	(0.63)	(0.82)	(0.95)	(0.96)	(0.93)	(0.86)	(0.78)	(0.78)
Operating		(0.06)	(0.02)	(0.14)	(0.11)	(0.10)	(0.01)			
Net Operating	(0.34)	(0.75)	(0.65)	(0.96)	(1.06)	(1.06)	(0.94)	(0.86)	(0.78)	(0.78)
Return										
Assets	\$ 13.05	\$ 14.74	\$ 15.43	\$ 15.14	\$ 16.26	\$ 15.59	\$ 16.57	\$ 15.66	\$ 15.30	\$ 14.25
Liabilities	\$ 10.47	\$ 13.26	\$ 14.74	\$ 13.74	\$ 16.74	\$ 14.24	\$ 17.22	\$ 15.71	\$ 14.54	\$ 13.05
Net Assets	(18.76)%	(4.90)%	12.05%	(12.56)%	25.54%	(11.70)%	16.05%	14.29%	18.32%	(5.00)%
Net Assets	(9.29)%	0.47%	6.24%	(0.95)%	11.33%	0.46%	12.10%	8.13%	13.09%	1.00%

	Year Ended April 30,		Year Ended June 30,					
	2008	2007(b)	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
67	\$ 209,621	\$ 222,058	\$ 217,904	\$ 233,779	\$ 223,965	\$ 237,490	\$ 223,961	\$ 218,642
22%***	1.37%	1.25%***	1.18%	1.16%	1.16%	1.18%	1.21%	1.27%
22%***	1.19%	1.18%***	1.18%	1.16%	1.16%	1.18%	1.21%	1.27%
45%***	6.32%	6.13%***	6.13%	6.14%	6.36%	6.41%	6.89%	7.22%
19%***	1.36%	1.24%***	1.17%	1.16%	1.15%	1.16%	1.21%	1.26%
19%***	1.17%	1.17%***	1.17%	1.16%	1.15%	1.16%	1.21%	1.26%
48%***	6.33%	6.14%***	6.14%	6.15%	6.36%	6.42%	6.89%	7.23%
4%	28%	6%	9%	12%	38%	14%	8%	20%
00	\$ 111,000	\$ 111,000	\$ 111,000	\$ 111,000	\$ 111,000	\$ 111,000	\$ 111,000	\$ 111,000
00	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000
94	\$ 72,212	\$ 75,013	\$ 74,077	\$ 77,653	\$ 75,443	\$ 78,489	\$ 75,442	\$ 74,244

* 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 and expense reimbursement, where applicable.

*** Annualized.

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 six months ended October 31, 2008.
- (b) For the ten months ended April 30, 2007.
- (c) Interest expense arises from the application of SFAS No. 140 to certain inverse floating rate transactions entered into by the Fund as more fully described in Footnote 1 Inverse Floating Rate Securities, in the Fund's annual report.

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Nuveen Investments
333 West Wacker Drive
Chicago, IL 60606-1286

(800) 257-8787

www.nuveen.com

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STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
RELATING TO THE ACQUISITION OF THE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF
NUVEEN INSURED FLORIDA PREMIUM INCOME MUNICIPAL FUND
(the Florida Fund or the Acquired Fund)
BY AND IN EXCHANGE FOR SHARES OF
NUVEEN INSURED MUNICIPAL OPPORTUNITY FUND, INC.
(the National Fund or the Acquiring Fund and, together with the Florida Fund, the Funds
and each a Fund)

This Statement of Additional Information is available to shareholders of the Nuveen Insured Florida Premium Income Municipal Fund in connection with the proposed reorganization whereby the National Fund would (i) acquire all of the assets and assume all of the liabilities of the Florida Fund in exchange solely for common shares and Municipal Auction Rate Cumulative Preferred Shares (MuniPreferred), Series W3 and Series TH3, of the National Fund, (ii) distribute such shares of the National Fund to the common shareholders and MuniPreferred, Series W and Series TH, shareholders of the Florida Fund and (iii) be liquidated, dissolved and terminated as a trust in accordance with the Florida Fund's Declaration of Trust (collectively, the Reorganization). This Statement of Additional Information is not a prospectus and should be read in conjunction with the Proxy Statement/Prospectus dated _____, 2009 relating to the proposed Reorganization of the Florida Fund into the National Fund (the Proxy Statement/Prospectus). A copy of the Proxy Statement/Prospectus and other information may be obtained without charge by calling (800) 257-8787, by writing to the Funds or from the Funds' website (<http://www.nuveen.com>). The information contained in, or that can be accessed through, the Funds' website is not part of the Proxy Statement/Prospectus or this Statement of Additional Information. You may also obtain a copy of the Proxy Statement/Prospectus on the Securities and Exchange Commission's website (<http://www.sec.gov>). Capitalized terms used but not defined in this Statement of Additional Information have the meanings ascribed to them in the Proxy Statement/Prospectus.

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INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Funds have similar investment objectives. Each Fund's primary investment objective is to provide current income exempt from regular federal income tax. The Acquiring Fund's secondary investment objective is to enhance portfolio value relative to the municipal bond market by investing in tax-exempt municipal bonds that, in the opinion of the Fund's investment adviser, are underrated or undervalued. The Acquired Fund's secondary investment objective is the enhancement of portfolio value relative to the Florida municipal bond market through investments in tax-exempt Florida municipal obligations that, in the opinion of the Fund's investment adviser, are underrated or undervalued or that represent municipal market sectors that are undervalued. The Acquired Fund's shares also will be exempt from Florida intangible personal property tax. Each Fund's investment objectives are fundamental policies of the Fund, and may not be changed, without the approval of the holders of a majority of the outstanding common shares and preferred shares, including MuniPreferred shares, voting together as a single class, and of the holders of a majority of the outstanding preferred shares, including MuniPreferred shares, voting as a separate class. Additionally, both Funds are closed-end, diversified management investment companies. For purposes of the Funds' objectives, policies and investment strategies, municipal bonds and municipal obligations are treated as municipal securities.

Each Fund seeks to achieve its investment objectives by investing in a portfolio of municipal securities (defined below), a significant portion of which NAM believes are underrated and undervalued, based upon its bottom-up, research-driven investment strategy. Underrated municipal securities are those whose ratings do not, in NAM's opinion, reflect their true creditworthiness. Undervalued municipal securities are securities that, in NAM's opinion, are worth more than the value assigned to them in the marketplace. NAM believes its value oriented strategy offers the opportunity to construct a well diversified portfolio of municipal securities that has the potential to outperform major municipal market benchmarks over the longer term. A municipal security's market value generally will depend upon its form, maturity, call features, and interest rate, as well as the issuer's credit quality or credit rating, all such factors examined in the context of the municipal securities market and interest rate levels and trends. NAM may at times believe that securities associated with a particular municipal market sector (for example, electric utilities), or issued by a particular municipal issuer, are undervalued. NAM may purchase such a security for each Fund's portfolio because it represents a market sector or issuer that NAM considers undervalued, even if the value of the particular security appears to be consistent with the value of similar securities. Municipal securities of particular types (e.g., hospital bonds, industrial revenue bonds or securities issued by a particular municipal issuer) may be undervalued because there is a temporary excess of supply in that market sector, or because of a general decline in the market price of municipal securities of the market sector for reasons that do not apply to the particular municipal securities that are considered undervalued. Each Fund's investment in underrated or undervalued municipal securities will be based on NAM's belief that their yield is higher than that available on securities bearing equivalent levels of interest rate risk, credit risk and other forms of risk, and that their prices will ultimately rise (relative to the market) to reflect their true value. Each Fund attempts to increase its portfolio value relative to the municipal bond market by prudent selection of municipal securities regardless of the direction the market may move. Any capital appreciation realized by the Funds will generally result in the distribution of taxable capital gains to common shareholders.

Each 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 securities that provide for the payment of interest income that is exempt from regular federal income tax (collectively, 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 also may 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 long-term 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 also may be issued to finance projects on a short-term interim basis, anticipating repayment with the proceeds of the later issuance of long-term debt. Each 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 that include fixed coupon, variable rate, zero coupon, capital appreciation bonds, tender-option bonds, and residual interest bonds or inverse floating rate securities. Such municipal securities may also be acquired through investments in pooled vehicles, partnerships, or other investment companies.

The Funds also may invest in certain derivative instruments in pursuit of their 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. NAM may use derivative instruments to seek to enhance return, to hedge some of the risk of the Funds' investments in municipal securities or as a substitute for a position in the underlying asset. These types of strategies may generate taxable income.

The Acquiring Fund and the Acquired Fund have similar investment policies. Except to the extent that the Acquiring Fund buys temporary investments, the Fund will invest substantially all of its assets in tax-exempt municipal bonds that are either covered by insurance guaranteeing the timely payment of principal and interest on the bonds, or are backed by an escrow or trust account containing sufficient U.S. Government or U.S. Government agency securities to ensure timely payment of principal and interest. Uninsured municipal bonds backed by an escrow or trust account will not constitute more than 20% of the Acquiring Fund's assets. Except to the extent the Acquired Fund invests in temporary investments as described below, the Fund will invest all of its assets in tax-exempt Florida municipal obligations which are either covered by insurance guaranteeing the timely payment of principal and interest thereon or backed by an escrow or trust account containing sufficient U.S. Government or U.S. Government agency securities to ensure timely payment of principal and interest. Municipal obligations backed by an escrow or trust account will not constitute more than 20% of the Acquired Fund's assets.

For the purposes of the foregoing inverse floaters whose underlying bonds are covered by insurance guaranteeing the timely payment of principal and interest thereon are included and insurers must have a claims-paying ability rated at least A by an NRSRO with respect to the Acquiring Fund and AAA by an NRSRO with respect to the Acquired Fund at the time of purchase or at the time the bond is insured while in the portfolio.

Under normal circumstances, the Acquiring Fund will invest at least 80% of its Managed Assets in municipal securities covered by insurance from insurers with a claims-paying ability rated Aa/AA or better by an NRSRO at the time of purchase or are backed by an escrow or trust account containing sufficient U.S. Government or U.S. Government agency securities to ensure timely payment of principal and interest.

Each insured municipal obligation the Acquiring Fund holds, or Florida municipal obligation the Acquired Fund holds, will either be (1) covered by an insurance policy applicable to a specific security, whether obtained by the issuer of the security or a third party at the time of original issuance (Original Issue Insurance), or by the Fund or a third party after the original issuance (Secondary Market Insurance), or (2) covered by portfolio insurance through a master municipal insurance policy the Fund has purchased (Portfolio Insurance). The Acquiring Fund and Acquired Fund will only obtain portfolio

insurance from insurers whose claims-paying ability Moody's rates A or Aaa, respectively, or Standard & Poor's rates A or AAA, respectively.

The foregoing credit quality policy applies only at the time a security is purchased, and a Fund is not required to dispose of a security in the event that a rating agency 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. See "Municipal Securities" below for a general description of the economic and credit characteristics of municipal securities. Each Fund may also invest in securities of other open- or closed-end investment companies that invest primarily in municipal bonds of the types in which the Fund may invest directly.

The credit quality of companies that provide insurance on bonds will affect the value of those bonds. Although the insurance feature reduces certain financial risks, the premiums for insurance and the higher market price paid for insured obligations may reduce a Fund's income. The insurance feature does not guarantee the market value of the insured obligations or the net asset value of the common shares or MuniPreferred shares.

Each Fund may invest in uninsured municipal bonds that are entitled to the benefit of an escrow or trust account that contains securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or U.S. Government agencies backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, and sufficient in amount to ensure the payment of interest and principal on the original interest payment and maturity dates (collateralized obligations). These collateralized obligations generally will not be insured and will include, but are not limited to, municipal bonds that have been (1) advance refunded where the proceeds of the refunding have been used to buy U.S. Government or U.S. Government agency securities that are placed in escrow and whose interest or maturing principal payments, or both, are sufficient to cover the remaining scheduled debt service on that municipal bond; or (2) issued under state or local housing finance programs that use the issuance proceeds to fund mortgages that are then exchanged for U.S. Government or U.S. Government agency securities and deposited with a trustee as security for those municipal bonds. These collateralized obligations are normally regarded as having the credit characteristics of the underlying U.S. Government or U.S. Government agency securities.

Each Fund will primarily invest in municipal securities with long-term maturities in order to maintain a weighted average maturity of 15-30 years, but the weighted average maturity of obligations held by a Fund may be shortened, depending on market conditions.

Upon NAM's recommendation, during temporary defensive periods and in order to keep each Fund's cash fully invested, the Fund may deviate from its investment objectives and policies 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. Each 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 such short-term investments would result in a portion of your dividends being subject to regular federal income tax and the federal alternative minimum applicable to individuals.

The credit quality policies noted above apply only at the time a security is purchased, and the Funds are 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 the ratings of S&P, Moody's and Fitch of municipal securities is set forth in Appendix B to this Statement of Additional Information.

A more complete description of each Fund's investment objectives and policies is set forth in the Proxy Statement/Prospectus.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON MUNICIPAL BOND INSURANCE

Original Issue Insurance. If interest or principal on a municipal bond is due, but the issuer fails to pay it, the insurer will make payments in the amount due to the fiscal agent no later than one business day after the insurer has been notified of the issuer's nonpayment. The fiscal agent will pay the amount due to a Fund after the fiscal agent receives evidence of the Fund's right to receive payment of the principal and/or interest, and evidence that all of the rights of payment due shall thereupon vest in the insurer. When the insurer pays a Fund the payment due from the issuer, the insurer will succeed to the Fund's rights to that payment.

Secondary Market Insurance. After a municipal bond is issued, the Fund or a third party may purchase insurance on that security. Secondary market insurance generally provides the same type of coverage as original issue insurance and, as with original issue insurance, secondary market insurance remains in effect as long as the municipal bonds it covers remain outstanding and the insurer remains in business, regardless of whether the Fund ultimately disposes of these municipal bonds.

Portfolio Insurance. Each portfolio insurance policy will be noncancellable and will remain in effect so long as a Fund is in existence, the Fund continues to own the municipal bonds covered by the policy, and the Fund pays the premiums for the policy. Each insurer generally will reserve the right at any time upon 90 days' written notice to a Fund to refuse to insure any additional bonds the Fund buys after the effective date of the notice. The Acquiring Fund's Board of Directors and the Acquired Fund's Board of Trustees (each a Board and each Director or Trustee a Board Member) will generally reserve the right to terminate each policy upon seven days' written notice to an insurer if it determines that the cost of the policy is not reasonable in relation to the value of the insurance to the Fund.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

Except as described below, neither Fund, as a fundamental policy, may, without the approval of the holders of a majority of the outstanding common shares and preferred shares of such Fund, including shares of its MuniPreferred, voting together as a single class, and of the holders of a majority of the outstanding preferred shares of such Fund, including shares of its MuniPreferred, voting as a separate class:

- (1) Issue senior securities, as defined in the 1940 Act, other than preferred stock [shares], except to the extent such issuance might be involved with respect to borrowings described under subparagraph (3) below or with respect to transactions involving futures contracts or the writing of options within the limits described in the [Fund's] Proxy Statement/Prospectus;
- (2) Make short sales of securities or purchase any securities on margin (except for such short-term credits as are necessary for the clearance of transactions), or write or purchase put or call options, except to the extent that the purchase of a standby commitment may be considered the purchase of a put, and except for transactions involving options within the limits described in the [Fund's] Proxy Statement/Prospectus;
- (3) Borrow money, except from banks for temporary or emergency purposes or for repurchase of [the Fund's] shares, and then only in an amount not exceeding one-third of

the value of its total assets including the amount borrowed; while any such borrowings exceed 5% of its total assets, no additional purchases of investment securities will be made;

- (4) Underwrite any issue of securities, except to the extent that the purchase of [m]unicipal [o]bligations in accordance with its investment objective[s], policies and limitations may be deemed to be an underwriting;
- (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 [m]unicipal [o]bligations other than those [m]unicipal [o]bligations backed only by the assets and revenues of non-governmental users, nor shall it apply to [m]unicipal [o]bligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities;
- (6) Purchase or sell real estate, but this shall not prevent the Fund from investing in [m]unicipal [o]bligations secured by real estate or interests therein [or foreclosing upon and selling such security];
- (7) Purchase or sell commodities or commodities contracts, except for transactions involving futures contracts within the limits described in the [Fund s] Proxy Statement/Prospectus;
- (8) Make loans, other than by entering into repurchase agreements and through the purchase of [m]unicipal [o]bligations or temporary investments in accordance with its investment objective[s], policies and limitations;
- (9) Invest in securities other than [Florida] [m]unicipal [o]bligations and temporary investments as described [in Portfolio Investments]; and purchase financial futures and options except within the limits described in the [Fund s] Proxy Statement/Prospectus;
- (10) Invest more than 5% of its total assets in securities of any one issuer, except that this limitation shall not apply to securities of the U.S. Government, its agencies and instrumentalities or to the investment of 25% of its total assets;
- (11) Pledge, mortgage or hypothecate its assets, except that, to secure borrowings permitted by subparagraph (3) above, it may pledge securities having a market value at the time of pledge not exceeding 20% of the value of its total assets;
- (12) Invest more than 10% of its total assets in repurchase agreements maturing in more than seven days; and
- (13) Purchase or retain the securities of any issuer other than [its own securities] if, to [its] knowledge, those of its directors [trustees], or those officers and directors of the [investment adviser] who individually own beneficially more than 1/2 of 1% of the outstanding securities of such issuer, together own beneficially more than 5% of such outstanding securities.

For purposes of the foregoing, majority of the outstanding, when used with respect to particular shares of a 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 (10) 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 user, 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 user, then such non-governmental user 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, the guarantee or letter of credit would be considered a separate security and would be treated as an issue of that government or other entity. When a municipal bond is insured by bond insurance, it shall not be considered a security that is issued or guaranteed by the issuer; instead, the issuer of the municipal bond will be determined in accordance with the principles set out above. The foregoing restrictions do not limit the percentage of the Fund's assets that may be invested in municipal bonds insured by any given insurer.

For the purpose of applying the limitation set forth in subparagraph (9) above with respect to each Fund, 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 bond 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 bond will be determined in accordance with the principles set forth above. The foregoing restrictions do not limit the percentage of a Fund's assets that may be invested in municipal bonds insured by any given insurer.

Under the 1940 Act, a 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 shareholder in any investment company, a 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 a 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 herein, 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, each Fund is also subject to the following non-fundamental restrictions and policies, which may be changed by the Fund's Board. Each 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; and
- (5) Purchase securities of companies for the purpose of exercising control, except that 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 bonds (a) the Fund already owns and (b) have deteriorated or are expected shortly to deteriorate significantly in credit quality, provided NAM determines that such investment should enable the Fund to better maximize the value of its existing investment in such issuer.

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 Funds may be subject to certain restrictions imposed by either guidelines of one or more NRSROs that may issue ratings for commercial paper or notes, or, if the Funds borrow from a lender, by the lender. These guidelines may impose asset coverage or portfolio composition requirements that are more stringent than those imposed on the Funds by the 1940 Act. If these restrictions were to apply, it is not anticipated that these covenants or guidelines would impede NAM from managing the Funds' portfolios in accordance with the Funds' investment objectives and policies.

PORTFOLIO COMPOSITION

In addition to and supplementing the Proxy Statement/Prospectus section, Comparison of the Investment Objectives and Policies of the Acquiring Fund and the Acquired Fund, the Funds' portfolios will be composed principally of the investments described below.

Municipal Securities

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. Each Fund may also purchase municipal securities that

represent lease obligations, municipal notes, pre-refunded municipal bonds, private activity bonds, tender option bonds and other forms of municipal bonds and securities.

Municipal securities of below investment grade quality (Ba/BB or below) are commonly referred to as junk bonds. Issuers of securities rated Ba/BB or B are regarded as having current capacity to make principal and interest payments but are subject to business, financial or economic conditions which could adversely affect such payment capacity. Municipal securities rated Baa or BBB or above are considered investment grade securities; municipal securities rated Baa are considered medium grade obligations that lack outstanding investment characteristics and have speculative characteristics, while municipal securities rated BBB are regarded as having adequate capacity to pay principal and interest. Municipal securities rated Aaa or AAA in which the Funds may invest may have been so rated on the basis of the existence of insurance guaranteeing the timely payment, when due, of all principal and interest. Municipal securities rated below investment grade quality are obligations of issuers that are considered predominately speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal according to the terms of the obligation and, therefore, carry greater investment risk, including the possibility of issuer default and bankruptcy and increased market price volatility. Municipal securities rated below investment grade tend to be less marketable than higher-quality securities because the market for them is less broad. The market for municipal securities unrated by any NRSRO is even narrower. During periods of thin trading in these markets, the spread between bid and asked prices is likely to increase significantly and the Funds may have greater difficulty selling its portfolio securities. The Funds will be more dependent on NAM's research and analysis when investing in these securities.

A general description of Moody's, S&P's and Fitch's ratings of municipal securities is set forth in Appendix B hereto. The ratings of Moody's, S&P and Fitch represent their opinions as to the quality of the municipal securities they rate. It should be emphasized, however, that ratings are general and are not absolute standards of quality. Consequently, municipal securities with the same maturity, coupon and rating may have different yields while obligations of the same maturity and coupon with different ratings may have the same yield.

The Fund will generally invest in municipal securities with long-term maturities in order to maintain a weighted average maturity of 15 to 30 years. The weighted average maturity of securities held by the Funds may be shortened or lengthened, depending on market conditions and on an assessment by the Funds' portfolio manager of which segments of the municipal securities market offer the most favorable relative investment values and opportunities for tax-exempt income and total return. During temporary defensive periods (e.g., times when, in NAM's opinion, temporary imbalances of supply and demand or other temporary dislocations in the tax-exempt securities market adversely affect the price at which long-term or intermediate-term municipal securities are available), and in order to keep the Funds' cash fully invested, including the period during which the net proceeds of an offering are being invested, the Funds may invest any percentage of their net assets in short-term investments including high quality, short-term securities that may be either tax-exempt or taxable and up to 10% of their net assets in securities of other open or closed-end investment companies that invest primarily in municipal securities of the type in which the Funds may invest directly. The Funds intend 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, as determined by NAM, and in amounts limited to ensure that the Funds are eligible to pay exempt-interest dividends (as described in Tax Matters below). Tax-exempt short-term investments include various obligations issued by state and local governmental issuers, such as tax-exempt notes (bond anticipation notes, tax anticipation notes and revenue anticipation notes or other such municipal bonds maturing in three years or less from the date of issuance) and municipal commercial paper. The Funds will invest only in taxable short-term investments which are U.S. Government securities or securities rated within the highest grade by Moody's, S&P or Fitch, and which mature within one year from the date of purchase or carry a variable or floating rate of interest. See Appendix B for a

general description of Moody's, S&P's and Fitch's ratings of securities in such categories. Taxable short-term investments of the Funds may include certificates of deposit issued by U.S. banks with assets of at least \$1 billion, or commercial paper or corporate notes, bonds or debentures with a remaining maturity of one year or less, or repurchase agreements. To the extent a Fund invests in taxable investments, the Fund will not at such times be in a position to achieve its investment objective of tax-exempt income.

The foregoing policies as to ratings of portfolio investments will apply only at the time of the purchase of a security, and the Funds will not be required to dispose of securities in the event Moody's, S&P or Fitch downgrades its assessment of the credit characteristics of a particular issuer.

Obligations of issuers of municipal securities are subject to the provisions of bankruptcy, insolvency and other laws affecting the rights and remedies of creditors. In addition, the obligations of such issuers may become subject to the laws enacted in the future by Congress, state legislatures or referenda extending the time for payment of principal or interest, or both, or imposing other constraints upon enforcement of such obligations or upon municipalities to levy taxes. There is also the possibility that, as a result of legislation or other conditions, the power or ability of any issuer to pay, when due, the principal of, and interest on, its municipal securities may be materially affected.

Municipal Leases and Certificates of Participation. Included within the general category of municipal securities described in the Proxy Statement/Prospectus are municipal leases, certificates of participation in such lease obligations or installment purchase contract obligations (hereinafter collectively called "Municipal Lease Obligations") of municipal authorities or entities. Although a Municipal Lease Obligation does not constitute a general obligation of the municipality for which the municipality's taxing power is pledged, a Municipal Lease Obligation is ordinarily backed by the municipality's covenant to budget for, appropriate and make the payments due under the Municipal Lease Obligation. However, certain Municipal Lease Obligations contain "nonappropriation" clauses which provide that the municipality has no obligation to make lease or installment purchase payments in future years unless money is appropriated for such purpose on a yearly basis. In the case of a "non-appropriation" lease, the Funds' ability to recover under the lease in the event of non-appropriation or default will be limited solely to the repossession of the leased property, without recourse to the general credit of the lessee, and disposition or releasing of the property might prove difficult. To the extent that the Funds invest in unrated municipal leases or participates in such leases, the credit quality rating and risk of cancellation of such unrated leases will be monitored on an ongoing basis. In order to reduce this risk, the Funds will only purchase Municipal Lease Obligations where NAM believes the issuer has a strong incentive to continue making appropriations until maturity.

Hedging Strategies and Other Uses of Derivatives

The Funds may periodically engage in hedging transactions, and otherwise use various types of derivative instruments, described below, to reduce risk, to effectively gain particular market exposures, to seek to enhance returns, and to reduce transaction costs, among other reasons.

Hedging is a term used for various methods of seeking to preserve portfolio capital value by offsetting price changes in one investment through making another investment whose price should tend to move in the opposite direction.

A derivative is a financial contract whose value is based on (or derived from) a traditional security (such as a stock or a bond), an asset (such as a commodity like gold), or a market index (such as the Barclays Capital Municipal Bond Index). Some forms of derivatives may trade on exchanges, while non-standardized derivatives, which tend to be more specialized and complex, trade in "over-the-counter" markets or on a one-on-one basis. It may be desirable and possible in various market environments to partially hedge the portfolio against fluctuations in market value due to market interest rate or credit

quality fluctuations, or instead to gain a desired investment exposure, by entering into various types of derivative transactions, including financial futures and index futures as well as related put and call options on such instruments, structured notes, or interest rate swaps on taxable or tax-exempt securities or indexes (which may be forward-starting), credit default swaps, and options on interest rate swaps, among others.

These transactions present certain risks. In particular, the imperfect correlation between price movements in the futures contract and price movements in the securities being hedged creates the possibility that losses on the hedge by the Funds may be greater than gains in the value of the securities in the Funds' portfolios. In addition, futures and options markets may not be liquid in all circumstances. As a result, in volatile markets, the Funds may not be able to close out the transaction without incurring losses substantially greater than the initial deposit. Losses due to hedging transactions will reduce each Fund's net asset value which in turn could reduce yield. Net gains, if any, from hedging and other portfolio transactions will be distributed as taxable distributions to shareholders. A Fund will not make any investment (whether an initial premium or deposit or a subsequent deposit) other than as necessary to close a prior investment if, immediately after such investment, the sum of the amount of its premiums and deposits would exceed 15% of the Fund's net assets. The Funds will invest in these instruments only in markets believed by NAM to be active and sufficiently liquid. Successful implementation of most hedging strategies would generate taxable income.

Both parties entering into a financial futures contract are required to post an initial deposit, typically equal to from 1% to 5% of the total contract price. Typically, option holders enter into offsetting closing transactions to enable settlement in cash rather than take delivery of the position in the future of the underlying security. Interest rate swap and credit default swap transactions are typically entered on a net basis, meaning that the two payment streams are netted out with the Funds receiving or paying, as the case may be, only the net amount of the two payments. The Funds will only sell covered futures contracts, which means that the Funds segregate assets equal to the amount of the obligations.

Bond Futures and Forward Contracts. Bond futures contracts are agreements in which one party agrees to deliver to the other an amount of cash equal to a specific dollar amount times the difference between the value of a specific bond at the close of the last trading day of the contract and the price at which the agreement is made. No physical delivery of securities is made. Forward contracts are agreements to purchase or sell a specified security or currency at a specified future date (or within a specified time period) and price set at the time of the contract. Forward contracts are usually entered into with banks, foreign exchange dealers or broker-dealers and are usually for less than one year, but may be renewed. Forward contracts are generally purchased or sold in over-the-counter (OTC) transactions.

Under regulations of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the CFTC) currently in effect, which may change from time to time, with respect to futures contracts purchased by the Funds, the Funds will set aside in a segregated account liquid securities with a value at least equal to the value of instruments underlying such futures contracts less the amount of initial margin on deposit for such contracts. The current view of the staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission is that the Funds' long and short positions in futures contracts must be collateralized with cash or certain liquid assets held in a segregated account or covered in order to counter the impact of any potential leveraging.

Parties to a futures contract must make initial margin deposits to secure performance of the contract. There are also requirements to make variation margin deposits from time to time as the value of the futures contract fluctuates.

Options on Currency Futures Contracts. Currency futures contracts are standardized agreements between two parties to buy and sell a specific amount of a currency at a set price on a future date. While similar to currency forward contracts, currency futures contracts are traded on commodities exchanges

and are standardized as to contract size and delivery date. An option on a currency futures contract gives the holder of the option the right to buy or sell a position in a currency futures contract, at a set price and on or before a specified expiration date. Trading options on international (non-U.S.) currency futures contracts is relatively new. The ability to establish and close out positions on such options is subject to the maintenance of a liquid secondary market.

Each of the Funds and NAM have claimed, respectively, an exclusion from registration as a commodity pool operator and as a commodity trading advisor under the Commodity Exchange Act (the CEA) and, therefore, neither Fund, NAM, nor their officers and directors, are subject to the registration requirements of the CEA or regulation as a commodity pool operator or a commodity trading adviser under the CEA. The Funds reserve the right to engage in transactions involving futures and options thereon to the extent allowed by CFTC regulations in effect from time to time and in accordance with the Funds' policies. In addition, certain provisions of the Code (as defined under Tax Matters Federal Income Tax Matters) may limit the extent to which the Fund may enter into futures contracts or engage in options transactions. See Tax Matters.

Index Futures. An index future is a bilateral agreement pursuant to which two parties agree to take or make delivery of an amount of cash rather than any security equal to a specified dollar amount times the difference between the index value at the close of the last trading day of the contract and the price at which the index future was originally written. Thus, an index future is similar to traditional financial futures except that settlement is made in cash. The Funds may invest in index futures or similar contracts if available in a form, with market liquidity and settlement and payment features, acceptable to the Funds.

Index Options. The Funds may also purchase put or call options on U.S. Government or tax-exempt bond index futures and enter into closing transactions with respect to such options to terminate an existing position. Options on index futures are similar to options on debt instruments except that an option on an index future gives the purchaser the right, in return for the premium paid, to assume a position in an index contract rather than an underlying security at a specified exercise price at any time during the period of the option. Upon exercise of the option, the delivery of the futures position by the writer of the option to the holder of the option will be accompanied by delivery of the accumulated balance of the writer's futures margin account which represents the amount by which the market price of the index futures contract, at exercise, is less than the exercise price of the option on the index future.

Bond index futures and options transactions would be subject to risks similar to transactions in financial futures and options thereon as described above.

In addition to the general risks associated with hedging strategies and the use of derivatives set forth above, there are several risks associated with the use of futures contracts and futures options as hedging techniques.

Futures contracts on U.S. Government securities historically have reacted to an increase or decrease in interest rates in a manner similar to that in which the underlying U.S. Government securities reacted. To the extent, however, that the Funds enter into such futures contracts, the value of such futures will not vary in direct proportion to the value of the Funds' holdings of municipal securities. Thus, the anticipated spread between the price of the futures contract and the hedged security may be distorted due to differences in the nature of the markets. The spread also may be distorted by differences in initial and variation margin requirements, the liquidity of such markets and the participation of speculators in such markets.

Futures exchanges may limit the amount of fluctuation permitted in certain futures contract prices during a single trading day. The daily limit establishes the maximum amount that the price of a futures

contract may vary either up or down from the previous day's settlement price at the end of the current trading session. Once the daily limit has been reached in a futures contract subject to the limit, no more trades may be made on that day at a price beyond that limit. The daily limit governs only price movements during a particular trading day and therefore does not limit potential losses because the limit may work to prevent the liquidation of unfavorable positions. For example, futures prices have occasionally moved to the daily limit for several consecutive trading days with little or no trading, thereby preventing prompt liquidation of positions and subjecting some holders of futures contracts to substantial losses.

Interest Rate Transactions and Total Return Swaps. The Funds may enter into various interest rate transactions, such as interest rate swaps and the purchase or sale of interest rate caps and floors, as well as total return swaps and other debt related derivative instruments. The Funds may enter into these transactions in order to seek to hedge the value of the Funds' portfolios to seek to increase its return, to preserve a return or spread on a particular investment or portion of its portfolio, or to seek to protect against any increase in the price of securities the Funds anticipate purchasing at a later date.

Interest rate swaps involve the exchange by each 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. In a total return swap, the Funds exchange with another party their respective commitments to pay or receive the total return of an underlying asset and a floating local short-term interest rate.

The Funds may use an interest rate cap, which would require it to pay a premium to the cap counterparty and would entitle it, to the extent that a specified variable rate index exceeds a predetermined fixed rate, to receive from the counterparty payment of the difference based on the notional amount. The Funds would use interest rate swaps or caps only with the intent to reduce or eliminate the risk that an increase in short-term interest rates could have on common share net earnings as a result of leverage.

The Funds will usually enter into swaps or caps 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 Funds receiving or paying, as the case may be, only the net amount of the two payments. The Funds intend to maintain in a segregated account with its custodian cash or liquid securities having a value at least equal to the Funds' net payment obligations under any swap transaction, marked-to-market daily. If the interest rate swap transaction is entered into on other than a net basis, the full amount of the Funds' obligations will be accrued on a daily basis, and the full amount of the Funds' obligations will be segregated by the Funds.

The use of swaps and caps is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio security transactions, including the risk that the counterparty may be unable to fulfill the transaction. If there is a default by the other party to such a transaction, the Funds will have contractual remedies pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction. If NAM is incorrect in its forecasts of market values, interest rates and other applicable factors, the investment performance of the Funds will be unfavorably affected. Depending on the state of interest rates in general, the Funds' use of interest rate swaps or caps could enhance or harm the overall performance on the common shares. To the extent there is a decline in interest rates, the value of the interest rate swap or cap could decline, and could result in a decline in the net asset value of the common shares. In addition, if short-term interest rates are lower than the Funds' fixed rate of payment on the interest rate swap, the swap will reduce common share net earnings. If, on the other hand, short-term interest rates are higher than the fixed rate of payment on the interest rate swap, the swap will enhance common share net earnings. Buying interest rate caps could enhance the performance of the common shares by providing a maximum leverage expense. Buying interest rate caps could also decrease the net

earnings of the common shares in the event that the premiums paid by the Funds to the counterparty exceed the additional amount the Funds would have been required to pay had they not entered into the cap agreement.

Swaps and caps do not involve the delivery of securities or other underlying assets or principal. Accordingly, the risk of loss with respect to swaps is limited to the net amount of payments that the Funds are contractually obligated to make. If the counterparty defaults, the Funds would not be able to use the anticipated net receipts under the swap or cap to offset payments. Depending on whether the Funds would be entitled to receive net payments from the counterparty on the swap or cap, such a default could negatively impact the performance of the common shares. In addition, because they are two-party contracts and because they may have terms of greater than seven days, swaps and caps may be considered to be illiquid. It is possible that developments in the swaps and caps markets, including potential government regulation, could adversely affect the Funds' ability to terminate existing agreements or to realize amounts to be received under such agreements.

Although this will not guarantee that the counterparty does not default, the Funds will not enter into a swap or cap transaction with any counter-party that NAM believes does not have the financial resources to honor its obligation under the swap or cap transaction. Further, NAM will continually monitor the financial stability of a counterparty to a swap or cap transaction in an effort to proactively protect the Funds' investments.

In addition, at the time the swap or cap transaction reaches its scheduled termination date, there is a risk that the Funds would not be able to obtain a replacement transaction or that the terms of the replacement would not be as favorable as on the expiring transaction. If this occurs, it could have a negative impact on the performance of the Funds' common shares.

Repurchase Agreements. The Funds may enter into repurchase agreements (the purchase of a security coupled with an agreement to resell that security at a higher price) with respect to their permitted investments. The Funds' repurchase agreements will provide that the value of the collateral underlying the repurchase agreement will always be at least equal to the repurchase price, including any accrued interest earned on the agreement, and will be marked-to-market daily. The agreed-upon repurchase price determines the yield during the Funds' holding period.

Repurchase agreements are considered to be loans collateralized by the underlying security that is the subject of the repurchase contract. The Funds will only enter into repurchase agreements with registered securities dealers or domestic banks that, in NAM's opinion, present minimal credit risk. The risk to the Funds is limited to the ability of the issuer to pay the agreed-upon repurchase price on the delivery date; however, although the value of the underlying collateral at the time the transaction is entered into always equals or exceeds the agreed-upon repurchase price, if the value of the collateral declines there is a risk of loss of both principal and interest. In the event of default, the collateral may be sold but the Funds might incur a loss if the value of the collateral declines, and might incur disposition costs or experience delays in connection with liquidating the collateral. In addition, if bankruptcy proceedings are commenced with respect to the seller of the security, realization upon the collateral by the Funds may be delayed or limited. NAM will monitor the value of the collateral at the time the transaction is entered into and at all times subsequent during the term of the repurchase agreement in an effort to determine that such value always equals or exceeds the agreed-upon repurchase price. In the event the value of the collateral declines below the repurchase price, NAM will demand additional collateral from the issuer to increase the value of the collateral to at least that of the repurchase price, including interest.

Segregation of Assets

As closed-end investment companies registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Funds are subject to the federal securities laws, including the 1940 Act, the rules thereunder, and various interpretive provisions of the Securities and Exchange Commission and its staff. In accordance with these laws, rules and positions, the Funds must set aside (often referred to as asset segregation) liquid assets, or engage in other Securities and Exchange Commission or staff-approved measures, to cover open positions with respect to certain kinds of derivatives instruments. In the case of forward currency contracts that are not contractually required to cash settle, for example, the Funds must set aside liquid assets equal to such contracts' full notional value while the positions are open. With respect to forward currency contracts that are contractually required to cash settle, however, the Funds are permitted to set aside liquid assets in an amount equal to the Funds' daily marked-to-market net obligations (i.e., the Funds' daily net liability) under the contracts, if any, rather than such contracts' full notional value. The Funds reserve the right to modify their asset segregation policies in the future to comply with any changes in the positions from time to time articulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff regarding asset segregation.

The Funds generally will use their assets to cover their obligations as required by the 1940 Act, the rules thereunder, and applicable positions of the Securities and Exchange Commission and its staff. As a result of their segregation, such assets may not be used for other operational purposes. NAM will monitor the Funds' use of derivatives and will take action as necessary for the purpose of complying with the asset segregation policy stated above. Such actions may include the sale of the Funds' portfolio investments.

Short-Term Investments

Short-Term Taxable Fixed Income Securities. For temporary defensive purposes or to keep cash on hand fully invested, the Funds may invest up to 100% of their net assets in cash equivalents and short-term taxable fixed-income securities, although the Funds intend 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. Short-term taxable fixed income investments are defined to include, without limitation, the following:

(1) U.S. Government securities, including bills, notes and bonds differing as to maturity and rates of interest that are either issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury or by U.S. Government agencies or instrumentalities. U.S. Government agency securities include securities issued by (a) the Federal Housing Administration, Farmers Home Administration, Export-Import Bank of the United States, Small Business Administration, and the Government National Mortgage Association, whose securities are supported by the full faith and credit of the United States; (b) the Federal Home Loan Banks, Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, and the Tennessee Valley Authority, whose securities are supported by the right of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury; (c) the Federal National Mortgage Association, whose securities are supported by the discretionary authority of the U.S. Government to purchase certain obligations of the agency or instrumentality; and (d) the Student Loan Marketing Association, whose securities are supported only by its credit. While the U.S. Government provides financial support to such U.S. government-sponsored agencies or instrumentalities, no assurance can be given that it always will do so since it is not so obligated by law. The U.S. Government, its agencies, and instrumentalities do not guarantee the market value of their securities. Consequently, the value of such securities may fluctuate.

(2) Certificates of Deposit issued against funds deposited in a bank or a savings and loan association. Such certificates are for a definite period of time, earn a specified rate of return, and are normally negotiable. The issuer of a certificate of deposit agrees to pay the amount deposited plus interest to the bearer of the certificate on the date specified thereon. Under current Federal Deposit

Insurance Company regulations, the maximum insurance payable as to any one certificate of deposit is \$250,000; therefore, certificates of deposit purchased by the Fund may not be fully insured.

(3) Repurchase agreements, which involve purchases of debt securities. At the time the Fund purchases securities pursuant to a repurchase agreement, it simultaneously agrees to resell and redeliver such securities to the seller, who also simultaneously agrees to buy back the securities at a fixed price and time. This assures a predetermined yield for the Fund during its holding period, since the resale price is always greater than the purchase price and reflects an agreed-upon market rate. Such actions afford an opportunity for the Fund to invest temporarily available cash. The Fund may enter into repurchase agreements only with respect to obligations of the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities; certificates of deposit; or bankers' acceptances in which the Fund may invest. Repurchase agreements may be considered loans to the seller, collateralized by the underlying securities. The risk to the Fund is limited to the ability of the seller to pay the agreed-upon sum on the repurchase date; in the event of default, the repurchase agreement provides that the Fund is entitled to sell the underlying collateral. If the value of the collateral declines after the agreement is entered into, and if the seller defaults under a repurchase agreement when the value of the underlying collateral is less than the repurchase price, the Fund could incur a loss of both principal and interest. The investment adviser monitors the value of the collateral at the time the action is entered into and at all times during the term of the repurchase agreement. The investment adviser does so in an effort to determine that the value of the collateral always equals or exceeds the agreed-upon repurchase price to be paid to the Fund. If the seller were to be subject to a federal bankruptcy proceeding, the ability of the Fund to liquidate the collateral could be delayed or impaired because of certain provisions of the bankruptcy laws.

(4) Commercial paper, which consists of short-term unsecured promissory notes, including variable rate master demand notes issued by corporations to finance their current operations. Master demand notes are direct lending arrangements between the Fund and a corporation. There is no secondary market for such notes. However, they are redeemable by the Fund at any time. NAM will consider the financial condition of the corporation (e.g., earning power, cash flow, and other liquidity measures) and will continuously monitor the corporation's ability to meet all of its financial obligations, because the Fund's liquidity might be impaired if the corporation were unable to pay principal and interest on demand. Investments in commercial paper will be limited to commercial paper rated in the highest categories by a major rating agency and which mature within one year of the date of purchase or carry a variable or floating rate of interest.

Short-Term Tax-Exempt Municipal Securities. Short-term tax-exempt municipal securities are securities that are exempt from regular federal income tax and mature within three years or less from the date of issuance. Short-term tax-exempt municipal income securities are defined to include, without limitation, the following:

Bond Anticipation Notes (BANs) are usually general obligations of state and local governmental issuers which are sold to obtain interim financing for projects that will eventually be funded through the sale of long-term debt obligations or bonds. The ability of an issuer to meet its obligations on its BANs is primarily dependent on the issuer's access to the long-term municipal bond market and the likelihood that the proceeds of such bond sales will be used to pay the principal and interest on the BANs.

Tax Anticipation Notes (TANs) are issued by state and local governments to finance the current operations of such governments. Repayment is generally to be derived from specific future tax revenues. TANs are usually general obligations of the issuer. A weakness in an issuer's capacity to raise taxes due to, among other things, a decline in its tax base or a rise in delinquencies, could adversely affect the issuer's ability to meet its obligations on outstanding TANs.

Revenue Anticipation Notes (RANs) are issued by governments or governmental bodies with the expectation that future revenues from a designated source will be used to repay the notes. In general, they also constitute general obligations of the issuer. A decline in the receipt of projected revenues, such as anticipated revenues from another level of government, could adversely affect an issuer's ability to meet its obligations on outstanding RANs. In addition, the possibility that the revenues would, when received, be used to meet other obligations could affect the ability of the issuer to pay the principal and interest on RANs.

Construction Loan Notes are issued to provide construction financing for specific projects. Frequently, these notes are redeemed with funds obtained from the Federal Housing Administration.

Bank Notes are notes issued by local government bodies and agencies, such as those described above to commercial banks as evidence of borrowings. The purposes for which the notes are issued are varied but they are frequently issued to meet short-term working capital or capital-project needs. These notes may have risks similar to the risks associated with TANs and RANs.

Tax-Exempt Commercial Paper (Municipal Paper) represent very short-term unsecured, negotiable promissory notes issued by states, municipalities and their agencies. Payment of principal and interest on issues of municipal paper may be made from various sources, to the extent the funds are available therefrom. Maturities of municipal paper generally will be shorter than the maturities of TANs, BANs or RANs. There is a limited secondary market for issues of Municipal Paper.

Certain municipal securities may carry variable or floating rates of interest whereby the rate of interest is not fixed but varies with changes in specified market rates or indices, such as a bank prime rate or a tax-exempt money market index.

While the various types of notes described above as a group represent the major portion of the short-term tax-exempt note market, other types of notes are available in the marketplace and the Fund may invest in such other types of notes to the extent permitted under its investment objectives, policies and limitations. Such notes may be issued for different purposes and may be secured differently from those mentioned above.

Illiquid Securities

The Funds may invest in municipal securities and other instruments that, at the time of investment, are illiquid (i.e., securities that are not readily marketable). For this purpose, illiquid securities may include, but are not limited to, restricted securities (securities the disposition of which is restricted under the federal securities laws), securities that may only be resold pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act, that are deemed to be illiquid, and certain repurchase agreements. The Board or its delegate has the ultimate authority to determine which securities are liquid or illiquid. The Board has delegated to NAM the day-to-day determination of the illiquidity of any security held by the Funds, although it has retained oversight and ultimate responsibility for such determinations. No definitive liquidity criteria are used. The Board has directed NAM when making liquidity determinations to look for such factors as (i) the nature of the market for a security (including the institutional private resale market; the frequency of trades and quotes for the security; the number of dealers willing to purchase or sell the security; the amount of time normally needed to dispose of the security; and the method of soliciting offers and the mechanics of transfer), (ii) the terms of certain securities or other instruments allowing for the disposition to a third party or the issuer thereof (e.g., certain repurchase obligations and demand instruments), and (iii) other relevant factors. The assets used to cover OTC derivatives used by the Funds will be considered illiquid until the OTC derivatives are sold to qualified dealers who agree that the Funds may repurchase them at a maximum price to be calculated by a formula set forth in an agreement. The cover for an OTC derivative subject to this procedure would be considered illiquid

only to the extent that the maximum repurchase price under the formula exceeds the intrinsic value of the derivative.

Restricted securities may be sold only in privately negotiated transactions or in a public offering with respect to which a registration statement is in effect under the Securities Act. Where registration is required, the Funds may be obligated to pay all or part of the registration expenses and a considerable period may elapse between the time of the decision to sell and the time the Funds may be permitted to sell a security under an effective registration statement. If, during such a period, adverse market conditions were to develop, the Funds might obtain a less favorable price than that which prevailed when they decided to sell. Illiquid securities will be priced at fair value as determined in good faith by the Board or its delegate. If, through the appreciation of illiquid securities or the depreciation of liquid securities, the Funds should be in a position where more than 50% of the value of their net assets is invested in illiquid securities, including restricted securities that are not readily marketable, the Funds will take such steps as are deemed advisable by NAM, if any, to protect liquidity.

Inverse Floating Rate Securities and Tender Option Bonds

Inverse Floating Rate Securities. Inverse floating rate securities (sometimes referred to as inverse floaters) are securities whose interest rates bear an inverse relationship to the interest rate on another security or the value of an index. Generally, inverse floating rate securities represent beneficial interests in a special purpose trust formed by a third party sponsor for the purpose of holding municipal bonds. The special purpose trust typically sells two classes of beneficial interests or securities: 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 Funds 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 Funds receive the residual cash flow from the special purpose trust. Because the holder of the short-term floater is generally assured liquidity at the face value of the security, a Fund as the holder of the inverse floater assumes the interest rate cash flow risk and the market value risk associated with the municipal 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 Funds expect 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 Funds, 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, inverse floaters' value is generally more volatile than that of fixed rate bonds. Inverse floaters have varying degrees of liquidity based upon, among other things, 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. The Funds may also invest in tender option bonds, as described above, issued by special purpose trusts. Tender option bonds may take the form of short-term floating rate securities or the option period may be substantially longer. Generally, the interest rate earned will be based upon the market rates for municipal securities with maturities or remarketing provisions that are comparable in duration to the periodic interval of the tender option, which may vary from weekly, to monthly, to extended periods of one year or multiple years. Since the option feature has a shorter term than the final maturity or first call date of the underlying bond deposited in the trust, a Fund as the holder of the tender option bond relies upon the terms of the agreement with the financial institution furnishing the option as well as the credit strength of that institution. As further assurance of liquidity, the terms of the trust provide for a liquidation of the municipal security deposited in the trust and the application of the proceeds to pay off the tender option bond. The trusts that are organized to issue both short-term floating rate securities and inverse floaters generally include liquidation triggers to protect the investor in the tender option bond. Generally, the trusts do not have recourse to the investors in the residual inverse floating rate securities.

Auction Rate Securities

Municipal securities also include auction rate municipal securities and auction rate preferred securities issued by closed-end investment companies that invest primarily in municipal securities (collectively, auction rate securities). In certain recent market environments, auction failures have been widespread, which may adversely affect the liquidity and price of auction rate securities. Provided that the auction mechanism is successful, auction rate securities usually permit the holder to sell the securities in an auction at par value at specified intervals. The dividend is reset by Dutch auction in which bids are made by broker-dealers and other institutions for a certain amount of securities at a specified minimum yield. The dividend rate set by the auction is the lowest interest or dividend rate that covers all securities offered for sale. While this process is designed to permit auction rate securities to be traded at par value, there is a risk that an auction will fail due to insufficient demand for the securities. Moreover, between auctions, there may be no secondary market for these securities, and sales conducted on a secondary market may not be on terms favorable to the seller. Thus, with respect to liquidity and price stability, auction rate securities may differ substantially from cash equivalents, notwithstanding the frequency of auctions and the credit quality of the security. The Funds' investments in auction rate securities of closed-end funds are subject to the limitations prescribed by the 1940 Act. The Funds will indirectly bear their proportionate shares of any management and other fees paid by such closed-end funds in addition to the advisory fees payable directly by the Funds.

When-Issued and Delayed Delivery Transactions

The Funds 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. On such transactions, the payment obligation and the interest rate are fixed at the time the purchaser enters into the commitment. Beginning on the date a Fund enters into a commitment to purchase securities on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis, the Fund is required under the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission to maintain in a separate account liquid assets, consisting of cash, cash equivalents or liquid securities having a market value at all times of at least equal to the amount of any delayed payment commitment. Income generated by any such assets which provide taxable income for federal income tax purposes is includable in the taxable income of a Fund and, to the extent distributed, will be taxable distributions to shareholders. The Funds may enter into contracts to purchase securities on a

forward basis (i.e., where settlement will occur more than 60 days from the date of the transaction) only to the extent that the Funds specifically collateralize such obligations with a security that is expected to be called or mature within 60 days before or after the settlement date of the forward transaction. The commitment to purchase securities on a when-issued, delayed delivery or forward basis may involve an element of risk because no interest accrues on the bonds prior to settlement and at the time of delivery the market value may be less than their cost.

Other Investments

Zero Coupon Securities. Each Fund's investments in debt securities may be in the form of a zero coupon bond. Zero coupon bonds are debt obligations that do not entitle the holder to any periodic payments of interest for the entire life of the obligation. When held to its maturity, its return comes from the difference between the purchase price and its maturity value. These instruments are typically issued and traded at a deep discount from their face amounts. The amount of the discount varies depending on such factors as the time remaining until maturity of the securities, prevailing interest rates, the liquidity of the security and the perceived credit quality of the issuer. The market prices of zero coupon bonds generally are more volatile than the market prices of debt instruments that pay interest currently and in cash and are likely to respond to changes in interest rates to a greater degree than do other types of securities having similar maturities and credit quality. In order to satisfy a requirement for qualification to be taxed as a regulated investment company under the Code (as defined under Tax Matters Federal Income Tax Matters), an investment company, such as the Fund, must distribute each year at least 90% of its investment company taxable income (as described under Tax Matters Federal Income Tax Matters), including the original issue discount accrued on zero coupon bonds. Because the Funds will not on a current basis receive cash payments from the issuer of these securities in respect of any accrued original issue discount, in some years each Fund may have to distribute cash obtained from selling other portfolio holdings of the Fund in order to avoid unfavorable tax consequences. In some circumstances, such sales might be necessary in order to satisfy cash distribution requirements to its common shareholders even though investment considerations might otherwise make it undesirable for the Fund to sell securities at such time. Under many market conditions, investments in zero coupon bonds may be illiquid, making it difficult for the Funds to dispose of them or determine their current value.

Structured Notes. The Funds 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.

Defensive Position

During temporary defensive periods or in order to keep the Fund's cash fully invested, each Fund may deviate from its investment policies and objectives and may not be able to achieve its investment objectives. Moreover, during temporary defensive periods (e.g., times when, in NAM's opinion,

temporary imbalances of supply and demand or other temporary dislocations in the tax-exempt securities market adversely affect the price at which long-term or intermediate-term municipal securities are available), and in order to keep each Fund's cash fully invested, each Fund may invest any percentage of its net assets in short-term investments including high quality, short-term debt securities that may be either tax-exempt or taxable and up to 10% of its net assets in securities of other open-or closed-end investment companies (including exchange-traded funds (often referred to as ETFs)) that invest primarily in municipal securities of the types in which the Fund may invest directly. Each 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. Tax-exempt short-term investments include various obligations issued by state and local governmental issuers, such as tax-exempt notes (bond anticipation notes, tax anticipation notes and revenue anticipation notes or other such municipal securities maturing in three years or less from the date of issuance) and municipal commercial paper. Each Fund will invest only in taxable short-term investments which are U.S. government securities or securities rated within the highest grade by Fitch, Moody's or S&P, and which mature within one year from the date of purchase or carry a variable or floating rate of interest. Taxable short-term investments of the Funds may include certificates of deposit issued by U.S. banks with assets of at least \$1 billion, or commercial paper or corporate notes, bonds or debentures with a remaining maturity of one year or less, or repurchase agreements. To the extent the Funds invest in taxable investments, the Funds will not at such times be in a position to achieve their investment objective of providing tax-exempt income.

Other Investment Companies

Each Fund may invest up to 10% of its Managed Assets in securities of other open- or closed-end investment companies (including ETFs) that invest primarily in municipal securities of the types in which the Fund may invest directly. The Funds generally expect that they may invest in other investment companies either during periods when they have large amounts of uninvested cash or during periods when there is a shortage of attractive municipal securities available in the market. Each 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 shareholder in an investment company, each 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 Funds invest in other investment companies.

NAM will take expenses into account when evaluating the investment merits of an investment in the investment company relative to available municipal security instruments. In addition, because the securities of other investment companies may be leveraged and subject to the same leverage risk, each Fund may indirectly be subject to those risks described in the Proxy Statement/Prospectus. Market value will tend to fluctuate more than the yield generated by unleveraged shares.

Portfolio Trading and Turnover Rate

Portfolio trading may be undertaken to accomplish the Funds' investment objectives. In addition, a security may be sold and another of comparable quality purchased at approximately the same time to take advantage of what NAM believes to be a temporary price disparity between the two securities. Temporary price disparities between two comparable securities may result from supply and demand imbalances where, for example, a temporary oversupply of certain securities may cause a temporarily low price for such securities, as compared with other securities of like quality and characteristics. The Funds may also engage to a limited extent in short-term trading consistent with their investment objectives. Securities may be sold in anticipation of a market decline (a rise in interest rates) or purchased in

anticipation of a market rise (a decline in interest rates) and later sold, but the Funds will not engage in trading solely to recognize a gain.

Each 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 Funds cannot accurately predict their annual portfolio turnover rate, it is generally not expected to exceed 100% 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. 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.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS

Board Members and Officers

The management of the Funds, including general supervision of the duties performed for each Fund under its investment management agreement with NAM (the management agreement), is the responsibility of each Fund's Board. (The Board of each Fund is the same and thus the same Board members and officers oversee both Funds.) The number of Board Members of the Funds is nine, one of whom is an interested person (as the term interested person is defined in the 1940 Act) and eight of whom are not interested persons (referred to herein as independent board members). None of the independent board members has ever been a trustee, director or employee of, or consultant to, Nuveen, NAM or their affiliates. The Florida Fund's Board Members are classified as Class I, Class II and Class III Board Members and are elected by the holders of the Fund's outstanding common shares and MuniPreferred Shares, voting together as a single class. Board Members are elected for a three-year term, the Class II Board Members serving until the 2011 annual meeting, the Class III Board Members serving until the 2009 annual meeting and the Class I Board Members serving until the 2010 annual meeting, in each case until their respective successors are elected and qualified. Two Board Members are elected solely by the holders of the Fund's outstanding MuniPreferred Shares (the MuniPreferred Board Members). The MuniPreferred Board Members are elected by holders of MuniPreferred Shares on an annual basis. For the National Fund the Board Members are classified in a single class and are elected annually by holders of Common Shares and Preferred Shares, voting together as a single class. The officers of the Funds serve annual terms and are elected on an annual basis. The names, business addresses and birthdates of the Board Members and officers of the Funds, their principal occupations and other affiliations during the past five years, the number of portfolios each oversees and other directorships they hold are set forth below. The Board Members of the Funds are directors or trustees, as the case may be, of 72 Nuveen-sponsored open-end funds (the Nuveen Mutual Funds) and 121 Nuveen-sponsored closed-end funds (collectively with the Nuveen Mutual Funds, the Nuveen Funds).

Name, Business	Position(s)	Term of Office and Length of	Principal	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Board Member	Other Directorships Held by Board Member
Address and Birthdate	Held with Funds	Time Served with Funds	Occupation(s) During Past Five Years		
Independent Board Members:					
Robert P. Bremner 333 West Wacker Drive Chicago, IL 60606 (8/22/40)	Chairman of the Board and Board Member	Class III/Annual Length of service-Since 1996	Private Investor and Management Consultant.	193	N/A
Jack B. Evans 333 West Wacker Drive Chicago, IL 60606 (10/22/48)	Board Member	Class III/Annual Length of service-Since 1999	President, The Hall-Perrine Foundation, a private philanthropic corporation (since 1996); Director and Vice Chairman, United Fire Group, a publicly held company; Member of the Board of Regents for the State of Iowa University System; Director, Gazette Companies; Life Trustee of Coe College and Iowa College Foundation; Member of the Advisory Council of the Department of Finance in the Tippie College of Business, University of Iowa; formerly, Director, Alliant Energy; formerly, Director, Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago; formerly, President and Chief Operating Officer, SCI Financial Group, Inc., a regional financial	193	See Principal Occupation description

services firm.

Name, Business	Position(s)	Term of Office and Length of	Principal	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Board Member	Other Directorships Held by Board Member
Address and Birthdate	Held with Funds	Time Served with Funds	Occupation(s) During Past Five Years		
		Annual Length of service-Since 2004		193	See Principal Occupation description
William C. Hunter 333 West Wacker Drive Chicago, IL 60606 (3/6/48)	Board Member	Annual Length of service-Since 2004	Dean, Tippie College of Business, University of Iowa (since July 2006); Director (since 1997), Credit Research Center at Georgetown University; Director (since 2004) of Xerox Corporation; Director (since 2005), Beta Gamma Sigma International Honor Society; formerly Director, SS&C Technologies, Inc. (May 2005-October 2005); formerly, Dean and Distinguished Professor of Finance, School of Business at the University of Connecticut (2003-2006); previously, Senior Vice President and Director of Research at the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago (1995-2003).	193	See Principal Occupation description

Name, Business	Position(s)	Term of Office and Length of	Principal	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Board Member	Other Directorships Held by Board Member
Address and Birthdate	Held with Funds	Time Served with Funds	Occupation(s) During Past Five Years		Board Member
David J. Kundert 333 West Wacker Drive Chicago, IL 60606 (10/28/42)	Board Member	Class II/Annual Length of service-Since 2005	Director, Northwestern Mutual Wealth Management Company, retired (since 2004) as Chairman, JPMorgan Fleming Asset Management, President and CEO, Banc One Investment Advisors Corporation, and President, One Group Mutual Funds; prior thereto, Executive Vice President, Bank One Corporation and Chairman and CEO, Banc One Investment Management Group; Member of the Board of Regents, Luther College; member of the Wisconsin Bar Association; member of Board of Directors, Friends of Boerner Botanical Gardens; Member of Investment Committee, Greater Milwaukee Foundation.	193	See Principal Occupation description
William J. Schneider 333 West Wacker Drive Chicago, IL 60606 (9/24/44)	Board Member	Annual Length of service-Since 1996	Chairman, formerly, Senior Partner and Chief Operating Officer (retired 2004) of Miller-Valentine Partners Ltd., a real estate investment	193	See Principal Occupation description

company; Director,
Dayton Development
Coalition; formerly,
Member, Business
Advisory Council,
Cleveland Federal
Reserve Bank.

Name, Business	Position(s)	Term of Office and Length of	Principal	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Board Member	Other Directorships Held by Board Member
Address and Birthdate Judith M. Stockdale 333 West Wacker Drive Chicago, IL 60606 (12/29/47)	Held with Funds Board Member	Time Served with Funds Class I/Annual Length of service-Since 1997	Occupation(s) During Past Five Years Executive Director, Gaylord and Dorothy Donnelley Foundation (since 1994); prior thereto, Executive Director, Great Lakes Protection Fund (1990-1994).	193	N/A
Carole E. Stone 333 West Wacker Drive Chicago, IL 60606 (6/28/47)	Board Member	Class I/Annual Length of service-Since 2007	Director, Chicago Board Options Exchange (since 2006); Commissioner, New York State Commission on Public Authority Reform (since 2005); formerly, Director, New York State Division of the Budget (2000-2004), Chair, Public Authorities Control Board (2000-2004), Director, Local Government Assistance Corporation (2000-2004), formerly Chair, New York Racing Association Oversight Board (2005-2007).	193	See Principal Occupation description

Name, Business	Position(s)	Term of Office and Length of	Principal	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Board Member	Other Directorships Held by Board Member
<p>Address and Birthdate Terence J. Toth 333 West Wacker Drive Chicago, IL 60606 (9/29/59)</p>	<p>Held with Funds Board Member</p>	<p>Time Served with Funds Class II/Annual Length of service-Since 2008</p>	<p>Occupation(s) During Past Five Years Director, Legal & General Investment Management (since 2008); Private Investor (since 2007); CEO and President, Northern Trust Investments (2004-2007); Executive Vice President, Quantitative Management & Securities Lending (2000-2004); prior thereto, various positions with Northern Trust Company (since 1994); Member: Goodman Theatre Board (since 2004); Chicago Fellowship Board (since 2005), University of Illinois Leadership Council Board (since 2007) and Catalyst Schools of Chicago Board (since 2008); formerly Member: Northern Trust Mutual Funds Board (2005-2007), Northern Trust Japan Board (2004-2007), Northern Trust Securities Inc. Board (2003-2007) and Northern Trust Hong Kong Board (1997-2004).</p>	193	N/A

Name, Business	Position(s)	Term of Office and Length of	Principal	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Board Member	Other Directorships Held by Board Member
Address and Birthdate	Held with Funds	Time Served with Funds	Occupation(s) During Past Five Years	Board Member	Board Member
Interested Board Member:					
John P. Amboian* 333 West Wacker Drive Chicago, IL 60606 (6/14/61)	Board Member	Class II/Annual Length of service-Since 2008	Chief Executive Officer (since July 2007) and Director (since 1999) of Nuveen Investments, Inc.; Chief Executive Officer (since 2007) of Nuveen Asset Management, Rittenhouse Asset Management, Nuveen Investments Advisors, Inc.; formerly, President (1999-2004) of Nuveen Advisory Corp. and Nuveen Institutional Advisory Corp.**	193	See Principal Occupation description

* Mr. Amboian is an interested person of the Funds, as defined in the 1940 Act, by reason of his positions with Nuveen Investments, Inc. (Nuveen Investments) and certain of its subsidiaries.

** Nuveen Advisory Corp. and Nuveen

Institutional
Advisory Corp.
were
reorganized into
NAM, effective
January 1, 2005.

Name, Business Address and Birthdate	Position(s) Held with Funds	Term of Office and Length of Time Served with Funds	Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen
Officers of the Funds: Gifford R. Zimmerman 333 West Wacker Drive Chicago, IL 60606 (9/9/56)	Chief Administrative Officer	Term-Until July 2009-Length of Service-Since 1988	Managing Director (since 2002), Assistant Secretary and Associate General Counsel of Nuveen Investments, LLC; Managing Director (since 2002) and Assistant Secretary and Associate General Counsel of Nuveen Asset Management; Managing Director (since 2004) and Assistant Secretary (since 1994) of Nuveen Investments, Inc.; Vice President and Assistant Secretary of NWQ Investment Management Company, LLC (since 2002); Vice President and Assistant Secretary of Nuveen Investments Advisers Inc. (since 2002); Managing Director, Associate General Counsel and Assistant Secretary of Rittenhouse Asset Management, Inc. and Symphony Asset Management LLC (since 2003); Vice President and Assistant Secretary of Tradewinds Global Investors, LLC and Santa Barbara Asset Management, LLC (since 2006), and Nuveen HydePark Group, LLC and Nuveen Investment Solutions, Inc. (since	193

Williams Adams IV 333 West Wacker Drive Chicago, IL 60606 (6/9/55)	Vice President	Term-Until July 2009-Length of Service-Since 2007	2007); formerly, Managing Director (2002-2004), General Counsel (1998-2004) and Assistant Secretary of Nuveen Advisory Corp. and Nuveen Institutional Advisory Corp.*; Chartered Financial Analyst.	121
			Executive Vice President, U.S. Structured Products of Nuveen Investments, LLC (since 1999), prior thereto, Managing Director of Structured Investments.	

Name, Business Address and Birthdate	Position(s) Held with Funds	Term of Office and Length of Time Served with Funds	Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen
Cedric H. Antosiewicz 333 West Wacker Drive Chicago, IL 60606 (1/11/62)	Vice President	Term-Until July 2009-Length of Service-Since 2007	Managing Director (since 2004), previously, Vice President (1993-2004) of Nuveen Investments LLC.	121
Michael T. Atkinson 333 West Wacker Drive Chicago, IL 60606 (2/3/66)	Vice President	Term-Until July 2009-Length of Service-Since 2002	Vice President of Nuveen Investments, LLC (since 2002) and Nuveen Asset Management (since 2005).	193
Lorna C. Ferguson 333 West Wacker Drive Chicago, IL 60606 (10/24/45)	Vice President	Term-Until July 2009-Length of Service-Since 1998	Managing Director (since 2004), formerly, Vice President of Nuveen Investments, LLC; Managing Director (since 2005) of Nuveen Asset Management; Managing Director (2004-2005), formerly, Vice President (1998-2004) of Nuveen Advisory Corp. and Nuveen Institutional Advisory Corp.*	193
Stephen D. Foy 333 West Wacker Drive Chicago, IL 60606 (5/31/54)	Vice President and Controller	Term-Until July 2009-Length of Service-Since 1993	Vice President (since 1993) and Funds Controller (since 1998) of Nuveen Investments, LLC; Vice President (since 2005) of Nuveen Asset Management; formerly, Vice President and Funds Controller of Nuveen Investments, Inc. (1998-2004); Certified Public Accountant.	193
Walter M. Kelly 333 West Wacker Drive Chicago, IL 60606 (2/24/70)	Chief Compliance Officer and Vice President	Term-Until July 2009-Length of Service-Since 2003	Senior Vice President (since 2008), formerly, Vice President, formerly, Assistant Vice President	193

and Assistant General Counsel (2003-2006) of Nuveen Investments, LLC; Senior Vice President (since 2008) and Assistant Secretary (since 2003), formerly, Vice President (2006-2008) of Nuveen Asset Management; previously, Assistant Vice President and Assistant Secretary of the Nuveen Funds (2003-2006).

<p>David J. Lamb 333 West Wacker Drive Chicago, IL 60606 (3/22/63)</p>	<p>Vice President</p>	<p>Term-Until July 2009- Length of Service-Since 2000</p>	<p>Vice President of Nuveen Investments, LLC (since 2000) and Nuveen Asset Management (since 2005); Certified Public Accountant.</p>	<p>193</p>
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Name, Business Address and Birthdate	Position(s) Held with Funds	Term of Office and Length of Time Served with Funds	Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen
Tina M. Lazar 333 West Wacker Drive Chicago, IL 60606 (8/27/61)	Vice President	Term-Until July 2009-Length of Service-Since 2002	Vice President of Nuveen Investments, LLC (since 1999) and Nuveen Asset Management (since 2005).	193
Larry W. Martin 333 West Wacker Drive Chicago, IL 60606 (7/27/51)	Vice President and Assistant Secretary	Term-Until July 2009-Length of Service-Since 1998	Vice President, Assistant Secretary and Assistant General Counsel of Nuveen Investments, LLC; Vice President (since 2005) and Assistant Secretary of Nuveen Investments, Inc.; Vice President (since 2005) and Assistant Secretary (since 1997) of Nuveen Asset Management; Vice President (since 2000), Assistant Secretary and Assistant General Counsel (since 1998) of Rittenhouse Asset Management, Inc.; Vice President and Assistant Secretary of Nuveen Investments Advisers Inc. (since 2002), NWQ Investment Management Company, LLC (since 2002), Symphony Asset Management LLC (since 2003), Tradewinds Global Investors, LLC and Santa Barbara Asset Management LLC (since 2006) and of Nuveen HydePark Group, LLC and Nuveen Investment Solutions, Inc. (since 2007); formerly, Vice President and Assistant	193

Secretary of Nuveen
Advisory Corp. and
Nuveen Institutional
Advisory Corp.*

Name, Business Address and Birthdate	Position(s) Held with Funds	Term of Office and Length of Time Served with Funds	Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen
Kevin J. McCarthy 333 West Wacker Drive Chicago, IL 60606 (3/26/66)	Vice President and Secretary	Term-Until July 2009- Length of Service-Since 2007	Managing Director (since 2008), formerly, Vice President (2007-2008) of Nuveen Investments, LLC; Managing Director (since 2008), Vice President and Assistant Secretary (since 2007) of Nuveen Asset Management and Rittenhouse Asset Management, Inc.; Vice President and Assistant Secretary (since 2007) of Nuveen Investment Advisers Inc., Nuveen Investment Institutional Services Group LLC, NWQ Investment Management Company, LLC, Tradewinds Global Investors, LLC, NWQ Holdings, LLC, Symphony Asset Management LLC, Santa Barbara Asset Management, LLC, Nuveen HydePark Group, LLC and Nuveen Investment Solutions, Inc.; prior thereto, Partner, Bell, Boyd & Lloyd LLP (1997-2007).	193
John V. Miller 333 West Wacker Drive Chicago, IL 60606 (4/10/67)	Vice President	Term-Until July 2009-Length of Service-Since 2007	Managing Director (since 2007), formerly, Vice President (2002-2007) of Nuveen Asset Management and Nuveen Investments, LLC; Chartered Financial Analyst.	193

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Christopher M. Rohrbacher 333 West Wacker Drive Chicago, IL 60606 (8/1/71)	Vice President and Assistant Secretary	Term-Until July 2009-Length of Service-Since 2008	Vice President and Assistant Secretary of Nuveen Investments, LLC (since 2008); Vice President and Assistant Secretary of Nuveen Asset Management (since 2008); prior thereto, Associate, Skadden, Arps, Slate Meagher & Flom LLP (2002-2008)	193
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Name, Business Address and Birthdate	Position(s) Held with Funds	Term of Office and Length of Time Served with Funds	Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen
James F. Ruane 333 West Wacker Drive Chicago, IL 60606 (7/3/62)	Vice President and Assistant Secretary	Term-Until July 2009-Length of Service-Since 2007	Vice President of Nuveen Investments, LLC (since 2007); prior thereto, Partner, Deloitte & Touche USA LLP (2005-2007), formerly, senior tax manager (2002-2005); Certified Public Accountant.	193
Mark L. Winget 333 West Wacker Drive Chicago, IL 60606 (12/21/68)	Vice President and Assistant Secretary	Term-Until July 2009-Length of Service-Since 2008	Vice President and Assistant Secretary of Nuveen Investments, LLC (since 2008); Vice President and Assistant Secretary of Nuveen Asset Management (since 2008); prior thereto, Counsel, Vedder Price P.C. (1997-2007).	193

* Nuveen Advisory Corp. and Nuveen Institutional Advisory Corp. were reorganized into NAM, effective January 1, 2005.

Board Committees

The Board has five standing committees: the Executive Committee, the Audit Committee, the Nominating and Governance Committee, the Dividend Committee and the Compliance, Risk Management and Regulatory Oversight Committee.

Robert P. Bremner, Chair, Judith M. Stockdale and John P. Amboian, serve as members of the Executive Committee of the Board of the Funds. The Executive Committee, which meets between regular meetings of the Board, is authorized to exercise all of the powers of the Board. The Executive Committee held ___meetings during the last fiscal year.

The Audit Committee monitors the accounting and reporting policies and practices of the Funds, the quality and integrity of the financial statements of the Funds, compliance by the Funds with legal and regulatory requirements and

the independence and performance of the external and internal auditors. The members of the Audit Committee are Robert P. Bremner, Jack B. Evans, David J. Kundert, Chair, William J. Schneider and Terence J. Toth. The Audit Committee held ___ meetings during the last fiscal year.

The Nominating and Governance Committee is composed of the independent Board Members of the Funds. The Nominating and Governance Committee operates under a written charter adopted and approved by the Board. The Nominating and Governance Committee is responsible for board member selection and tenure; selection and review of committees; and Board education and operations. In addition, the Nominating and Governance Committee monitors performance of legal counsel and other service providers; periodically reviews and makes recommendations about any appropriate changes to board member compensation; and has the resources and authority to discharge its responsibilities, including retaining special counsel and other experts or consultants at the expense of the Funds. In the event of a vacancy on the Board, the Nominating and Governance Committee receives suggestions from various sources as to suitable candidates. Suggestions should be sent in writing to Lorna Ferguson, Manager of Board Relations, Nuveen Investments, 333 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, IL 60606. The

Nominating and Governance Committee sets appropriate standards and requirements for nominations for new Board Members and reserves the right to interview all candidates and to make the final selection of any new board members. The members of the Nominating and Governance Committee are Robert P. Bremner, Chair, Jack B. Evans, William C. Hunter, David J. Kundert, William J. Schneider, Judith M. Stockdale, Carole E. Stone and Terence J. Toth. The Nominating and Governance Committee held ___ meetings during the last fiscal year.

The Dividend Committee is authorized to declare distributions on the Funds' shares including, but not limited to, regular and special dividends, capital gains and ordinary income distributions. The members of the Dividend Committee are Jack B. Evans, Judith M. Stockdale and Terence J. Toth. The Dividend Committee held ___ meetings during the last fiscal year.

The Compliance, Risk Management and Regulatory Oversight Committee is responsible for the oversight of compliance issues, risk management, and other regulatory matters affecting the Funds that are not otherwise the jurisdiction of the other committees. As part of its duties regarding compliance matters, the Committee is responsible for the oversight of the Pricing Procedures of the Funds and the Valuation Group. The members of the Compliance, Risk Management and Regulatory Oversight Committee are William J. Schneider, Chair, William C. Hunter, Judith M. Stockdale and Carole E. Stone. The Committee has adopted a written charter. The Compliance, Risk Management and Regulatory Oversight Committee held ___ meetings during the last fiscal year.

Independent Chairman

The Board Members have elected Robert P. Bremner as the independent Chairman of the Board. Specific responsibilities of the Chairman include (a) presiding at all meetings of the Board and of the shareholders; (b) seeing that all orders and resolutions of the Board Members are carried into effect; and (c) maintaining records of and, whenever necessary, certifying all proceedings of the Board Members and the shareholders.

With respect to the Acquiring Fund, each director is elected annually at the annual meeting and serves until the next annual meeting or until a successor has been duly elected and qualified.

With respect to the Acquired Fund, Class I board members will serve until the annual meeting of shareholders in 2010; Class II board members will serve until the annual meeting of shareholders in 2011; and Class III board members will serve until the annual meeting of shareholders in 2012. As each board member's term expires, shareholders will be asked to elect board members and such board members shall be elected for a term expiring at the time of the third succeeding annual meeting subsequent to their election or thereafter in each case when their respective successors are duly elected and qualified. These provisions could delay for up to two years the replacement of a majority of the Board. See the Proxy Statement/Prospectus under "Certain Provisions in the Acquiring Fund's Articles of Incorporation."

[The Board held four regular quarterly meetings and seven special meetings during the last fiscal year. During the last fiscal year, each Board Member attended 75% or more of the Fund's Board meetings and the committee meetings (if a member thereof) held during the period for which such Board Member was a Board Member.] The policy of the Board relating to attendance by Board Members at annual meetings of the Fund and the number of Board Members who attended the last annual meeting of shareholders of the Fund is posted on the Funds' website at www.nuveen.com/etf/products/fundgovernance.aspx.

Share Ownership

The following table sets forth the dollar range of equity securities beneficially owned by each board member as of October 31, 2008:

Name of Board Member	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Acquiring Fund	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Acquired Funds	Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Registered Investment Companies Overseen by Board Member in Family of Investment Companies
John M. Amboian	None	None	Over \$100,000
Robert P. Bremner	None	None	Over \$100,000
Jack B. Evans	None	None	Over \$100,000
William C. Hunter	None	None	Over \$100,000
David J. Kundert	None	None	Over \$100,000
William S. Schneider	None	None	Over \$100,000
Judith M. Stockdale	None	None	Over \$100,000
Carole E. Stone	None	None	\$ 10,001 - \$50,000
Terence J. Toth	None	None	\$ 10,001 - \$50,000

No Board Member who is not an interested person of the Funds or his immediate family member owns beneficially or of record, any security of NAM, Nuveen or any person (other than a registered investment company) directly or indirectly controlling, controlled by or under common control with NAM or Nuveen.

Compensation

The following table sets forth the compensation paid by the Funds during the year ended October 31, 2008.¹ The Funds do not have a retirement or pension plan. The officers and Board Members affiliated with Nuveen serve without any compensation from the Funds. The Funds have a deferred compensation plan (the Plan) that permits any Board Member who is not an interested person of the Funds to elect to defer receipt of all or a portion of his or her compensation as a Board Member. The deferred compensation of a participating Board Member is credited to a book reserve account of the Funds when the compensation would otherwise have been paid to the Board Member. The value of the Board Member's deferral account at any time is equal to the value that the account would have had if contributions to the account had been invested and reinvested in shares of one or more of the eligible Nuveen funds. At the time for commencing distributions from a Board Member's deferral account, the Board Member may elect to receive distributions in a lump sum or over a period of five years. The Funds will not be liable for any other fund's obligations to make distributions under the Plan.

	Aggregate Compensation from Funds⁽¹⁾	Amount of Total Compensation That Has Been Deferred⁽²⁾	Total Compensation from Funds and Fund Complex⁽³⁾
Robert P. Bremner	\$	\$	\$
Jack B. Evans			
William C. Hunter			
David J. Kundert			
William J. Schneider			
Judith M. Stockdale			
Carole E. Stone			
Terence J. Toth ⁽⁴⁾			

- (1) [Describe compensation from each Fund.]
- (2) Pursuant to a deferred compensation agreement with certain of the Nuveen Funds, deferred amounts are treated as though an equivalent dollar amount has been invested in shares of one or more eligible Nuveen funds. Total deferred fees for the Funds (including the return from the assumed investment in the eligible Nuveen Funds)

payable are stated above.

- (3) Based on the compensation paid (including any amounts deferred) for the one year period ending _____ for services to the Nuveen open-end and closed-end funds.

- (4) Mr. Toth was appointed to the Board of the Nuveen Funds, effective July 1, 2008.

Independent Board Members receive a \$100,000 annual retainer plus (a) a fee of \$3,250 per day for attendance in person or by telephone at a regularly scheduled meeting of the Board; (b) a fee of \$2,500 per meeting for attendance in person where such in-person attendance is required and \$1,500 per meeting for attendance by telephone or in person where in-person attendance is not required at a special, non-regularly scheduled board meeting; (c) a fee of \$2,000 per meeting for attendance in person or by telephone at an Audit Committee meeting; (d) a fee of \$2,000 per meeting for attendance in person at a Compliance, Risk Management and Regulatory Oversight Committee meeting where in-person attendance is required and \$1,000 per meeting for attendance by telephone where in-person attendance is not required; (e) a fee of \$1,000 per meeting for attendance in person or by telephone for a meeting of the Dividend Committee; and (f) a fee of \$500 per meeting for attendance in person at all other committee meetings (\$1,000 for shareholder meetings) on a day on which no regularly scheduled board meeting is held in which in-person attendance is required and \$250 per meeting for attendance by telephone or in person at such committee meetings (excluding shareholder meetings) where in-person attendance is not required and \$100 per meeting when the Executive Committee acts as pricing committee for IPOs, plus, in each case, expenses incurred in attending such meetings. In addition to the payments described above, the independent Chairman of the Board receives \$50,000, the chairpersons of the Audit Committee, the Dividend Committee and the Compliance, Risk Management and Regulatory Oversight Committee receive \$7,500 and the chairperson of the Nominating and Governance Committee receives \$5,000 as additional retainers. Independent Board Members also receive a fee of \$2,500 per day for site visits to entities that provide services to the Nuveen Funds on days on which no regularly scheduled board meeting is held. When ad hoc committees are organized, the Nominating and Governance Committee will at the time of formation determine compensation to be paid to the members of such committee; however, in general, such fees will be \$1,000 per meeting for attendance in person at any ad hoc committee meeting where in-person attendance is required and \$500 per meeting for attendance by telephone or in person at such meetings where in-person attendance is not required. The annual retainer, fees and expenses are allocated among the Nuveen Funds on the basis of relative net asset sizes, although fund management may, in its discretion, establish a minimum amount to be allocated to each fund.

The Funds have no employees. Their officers are compensated by Nuveen Investments or its affiliates.

INVESTMENT ADVISER

NAM, the Funds' investment adviser, is responsible for determining each Fund's overall investment strategy and its implementation. NAM also is responsible for managing operations and each Fund's business affairs and providing certain clerical, bookkeeping and other administrative services to the Fund. For additional information regarding the management services performed by NAM, including biographies of each of the Funds' portfolio managers and further information about the investment management agreement between the Fund and NAM, see Management of the Fund in the Proxy Statement/Prospectus.

NAM, 333 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606, a registered investment adviser, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of 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 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.

The Funds are dependent upon services and resources provided by the 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.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Unless otherwise indicated, the information below is provided as of the date of this Statement of Additional Information.

Portfolio Management Team. Paul Brennan, CFA, CPA is the Acquiring Fund's portfolio manager at NAM and has primary responsibility for providing daily oversight for, and execution of, the Acquiring Fund's investment activities.

In addition to managing the Acquiring Fund, Mr. Brennan is also primarily responsible for the day-to-day portfolio management of the following accounts. Information is provided as of October 31, 2008 unless otherwise indicated:

Type of Account Managed	Number of Accounts	Assets*
Registered Investment Company		\$___ billion
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles		\$
Other Accounts		\$___ million

* None of the assets in these accounts are subject to an advisory fee based on performance.

Daniel J. Close, CFA is the Acquired Fund's portfolio manager at NAM and has primary responsibility for providing daily oversight for, and execution of, the Acquired Fund's investment activities.

In addition to managing the Acquired Fund, Mr. Close is also primarily responsible for the day-to-day portfolio management of the following accounts. Information is provided as of October 31, 2008 unless otherwise indicated:

Type of Account Managed	Number of Accounts	Assets*
Registered Investment Company		\$___ billion
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles		\$
Other Accounts		\$___ million

* None of the assets in these accounts are subject to an advisory fee based on performance.

Compensation. Each Fund's portfolio managers compensation consists of three basic elements: base salary, cash bonus and long-term incentive compensation. The compensation strategy is to annually compare overall compensation, to the market in order to create a compensation structure that is competitive and consistent with similar financial services companies. As discussed below, several factors are considered in determining each portfolio manager's total compensation. In any year these factors may include, among others, the effectiveness of the investment strategies recommended by the portfolio manager's investment team, the investment performance of the accounts managed by the portfolio manager, and the overall performance of Nuveen Investments (the parent company of NAM). Although investment performance is a factor in determining the portfolio manager's compensation, it is not necessarily a decisive factor. The portfolio manager's performance is evaluated in part by comparing the portfolio manager's performance against a specified investment benchmark. This fund-specific benchmark is a customized subset (limited to bonds in each Fund's specific state and with certain maturity parameters) of the S&P/InvestorTools Municipal Bond index, an index comprised of bonds held by managed municipal bond fund customers of Standard & Poor's Securities Pricing, Inc. that are priced daily and whose fund holdings aggregate at least \$2 million. As of October 31, 2008, the S&P/InvestorTools Municipal Bond index was comprised of 52,959 securities with an aggregate current market value of \$1,009 billion.

Base salary. Each Fund's portfolio manager is paid a base salary that is set at a level determined by NAM in accordance with its overall compensation strategy discussed above. NAM is not under any current contractual obligation to increase a portfolio manager's base salary.

Cash bonus. Each Fund's portfolio manager is also eligible to receive an annual cash bonus. The level of this bonus is based upon evaluations and determinations made by each portfolio manager's supervisors, along with reviews submitted by his peers. These reviews and evaluations often take into account a number of factors, including the effectiveness of the investment strategies recommended to the NAM's investment team, the performance of the accounts for which he serves as portfolio manager relative to any benchmarks established for those accounts, his effectiveness in communicating investment

performance to stockholders and their representatives, and his contribution to the NAM's investment process and to the execution of investment strategies. The cash bonus component is also impacted by the overall performance of Nuveen Investments in achieving its business objectives.

Long-term incentive compensation. In connection with the acquisition of Nuveen Investments, by a group of investors lead by Madison Dearborn Partners LLC in November 2007, certain employees, including portfolio managers, received profit interests in Nuveen Investments. These profit interests entitle the holders to participate in the appreciation in the value of Nuveen Investments beyond the issue date and vest over five to seven years, or earlier in the case of a liquidity event.

Conflicts of Interest. Each portfolio manager's simultaneous management of the Funds and the other accounts noted above may present actual or apparent conflicts of interest with respect to the allocation and aggregation of securities orders placed on behalf of each Fund and the other account. NAM, however, believes that such potential conflicts are mitigated by the fact that the NAM has adopted several policies that address potential conflicts of interest, including best execution and trade allocation policies that are designed to ensure (1) that portfolio management is seeking the best price for portfolio securities under the circumstances, (2) fair and equitable allocation of investment opportunities among accounts over time and (3) compliance with applicable regulatory requirements. All accounts are to be treated in a non-preferential manner, such that allocations are not based upon account performance, fee structure or preference of the portfolio manager. In addition, NAM has adopted a Code of Conduct that sets forth policies regarding conflicts of interest.

Beneficial Ownership of Securities. [As of the date of this Statement of Additional Information, neither Mr. Brennan nor Mr. Close beneficially own any stock issued by the Funds.]

[Unless earlier terminated as described below, each Fund's management agreement with NAM will remain in effect until 200____.] Each Fund's management agreement continues in effect from year to year so long as such continuation is approved at least annually by (1) the Board of Board Members or the vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of each Fund and (2) a majority of the Board Members who are not interested persons of any party to the management agreement, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. The management agreements may be terminated at any time, without penalty, by either the Funds or NAM upon 60 days written notice, and are automatically terminated in the event of its assignment as defined in the 1940 Act.

The Funds, NAM, Nuveen and other related entities have adopted codes of ethics that essentially prohibit certain of their personnel, including the Funds' portfolio managers, from engaging in personal investments that compete or interfere with, or attempt to take advantage of a client's, including the Funds', anticipated or actual portfolio transactions, and are designed to assure that the interests of clients, including Fund shareholders, are placed before the interests of personnel in connection with personal investment transactions. Text-only versions of the codes of ethics of the Funds, NAM and Nuveen can be viewed online or downloaded from the EDGAR Database on the Securities and Exchange Commission's internet web site at www.sec.gov. You may also review and copy those documents by visiting the Securities and Exchange Commission's Public Reference Room in Washington, DC. Information on the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the Securities and Exchange Commission at 202-942-8090. In addition, copies of those codes of ethics may be obtained, after mailing the appropriate duplicating fee, by writing to the Securities and Exchange Commission's Public Reference Section, 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, DC 20549 or by e-mail request at publicinfo@sec.gov.

Each Fund invests its assets generally in municipal securities. On rare occasions the Funds may acquire, directly or through a special purpose vehicle, equity securities of certain issuers whose securities the Funds already own when such securities have deteriorated or are expected shortly to deteriorate

significantly in credit quality. The purpose of acquiring equity securities generally will be to acquire control of the issuer and to seek to prevent the credit deterioration or facilitate the liquidation or other workout of the distressed issuer's credit problem. In the course of exercising control of a distressed issuer, NAM may pursue the Funds' interests in a variety of ways, which may entail negotiating and executing consents, agreements and other arrangements, and otherwise influencing the management of the issuer. NAM does not consider such activities proxy voting for purposes of Rule 206(4)-6 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the Advisers Act), but nevertheless provides reports to the Funds' Board on its control activities on a quarterly basis.

In the rare event that an issuer were to issue a proxy or that the Funds were to receive a proxy issued by a cash management security, NAM would either engage an independent third party to determine how the proxy should be voted or vote the proxy with the consent, or based on the instructions, of the Funds' Board or its representative. A member of NAM's legal department would oversee the administration of the voting and ensure that records maintained in accordance with Rule 206(4)-6 of the Advisers Act were filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on Form N-PX, provided to the Funds' Board and made available to shareholders as required by applicable rules.

In the event of a conflict of interest that might arise when voting proxies for the Funds, NAM will defer to the recommendation of an independent third party engaged to determine how the proxy should be voted, or, alternatively, members of NAM's legal and compliance departments, in consultation with the Board, will examine the conflict of interest and seek to resolve such conflict in the best interest of each Fund. If a member of NAM's legal or compliance department or the Board has a personal conflict of interest, that member will refrain from participating in the consultation.

Information regarding how each Fund voted proxies relating to portfolio securities during the most recent twelve-month period ended June 30 will be available without charge by calling (800) 257-8787 or by accessing the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS AND BROKERAGE

Subject to the supervision of the Board, NAM is responsible for decisions to purchase and sell securities for the Funds, the negotiation of the prices to be paid and the allocation of transactions among various dealer firms. Transactions on stock exchanges involve the payment by the Funds of brokerage commissions. There generally is no stated commission in the case of securities traded in the OTC market but the prices paid by the Funds usually include an undisclosed dealer commission or mark-up. Transactions in the OTC market can also be placed with broker-dealers who act as agents and charge brokerage commissions for effecting OTC transactions. Each Fund may place its OTC transactions either directly with principal market makers, or with broker-dealers if that is consistent with NAM's obligation to obtain best qualitative execution. In certain instances, the Funds may make purchases of underwritten issues at prices that include underwriting fees.

Portfolio securities may be purchased directly from an underwriter or in the OTC market from the principal dealers in such securities, unless it appears that a better price or execution may be obtained through other means. Portfolio securities will not be purchased from Nuveen or its affiliates or affiliates of NAM except in compliance with the 1940 Act.

It is NAM's policy to seek the best execution under the circumstances of each trade. NAM will evaluate price as the primary consideration, with the financial condition, reputation and responsiveness of the dealer considered secondary in determining best execution. Given the best execution obtainable, it will be NAM's practice to select dealers that, in addition, furnish research information (primarily credit analyses of issuers and general economic reports) and statistical and other services to NAM. It is not

possible to place a dollar value on information and statistical and other services received from dealers. Since it is only supplementary to NAM's own research efforts, the receipt of research information is not expected to reduce significantly NAM's expenses.

While NAM will be primarily responsible for the placement of the business of the Funds, NAM's policies and practices in this regard must be consistent with the foregoing and will, at all times, be subject to review by the Board of the Funds.

NAM may manage other investment accounts and investment companies for other clients that may invest in the same types of securities as the Funds and that may have investment objectives similar to those of the Funds. NAM seeks to allocate portfolio transactions equitably whenever concurrent decisions are made to purchase or sell assets or securities by each Fund and another advisory account. If an aggregated order cannot be filled completely, allocations will generally be made on a pro rata basis. An order may not be allocated on a pro rata basis where, for example (i) consideration is given to portfolio managers who have been instrumental in developing or negotiating a particular investment; (ii) consideration is given to an account with specialized investment policies that coincide with the particulars of a specific investment; (iii) pro rata allocation would result in odd-lot or de minimis amounts being allocated to a portfolio or other client; or (iv) where NAM reasonably determines that departure from a pro rata allocation is advisable. There may also be instances where a Fund will not participate at all in a transaction that is allocated among other accounts. While these allocation procedures could have a detrimental effect on the price or amount of the securities available to the Fund from time to time, it is the opinion of the Board that the benefits available from NAM's management outweigh any disadvantage that may arise from NAM's larger management activities and its need to allocate securities.

The National Fund paid \$____, \$____, and \$____ in aggregate brokerage commissions for the fiscal years ended October 31, 2006, October 31, 2007, and October 31, 2008, including \$____, \$____, and \$____ to ____, which represented ____%, ____% and ____% of the Fund's aggregate brokerage fees paid for the respective fiscal year, and ____%, ____%, and ____% of the Fund's aggregate dollar amount of transactions involving brokerage commissions for the respective fiscal year.

The Florida Fund paid \$____, \$____, and \$____ in aggregate brokerage commissions for the fiscal years ended April 30, 2006, April 30, 2007, and April 30, 2008, including \$____, \$____, and \$____ to ____, which represented ____%, ____% and ____% of the Fund's aggregate brokerage fees paid for the respective fiscal year, and ____%, ____%, and ____% of the Fund's aggregate dollar amount of transactions involving brokerage commissions for the respective fiscal year.

REPURCHASE OF FUND SHARES; CONVERSION TO OPEN-END FUND

The National 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 Fund's 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, dividend stability, relative demand for and supply of such shares in the market, general market and economic conditions and other factors. Because shares of a closed-end investment company may frequently trade at prices lower than net asset value, the National Fund's Board of Directors 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. There can be no assurance, however, that the Board of Directors will decide to take any of these actions, or that share repurchases or tender offers, if undertaken, will reduce market discount.

The staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission currently requires that any tender offer made by a closed-end investment company for its shares must be at a price equal to the net asset value of such shares on the close of business on the last day of the tender offer. Any service fees incurred in connection with any tender offer made by the Fund will be borne by the National Fund and will not reduce the stated consideration to be paid to tendering shareholders.

Subject to its investment limitations, the National Fund may borrow to finance the repurchase of shares or to make a tender offer. Interest on any borrowings to finance share repurchase transactions or the accumulation of cash by the Fund in anticipation of share repurchases or tenders will reduce the Fund's net income. Any share repurchase, tender offer or borrowing that might be approved by the Board of Directors would have to comply with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the 1940 Act and the rules and regulations thereunder.

Although the decision to take action in response to a discount from net asset value will be made by the Board of Directors at the time it considers such issue, it is the Board's present policy, which may be changed by the Board, not to authorize repurchases of Common Shares or a tender offer for such shares if (1) such transactions, if consummated, would (a) result in the delisting of the Common Shares from the NYSE or elsewhere, or (b) impair the Fund's status as a regulated investment company under the Code (which would make the Fund a taxable entity, causing the Fund's income to be taxed at the corporate level in addition to the taxation of shareholders who receive dividends from the Fund) or as a registered closed-end investment company under the 1940 Act; (2) the Fund would not be able to liquidate portfolio securities in an orderly manner and consistent with the Fund's investment objectives and policies in order to repurchase shares; or (3) there is, in the Board's judgment, any (a) material legal action or proceeding instituted or threatened challenging such transactions or otherwise materially adversely affecting the Fund, (b) general suspension of or limitation on prices for trading securities on the NYSE or elsewhere, (c) declaration of a banking moratorium by Federal or state authorities or any suspension of payment by United States or state banks in which the Fund invests, (d) material limitation affecting the Fund or the issuers of its portfolio securities by Federal or state authorities on the extension of credit by lending institutions or on the exchange of non-U.S. currency, (e) commencement of war, armed hostilities or other international or national calamity directly or indirectly involving the United States, or (f) other event or condition that would have a material adverse effect (including any adverse tax effect) on the Fund or its shareholders if shares were repurchased. The Board of Directors of the National Fund may in the future modify these conditions in light of experience.

Conversion to an open-end company would require the approval of the holders of at least two-thirds of the National Fund's outstanding Common Shares and outstanding Preferred Shares, including MuniPreferred, voting together as a single class, unless such action was previously approved, adopted or authorized by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the directors, in which case the affirmative vote of the holders of at least a majority of the outstanding Common Shares and outstanding Preferred Shares, voting as a single class, is required. Additionally, the affirmative vote of the holders of at least a majority of the Preferred Shares, including MuniPreferred, outstanding at the time, voting as a separate class, shall also be required to approve any conversion of the Fund from a closed-end to an open-end investment company. See the Proxy Statement/Prospectus under "Certain Provisions in the Acquiring Fund's Articles of Incorporation" for a discussion of voting requirements applicable to conversion of the Fund to an open-end investment company. If the Fund converted to an open-end investment company, the Fund's Common Shares would no longer be listed on the NYSE or elsewhere. In contrast to a closed-end investment company, shareholders of an open-end investment company may require the company to redeem their shares on any business day (except in certain circumstances as authorized by or under the 1940 Act or rules thereunder) at their net asset value, less such redemption charge, if any, as might be in effect at the time of redemption. In order to avoid maintaining large cash positions or liquidating favorable investments to meet redemptions, open-end investment companies typically engage in a

continuous offering of their shares. Open-end investment companies are thus subject to periodic asset in-flows and out-flows that can complicate portfolio management. The Board of Directors of the Fund may at any time propose conversion of the Fund to an open-end investment company depending upon their judgment as to the advisability of such action in light of circumstances then prevailing.

The repurchase by the National Fund of its shares at prices below net asset value will result in an increase in the net asset value of those shares that remain outstanding. However, there can be no assurance that share repurchases or tenders at or below net asset value will result in the Fund's shares trading at a price equal to their net asset value. Nevertheless, the fact that the Fund's shares may be the subject of repurchase or tender offers at net asset value from time to time, or that the Fund may be converted to an open-end investment company, may reduce any spread between market price and net asset value that might otherwise exist.

In addition, a purchase by the Fund of its Common Shares will decrease the Fund's total assets, which would likely have the effect of increasing the Fund's expense ratio.

Before deciding whether to take any action if the National Fund's Common Shares trade below net asset value, the Board of Directors 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 may determine that, in the interest of the Fund and its shareholders, no action should be taken.

TAX MATTERS

Federal Income Tax Matters

The following discussion of U.S. federal income tax matters is based on the advice of Vedder Price P.C., special counsel to the Fund.

The following is intended to be a general summary of certain U.S. federal income tax consequences of investing, holding and disposing of Common Shares of the Funds. It is not intended to be a complete discussion of all such federal income tax consequences, nor does it purport to deal with all categories of investors (including Common Shareholders with large positions in the Funds). Investors are advised to consult with their own tax advisors before investing in the Funds.

Each Fund has elected to be treated, and intends to continue to qualify each year, as a regulated investment company, under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code), and to satisfy conditions which enable dividends on Common Shares which are attributable to interest on municipal securities to be exempt from federal income tax in the hands of owners of such stock, subject to the possible application of the federal alternative minimum tax.

To qualify for the favorable U.S. federal income tax treatment generally accorded to regulated investment companies, each Fund must, among other things, (a) derive in each taxable year at least 90% of its gross income from dividends, interest, payments with respect to securities loans and gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities or non-U.S. currencies, or other income derived with respect to its business of investing in such stock, securities or currencies, or net income derived from interests in qualified publicly traded partnerships, as defined in the Code; (b) diversify its holdings so that, at the end of each quarter of each taxable year, (i) at least 50% of the value of the Fund's assets is represented by cash and cash items (including receivables), U.S. Government securities, the securities of other regulated investment companies and other securities, with such other securities of any one issuer limited

for the purposes of this calculation to an amount not greater than 5% of the value of the Fund's total assets and not greater than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, and (ii) not more than 25% of the value of its total assets is invested in the securities (other than U.S. Government securities or the securities of other regulated investment companies) of a single issuer, or two or more issuers that the Fund controls and are engaged in the same, similar or related trades or businesses, or the securities of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships; and (c) distribute each year an amount equal to or greater than the sum of 90% of its investment company taxable income (as that term is defined in the Code, but without regard to the deduction for dividends paid) and 90% of its net tax-exempt interest.

As a regulated investment company, each Fund generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on its investment company taxable income and net capital gain (the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss), if any, that it distributes to shareholders. Each Fund may retain for investment its net capital gain. However, if the Fund retains any net capital gain or any investment company taxable income, it will be subject to tax at regular corporate rates on the amount retained. If a Fund retains any net capital gain, it may designate the retained amount as undistributed capital gains in a notice to its shareholders who, if subject to U.S. federal income tax on long-term capital gains, (i) will be required to include in income for U.S. federal income tax purposes, as long-term capital gain, their share of such undistributed amount, and (ii) will be entitled to credit their proportionate shares of the tax paid by the Fund on such undistributed amount against their U.S. federal income tax liabilities, if any, and to claim refunds to the extent the credit exceeds such liabilities. For U.S. federal income tax purposes, the tax basis of shares owned by a shareholder of a 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. Each Fund intends to distribute to its shareholders, at least annually, substantially all of its investment company taxable income and the net capital gain not otherwise retained by the Fund.

Amounts not distributed on a timely basis in accordance with a calendar year distribution requirement are subject to a nondeductible 4% excise tax. To prevent imposition of the excise tax, the Fund must distribute during each calendar year an amount at least equal to the sum of (1) 98% of its ordinary taxable income (not taking into account any capital gains or losses) for the calendar year, (2) 98% of its capital gains in excess of its capital losses (adjusted for certain ordinary losses) for the one-year period ending October 31 of the calendar year, and (3) any ordinary taxable income and capital gains for previous years that were not distributed during those years and on which the Fund paid no U.S. federal income tax. To prevent application of the excise tax, each Fund intends to make its distributions in accordance with the calendar year distribution requirement.

If a Fund failed to qualify as a regulated investment company or failed to satisfy the 90% distribution requirement in any taxable year, the Fund would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation on its taxable income (even if such income were distributed to its shareholders) and distributions to shareholders would not be deductible by the Fund in computing its taxable income. Additionally, all distributions out of earnings and profits would be taxed to shareholders as ordinary dividend income. Such distributions generally would be eligible (i) to be treated as qualified dividend income, as discussed below in the case of noncorporate shareholders and (ii) for the dividends received deduction under Section 243 of the Code (the Dividends Received Deduction) in the case of corporate shareholders.

Each Fund intends to continue to qualify to pay exempt-interest dividends, as defined in the Code, on its Common Shares by satisfying the requirement that, at the close of each quarter of its taxable year, at least 50% of the value of its total assets consist of tax-exempt municipal bonds. Exempt-interest dividends are dividends or any part thereof (other than a capital gain dividend) paid by the Fund which are attributable to interest on municipal bonds and are so designated by the Fund. Exempt-interest

dividends will be exempt from U.S. federal income tax, subject to the possible application of the federal alternative minimum tax. Gains of a Fund that are attributable to market discount on certain municipal securities are treated as ordinary income to the extent of accrued market discount on the bond.

A portion of each Fund's expenditures that would otherwise be deductible may not be allowed as deductions by reason of the Fund's investment in municipal securities (with such disallowed portion, in general, being the same percentage of the Fund's aggregate expenses as the percentage of the Fund's aggregate income (other than capital gain income) that constitutes exempt-interest income from municipal securities). A similar disallowance rule also applies to interest expense paid or incurred by the Fund, if any. Such disallowed deductions, if any, will reduce the amount that the Fund can designate as exempt-interest dividends by the disallowed amount. As a result, income distributions by a Fund in excess of the amount of the Fund's exempt-interest dividends may be taxable as ordinary income.

Each Fund's investment in zero coupon bonds will cause it to realize income prior to the receipt of cash payments with respect to these bonds. Such income will be accrued daily by the Fund and, in order to avoid a tax payable by the Fund, the Fund may be required to liquidate securities that it might otherwise continue to hold in order to generate cash so that the Fund may make required distributions to its shareholders.

Distributions to shareholders of net investment income received by a Fund from taxable temporary investments, if any, and of net short-term capital gains realized by the Fund, if any, will be taxable to its shareholders as ordinary income. Distributions by the Fund of net capital gain (i.e., the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss), if any, are taxable as long-term capital gain, regardless of the length of time the shareholder has owned the shares with respect to which such distributions are made. The amount of taxable income allocable to a Fund's shares will depend upon the amount of such income realized by the Fund, but is not generally expected to be significant. Distributions, if any, in excess of a Fund's earnings and profits will first reduce the adjusted tax basis of a shareholder's shares and, after that basis has been reduced to zero, will constitute capital gain to the shareholder (assuming the shares are held as a capital asset). For taxable years beginning before January 1, 2011, qualified dividend income received by noncorporate shareholders is taxed at rates equivalent to long-term capital gain tax rates, which reach a maximum of 15%. Qualified dividend income generally includes dividends from domestic corporations and dividends from non-U.S. corporations that meet certain specified criteria. For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2011, qualified dividend income will no longer be taxed at the rates applicable to long-term capital gains, and the maximum individual tax rate on long-term capital gains will increase to 20%, unless Congress enacts legislation providing otherwise. As long as the Fund qualifies as a regulated investment company under the Code, it is not expected 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 in the case of noncorporate shareholders.

The Internal Revenue Service (the IRS) indicates that each Fund is required to designate distributions paid with respect to its Common Shares and its preferred shares as consisting of a portion of each type of income distributed by the Fund. The portion of each type of income deemed received by the holders of each class of shares will be equal to the portion of total Fund dividends received by such class. Thus, each Fund will designate dividends paid as exempt-interest dividends in a manner that allocates such dividends between the holders of the Common Shares and the preferred shares in proportion to the total dividends paid to each such class during or with respect to the taxable year, or otherwise as required by applicable law. Capital gain dividends and ordinary income dividends will similarly be allocated between the two classes.

The Code provides that 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 rules used by the IRS for determining when borrowed funds are considered used for the purpose of purchasing or carrying particular assets, 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 such shares.

The interest on private activity bonds in most instances is not federally tax-exempt to a person who is a substantial user of a facility financed by such bonds or a related person of such substantial user. As a result, the Fund may not be an appropriate investment for a shareholder who is considered either a substantial user or a related person within the meaning of the Code. In general, a substantial user of a facility includes a nonexempt person who regularly uses a part of such facility in his trade or business. Related persons are in general defined to include persons among whom there exists a relationship, either by family or business, which would result in a disallowance of losses in transactions among them under various provisions of the Code (or if they are members of the same controlled group of corporations under the Code), including a partnership and each of its partners (and certain members of their families), an S corporation and each of its shareholders (and certain members of their families) and various combinations of these and other relationships. The foregoing is not a complete description of all of the provisions of the Code covering the definitions of substantial user and related person.

Although dividends generally will be treated as distributed when paid, dividends declared in October, November or December, payable to shareholders of record on a specified date in one of those months and paid during the following January, will be treated as having been distributed by a Fund (and received by the shareholders) on December 31 of the year declared.

Certain of each Fund's investment practices are subject to special provisions of the Code that, among other things, may defer the use of certain deductions or losses of the Fund, affect the holding period of securities held by the Fund and alter the character of the gains or losses realized by the Fund. These provisions may also require each Fund to recognize income or gain without receiving cash with which to make distributions in the amounts necessary to satisfy the requirements for maintaining regulated investment company status and for avoiding income and excise taxes. Each Fund will monitor its transactions and may make certain tax elections in order to mitigate the effect of these rules and prevent disqualification of the Fund as a regulated investment company.

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. Absent further legislation, the 15% maximum rate applicable to long-term capital gains will increase to 20% for 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 a 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.

Federal income tax law imposes an alternative minimum tax with respect to corporations, individuals, trusts and estates. Interest on certain private activity bonds is included as an item of tax preference in determining the amount of a taxpayer's alternative minimum taxable income. The Funds will not invest in AMT Bonds. To the extent that a Fund received income from municipal securities subject to the federal alternative minimum tax, a portion of the dividends paid by the Fund, although otherwise exempt from U.S. federal income tax, would be taxable to its shareholders to the extent that their tax liability is determined under the federal alternative minimum tax. Each Fund will annually provide a report indicating the percentage of the Fund's income attributable to municipal securities subject to the federal alternative minimum tax. In addition, for certain corporations, federal alternative minimum taxable income is increased by 75% of the difference between an alternative measure of income (adjusted current earnings) and the amount otherwise determined to be the alternative minimum taxable income. Interest on all municipal securities, and therefore a distribution by the Fund that would otherwise be tax-exempt, is included in calculating a corporation's adjusted current earnings. Certain small corporations are not subject to the federal alternative minimum tax.

Tax-exempt income, including exempt-interest dividends paid by a Fund, is taken into account in calculating the amount of social security and railroad retirement benefits that may be subject to federal income tax.

Each Fund may be required to withhold U.S. federal income tax from all taxable distributions and redemption proceeds payable to shareholders who fail to provide the Fund with their correct taxpayer identification number or to make required certifications, or who have been notified by the IRS that they are subject to backup withholding. The backup withholding percentage is 28% for amounts paid through 2010, after which time the rate will increase to 31% absent legislative change. Corporate shareholders and certain other shareholders specified in the Code generally are exempt from such backup withholding. This withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld may be credited against the shareholder's federal income tax liability, provided the required information is furnished to the IRS.

The Code provides that every shareholder required to file a tax return must include for information purposes on such return the amount of tax-exempt interest received during the taxable year, including any exempt-interest dividends received from the Fund.

EXPERTS

The Financial Statements of the Fund as of _____, 2009 appearing in this Statement of Additional Information have been _____ by _____, an independent registered public accounting firm _____ provides auditing services to the Fund. The principal business address of _____ is _____.

CUSTODIAN AND TRANSFER AGENT

The custodian of the assets of the Fund is State Street Bank and Trust Company, One Federal 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 Bank and Trust Company, 250 Royall Street, Canton, Massachusetts 02021.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

A Registration Statement on Form N-14, including amendments thereto, relating to the shares of the Acquiring Fund offered hereby, has been filed by the Acquiring Fund with the Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington, D.C. The Proxy Statement/Prospectus and this Statement of Additional Information do not contain all of the information set forth in the Registration Statement, including any exhibits and schedules thereto. For further information with respect to the Acquiring Fund and the shares offered hereby, reference is made to the Acquiring Fund's Registration Statement. Statements contained in the Proxy Statement/Prospectus and this Statement of Additional Information as to the contents of any contract or other document referred to are not necessarily complete and in each instance reference is made to the copy of such contract or other document filed as an exhibit to the Registration Statement, each such statement being qualified in all respects by such reference. Copies of the Registration Statement may be inspected without charge at the Securities and Exchange Commission's principal office in Washington, D.C., and copies of all or any part thereof may be obtained from the Securities and Exchange Commission upon the payment of certain fees prescribed by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Pro Forma Financial Statements for the Reorganization of Nuveen Florida Premium Income Municipal Fund (NFL) into Nuveen Insured Municipal Opportunity Fund, Inc. (NIO)

Pro Forma Portfolio of Investments (Unaudited)

October 31, 2008

Principal Amount (000)			Description (1)	Optional Call Provisions			Value		
National Fund	Florida Fund	Combined Fund (Pro Forma)		Provision	Rating	National Fund	Florida Fund	Pro Forma	Combined Fund (Pro Forma)
(Actual)	(Actual)	(Pro Forma)	(2)	(3)	(Actual)	(Actual)	Adjustment	(Pro Forma)	
			Alabama 9.6% (5.8% of Total Investments)						
			Birmingham Waterworks And Sewer Board, Alabama, Water and Sewer Revenue Bonds, Tender Option Bond Trust						
			2707, 0.596%,	1/17					
\$ 3,500	\$	\$ 3,500	1/01/43 AMBAC	at					
			Insured (IF)	100.00	A3	\$ 1,052,660	\$	\$ 1,052,660	
			Hoover Board of Education, Alabama, Capital Outlay Tax Anticipation Warrants, Series 2001, 5.250%, 2/15/22						
11,175		11,175	MBIA Insured	100.00	AA	11,197,909		11,197,909	
			Jefferson County, Alabama, Sewer Revenue Capital Improvement Warrants, Series 1999A: 5.000%, 2/01/33 (Pre-refunded)						
10,815		10,815	Insured	101.00	AAA	11,004,154		11,004,154	
9,790		9,790	5.000%, 2/01/33 (Pre-refunded)	2/09	AAA	9,961,227		9,961,227	

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		2/01/09) FGIC	101.00			
		Insured				
		5.750%, 2/01/38				
		(Pre-refunded	2/09			
		2/01/09) FGIC	at			
29,860	29,860	Insured	101.00	AAA	30,454,511	30,454,511
		Jefferson County,				
		Alabama, Sewer				
		Revenue Capital				
		Improvement				
		Warrants,				
		Series 2002B,				
		5.125%, 2/01/42				
		(Pre-refunded	8/12			
		8/01/12) FGIC	at			
2,500	2,500	Insured	100.00	AAA	2,681,275	2,681,275
		Jefferson County,				
		Alabama, Sewer				
		Revenue Capital				
		Improvement				
		Warrants,				
		Series 2002D:				
		5.000%, 2/01/38				
		(Pre-refunded	8/12			
		8/01/12) FGIC	at			
425	425	Insured	100.00	AAA	449,931	449,931
		5.000%, 2/01/42				
		(Pre-refunded	8/12			
		8/01/12) FGIC	at			
14,800	14,800	Insured	100.00	AAA	15,808,176	15,808,176
		Jefferson County,				
		Alabama, Sewer				
		Revenue Capital				
		Improvement				
		Warrants,				
		Series 2001A,				
		5.000%, 2/01/41				
		(Pre-refunded	2/11			
		2/01/11) FGIC	at			
18,760	18,760	Insured	101.00	AAA	19,775,291	19,775,291
		Jefferson County,				
		Alabama, Sewer				
		Revenue				
		Refunding				
		Warrants,				
		Series 1997A,	2/09			
		5.375%, 2/01/27	at			
10,195	10,195	FGIC Insured	100.00	BB	6,888,252	6,888,252
5,240	5,240	Jefferson County,	2/11	AAA	5,554,295	5,554,295
		Alabama, Sewer	at			
		Revenue	101.00			

		Refunding Warrants, Series 2003B, 5.000%, 2/01/41 (Pre-refunded 2/01/11) FGIC Insured				
117,060	117,060	Total Alabama			114,827,681	114,827,681
		Alaska 1.1% (0.7% of Total Investments)				
		Alaska Housing Finance Corporation, Collateralized Veterans Mortgage Program Bonds, First	12/09 at			
2,425	2,425	Series 1999A-1, 6.150%, 6/01/39	100.00	AAA	2,366,145	2,366,145
		Alaska Housing Finance Corporation, General Mortgage Revenue Bonds, Series 1999A,	6/09 at			
11,245	11,245	6.050%, 6/01/39	100.00	AAA	10,820,839	10,820,839
		MBIA Insured				
13,670	13,670	Total Alaska			13,186,984	13,186,984
		Arizona 1.9% (1.2% of Total Investments)				
		Arizona State University, Certificates of Participation, Resh Infrastructure Projects, Series 2005A:	3/15 at			
2,000	2,000	5.000%, 9/01/25	100.00	AA	1,876,360	1,876,360
		AMBAC Insured	3/15 at			
2,000	2,000	5.000%, 9/01/27	100.00	AA	1,852,520	1,852,520
1,000	1,000	AMBAC Insured	7/15	AA	883,410	883,410
		Arizona State University, System	at			

		Revenue Bonds, 100.00 Series 2005, 5.000%, 7/01/27 AMBAC Insured Maricopa County Union High School District 210, Phoenix, Arizona, General Obligation Bonds, Series 2004A, 5.000%, 7/01/22 (Pre-refunded 7/14 7/01/14) FSA at Insured 100.00 AAA			1,077,250	1,077,250
1,000	1,000	Mesa, Arizona, Utility System Revenue Bonds, Reset Option Longs, Series 11032- 11034, 8.606%, 7/01/31 FSA Insured (IF) 100.00 AAA	7/17 at		840,320	840,320
5,200	5,200	Phoenix Civic Improvement Corporation, Arizona, Junior Lien Wastewater System Revenue Bonds, Series 2004, 5.000%, 7/01/27 MBIA Insured 100.00 AA+	7/14 at		1,108,025	1,108,025
1,150	1,150	Phoenix Civic Improvement Corporation, Arizona, Junior Lien Water System Revenue Bonds, Series 2005, 4.750%, 7/01/25 MBIA Insured 100.00 AA	7/15 at		12,435,757	12,435,757
13,490	13,490	Pima County Industrial Development 100.00 Authority, Arizona, Lease Obligation Revenue Refunding Bonds, Tucson Electric	1/09 at 100.00	Aaa	2,919,496	2,919,496
2,905	2,905					

		Power Company, Series 1988A, 7.250%, 7/15/10 FSA Insured				
28,745	28,745	Total Arizona			22,993,138	22,993,138
		Arkansas 0.3% (0.2% of Total Investments)				
		Arkansas State University, Student Fee Revenue Bonds, Beebe Campus, Series 2006, 9/15 5.000%, 9/01/35 at				
3,660	3,660	AMBAC Insured	100.00	Aa3	3,026,966	3,026,966
		California 27.0% (16.3% of Total Investments)				
		Alameda Corridor Transportation Authority, California, Subordinate Lien Revenue Bonds, Series 2004A, No 0.000%, 10/01/20 Opt.				
5,600	5,600	AMBAC Insured	Call	A	2,802,296	2,802,296
		California Department of Veterans Affairs, Home Purchase Revenue Bonds, Series 2002A, 6/12 5.300%, 12/01/21 at				
10,000	10,000	AMBAC Insured	101.00	AA	9,983,600	9,983,600
		California Department of Water Resources, Power Supply Revenue Bonds, Series 2002A: 5.375%, 5/01/17 (Pre-refunded 5/01/12) 5/12 SYNCORA GTY at				
30,000	30,000	Insured	101.00	Aaa	32,741,398	32,741,398
25,000	25,000			Aaa	27,284,500	27,284,500

		5.375%, 5/01/18	5/12			
		(Pre-refunded	at			
		5/01/12)	AMBACI	101.00		
		Insured				
		California				
		Department of				
		Water Resources,				
		Water System				
		Revenue Bonds,				
		Central Valley				
		Project,				
		Series 2005AC:				
		5.000%, 12/01/24				
		(Pre-refunded	12/14			
		12/01/14)	MBIA	at		
30	30	Insured	100.00	AAA	32,734	32,734
		5.000%, 12/01/27				
		(Pre-refunded	12/14			
		12/01/14)	MBIA	at		
25	25	Insured	100.00	AAA	27,279	27,279
			48			

Principal Amount (000)			Description (1)	Optional Call Provisions		Value		
National Fund (Actual)	Florida Fund (Actual)	Combined Fund (Pro Forma)		(2)	(3)	National Fund (Actual)	Florida Fund (Actual)	Pro Forma Adjustments (Pro Forma)
			California Department of Water Resources, Water System Revenue Bonds, Central Valley Project, Series 2005AC:					
3,670		3,670	5.000%, 12/01/24	100.00	AAA	3,618,033		3,618,033
			12/14 at					
2,795		2,795	5.000%, 12/01/27	100.00	AAA	2,704,749		2,704,749
			12/14 at					
10,150		10,150	5.000%, 6/01/31	100.00	AA	9,386,619		9,386,619
			12/14 at					
3,500		3,500	5.000%, 8/01/26	100.00	A-	3,265,395		3,265,395
			8/15 at					
20,000		20,000	Cucamonga County Water District, San Bernardino County, California, Certificates of Participation, Water Shares	9/11	A+	17,321,000		17,321,000
				101.00				

		Purchase, Series 2000, 5.125%, 9/01/35 FGIC Insured East Bay Municipal Utility District, Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, California, Water System Subordinated Revenue Bonds, Series 2005A, 6/15 5.000%, 6/01/27 at				
5,750	5,750	MBIA Insured	100.00	AA+	5,534,260	5,534,260
		Golden State Tobacco Securitization Corporation, California, Tobacco Settlement Asset-Backed Revenue Bonds, Series 2005A, Trust 2448, 6/15 0.891%, 6/01/38 at				
2,500	2,500	FGIC Insured (IF)	100.00	A2		
		Hayward Redevelopment Agency, California, Downtown Redevelopment Project Tax Allocation Bonds, Series 2006, 5.000%, 3/01/36 3/16 SYNCORA GTY at				
1,520	1,520	Insured	100.00	A-	1,284,628	1,284,628
		Kern Community College District, California, General Obligation Bonds, Series 2006, No 0.000%, 11/01/24 Opt.				
5,600	5,600	FSA Insured (4)	Call	AAA	2,196,432	2,196,432
5,000	5,000	Long Beach Bond	11/11	AA	4,428,350	4,428,350
		Financing	at			

		Authority, California, Lease Revenue Refunding Bonds, Long Beach Aquarium of the South Pacific, Series 2001, 5.250%, 11/01/30 AMBAC Insured Los Angeles Harbors Department, California, Revenue Bonds, Series 2006A, 5.000%, 8/01/22 FGIC Insured	101.00				
2,740	2,740	(Alternative Minimum Tax) Los Angeles Unified School District, California, General Obligation Bonds, Series 2003A, 5.000%, 7/01/21 FSA Insured	8/16 at 102.00	AA	2,325,411		2,325,411
20,000	20,000	Los Angeles Unified School District, California, General Obligation Bonds, Series 2006F, 5.000%, 7/01/24 FGIC Insured	7/13 at 100.00	AAA	19,998,600		19,998,600
3,000	3,000	Port of Oakland, California, Revenue Bonds, Series 2002L, 5.000%, 11/01/22 FGIC Insured	7/16 at 100.00	AA-	2,895,510		2,895,510
6,205	6,205	(Alternative Minimum Tax) Poway Redevelopment Agency, California, Tax Allocation Bonds,	11/12 at 100.00	A+	5,137,864		5,137,864

		Paguay Redevelopment Project, Series 2001:				
			12/11			
		5.200%, 6/15/30	at			
15,000	15,000	AMBAC Insured	101.00	AA	13,215,900	13,215,900
			12/11			
		5.125%, 6/15/33	at			
5,000	5,000	AMBAC Insured	101.00	AA	4,275,100	4,275,100
		California (continued) Redding, California, Electric System Revenue Certificates of Participation, Series 2005,	6/15			
		5.000%, 6/01/30	at			
2,035	2,035	FGIC Insured	100.00	AA	1,635,163	1,635,163
		Redlands Unified School District, San Bernardino County, California, General Obligation Bonds, Series 2003,	7/13			
		5.000%, 7/01/26	at			
6,000	6,000	FSA Insured	100.00	AAA	5,814,780	5,814,780
		Riverside Community College District, California, General Obligation Bonds, Series 2005,	8/15			
		5.000%, 8/01/22	at			
2,970	2,970	FSA Insured	100.00	AAA	2,955,180	2,955,180
		Sacramento County Sanitation District Financing Authority, California, Revenue Bonds, Series 2005B,	12/15			
		4.750%, 12/01/21	at			
2,500	2,500	FGIC Insured	100.00	AA	2,399,125	2,399,125
13,710	13,710	San Francisco Airports	5/11	AA	11,334,743	11,334,743
			at			

		Commission, 100.00				
		California,				
		Revenue				
		Refunding Bonds,				
		San Francisco				
		International				
		Airport, Second				
		Series 2001, Issue				
		27A, 5.250%,				
		5/01/26 MBIA				
		Insured				
		(Alternative				
		Minimum Tax)				
		San Francisco				
		Bay Area Rapid				
		Transit District,				
		California, Sales				
		Tax Revenue				
		Bonds, Series				
		2001, 5.125%, 7/11				
3,030	3,030	7/01/36 AMBAC at	100.00	AA+	2,846,715	2,846,715
		Insured				
		San Francisco				
		Bay Area Rapid				
		Transit District,				
		California, Sales				
		Tax Revenue				
		Bonds, Series				
		2001, 5.125%,				
		7/01/36				
		(Pre-refunded 7/11				
		7/01/11) at AA+	100.00	(5)	9,018,348	9,018,348
8,470	8,470	AMBAC Insured				
		San Francisco				
		Bay Area Rapid				
		Transit District,				
		California, Sales				
		Tax Revenue				
		Bonds, Series				
		2005A, 5.000%, 7/15				
		7/01/22 MBIA at	100.00	AA+	1,213,949	1,213,949
1,220	1,220	Insured				
66,685	66,685	San Joaquin Hills	No	AAA	35,371,719	35,371,719
		Transportation	Opt.			
		Corridor Agency, Call				
		Orange County,				
		California, Senior				
		Lien Toll Road				
		Revenue Bonds,				
		Series 1993,				
		0.000%, 1/01/21				

		(ETM) San Joaquin Hills Transportation Corridor Agency, Orange County, California, Toll Road Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 1997A:				
			1/09			
		5.250%, 1/15/30	at			
31,615	31,615	MBIA Insured	100.00	AA	23,877,861	23,877,861
			No			
		0.000%, 1/15/32	Opt.			
21,500	21,500	MBIA Insured	Call	AA	4,484,470	4,484,470
		San Jose Redevelopment Agency, California, Tax Allocation Bonds, Merged Area Redevelopment Project, Series 2002, 5.000%, 8/01/20 (Pre-refunded	8/10			
		8/01/10) MBIA	at			
12,525	12,525	Insured	101.00	AA (5)	13,252,452	13,252,452
		San Jose Redevelopment Agency, California, Tax Allocation Bonds, Merged Area Redevelopment Project, Series 2006C,	8/17			
		4.250%, 8/01/30	at			
19,595	19,595	MBIA Insured	100.00	AA	14,932,762	14,932,762
		Santa Ana Financing Authority, California, Lease Revenue Bonds, Police Administration and Housing Facility, Series 1994A,	No			
		6.250%, 7/01/24	Opt.			
11,250	11,250	MBIA Insured	Call	AA	11,915,663	11,915,663

		Santa Clara Valley Water District, California, Water Revenue Bonds, Series 2006A, 3.750%, 6/01/25 (WI/DD, Settling 6/16 11/03/08) FSA at				
6,785	6,785	Insured	100.00	AAA	5,427,593	5,427,593
		Walnut Energy Center Authority, California, Electric Revenue Bonds, Turlock Irrigation District, Series 2004A, 1/14 5.000%, 1/01/34 at				
5,000	5,000	AMBAC Insured	100.00	AA	4,534,800	4,534,800
397,975	397,975	Total California			321,474,981	321,474,981
		Colorado 6.4% (3.9% of Total Investments)				
		Arkansas River Power Authority, Colorado, Power Revenue Bonds, Series 2006, 5.250%, 10/01/40 10/16 SYNCORA GTY at				
1,080	1,080	Insured	100.00	BBB	824,515	824,515
		Aspen, Colorado, Sales Tax Revenue Bonds, Parks and Open Space, Series 2005B, 11/15 5.250%, 11/01/24 at				
1,900	1,900	FSA Insured	100.00	AAA	1,911,058	1,911,058

Principal Amount (000)			Description (1)	Optional Call Provisions		National Fund (Actual)	Value		
National Fund (Actual)	Florida Fund (Actual)	Combined Fund (Pro Forma)		(2)	(3)		Florida Fund (Actual)	Pro Forma Adjustment	Combined Fund (Pro Forma)
1,000		1,000	Colorado Department of Transportation, Certificates of Participation, Series 2004, 5.000%, 6/15/25	6/14 at	AA	974,610		974,610	
			Denver Convention Center Hotel Authority, Colorado, Senior Revenue Bonds, Convention Center Hotel, Series 2003A, 5.000%, 12/01/33 (Pre-refunded 12/01/13)	12/13 at					
4,950		4,950	SYNCORA GTY Insured Douglas County School District RE1, Douglas and Elbert Counties, Colorado, General Obligation Bonds, Series 2005B, 5.000%, 12/15/28	12/13 at	N/R(5)	5,256,158		5,256,158	
1,740		1,740	Insured	12/14 at	Aaa	1,665,406		1,665,406	
35,995		35,995	E-470 Public Highway Authority,	No Opt. Call	AA	13,465,010		13,465,010	

		Colorado, Senior Revenue Bonds, Series 1997B, 0.000%, 9/01/23 MBIA Insured E-470 Public Highway Authority, Colorado, Senior Revenue Bonds, Series 2000A, 5.750%, 9/01/35 (Pre-refunded 9/10 9/01/10) MBIA at Insured 102.00 AAA			33,130,326	33,130,326
30,800	30,800	E-470 Public Highway Authority, Colorado, Senior Revenue Bonds, Series 2000B, 0.000%, 9/01/15 (Pre-refunded 9/10 9/01/10) MBIA at Insured 74.80 Aaa			8,369,032	8,369,032
11,800	11,800	E-470 Public Highway Authority, Colorado, Toll Revenue Bonds, Series 2004A, 0.000%, 9/01/27 MBIA Insured Jefferson County School District R1, Colorado, General Obligation Bonds, Series 2004, 5.000%, 12/14 12/15/24 FSA at Insured (UB) 100.00 AAA	No Opt. Call	AA	2,751,800	2,751,800
10,000	10,000	Summit County School District RE-1, Summit, Colorado, General Obligation Bonds, Series 2004B,	12/14 at 100.00	Aa3	2,501,200	2,501,200
4,520	4,520				4,397,870	4,397,870
2,500	2,500				2,501,200	2,501,200

		5.000%, 12/01/24 FGIC Insured University of Colorado, Enterprise System Revenue Bonds, Series 2005, 6/15 5.000%, 6/01/30 at FGIC Insured 100.00 AA		927,700	927,700
1,000	1,000				
107,285	107,285	Total Colorado		76,174,685	76,174,685
		District of Columbia 0.9% (0.6% of Total Investments) District of Columbia Water and Sewerage Authority, Subordinate Lien Public Utility Revenue Bonds, Series 2003: 5.125%, 10/13 10/01/24 FGIC at Insured 100.00 AA		4,854,150	4,854,150
5,000	5,000				
		5.125%, 10/13 10/01/25 FGIC at Insured 100.00 AA		4,821,650	4,821,650
5,000	5,000				
		Washington Convention Center Authority, District of Columbia, Senior Lien Dedicated Tax Revenue Bonds, Series 2007, Residuals 1606, 1.947%, 10/01/30 10/16 AMBAC Insured at (IF) 100.00 AA		1,255,194	1,255,194
2,670	2,670				
12,670	12,670	Total District of Columbia		10,930,994	10,930,994

		Florida 29.9%					
		(18.0% of Total Investments)					
		Bay County, Florida, Water System Revenue Bonds, Series 2005, 9/15 5.000%, 9/01/24 at					
1,250	1,250	AMBAC Insured	100.00	Aa3		1,154,525	1,154,525
		Brevard County Health Facilities Authority, Florida, Hospital Revenue Bonds, Holmes Regional Medical Center Project, Series 1996, 5.625%, 4/09 10/01/14 MBIA at					
2,000	2,000	Insured	100.00	AA		2,000,300	2,000,300
		Broward County, Florida, Airport System Revenue Bonds, Series 2004L, 5.000%, 10/14 10/01/23 at					
2,150	2,150	AMBAC Insured	100.00	AA		1,991,889	1,991,889
		Broward County, Florida, Water and Sewer Utility Revenue Bonds, Series 2003: 5.000%, 10/13 10/01/21 MBIA at					
5,000	5,000	Insured	100.00	AA		4,920,400	4,920,400
		5.000%, 10/13 10/01/24 MBIA at					
4,500	4,500	Insured	100.00	AA		4,327,785	4,327,785
975	975	Broward County	12/08	Aaa		893,217	893,217
		Housing Finance at Authority, 101.00 Florida, GNMA Collateralized Multifamily Housing Revenue Refunding					

		Bonds, Pompano
		Oaks
		Apartments,
		Series 1997,
		6.000%,
		12/01/27
		(Alternative
		Minimum Tax)
		Broward County
30	30	Housing F