

NUVEEN DIVIDEND ADVANTAGE MUNICIPAL FUND 3

Form N-14 8C/A

October 02, 2015

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UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM N-14

REGISTRATION STATEMENT

UNDER

THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

Pre-Effective Amendment No. 1

Post-Effective Amendment No.

NUVEEN DIVIDEND ADVANTAGE MUNICIPAL FUND 3

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Charter)

333 West Wacker Drive

Chicago, Illinois 60606

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

(800) 257-8787

(Area Code and Telephone Number)

Kevin J. McCarthy

Vice President and Secretary

Nuveen Investments

333 West Wacker Drive

Chicago, Illinois 60606

(Name and Address of Agent for Service)

Copies to:

Deborah Bielicke Eades

Vedder Price P.C.

222 North LaSalle Street

Chicago, Illinois 60601

Eric F. Fess

Chapman and Cutler LLP

111 West Monroe Street

Chicago, Illinois 60603

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

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

Title of Securities Being Registered	Amount Being Registered	Proposed Maximum Offering Price Per Unit	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price	Amount of Registration Fee⁽¹⁾
	118,408,200 Shares	\$15.59 ⁽²⁾	\$1,845,983,838.00	\$214,503.32

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Common Shares of Beneficial Interest,
\$0.01 Par Value Per Share

- (1) Transmitted prior to filing. A registration fee of \$1.80 was previously paid in connection with the initial filing.
- (2) Net asset value per common share on September 25, 2015.

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

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS OF
NUVEEN DIVIDEND ADVANTAGE MUNICIPAL FUND 3 (NZF)
NUVEEN MUNICIPAL ADVANTAGE FUND, INC. (NMA)
NUVEEN PREMIUM INCOME MUNICIPAL FUND 4, INC. (NPT)
AND
NUVEEN DIVIDEND ADVANTAGE MUNICIPAL FUND 2 (NXZ)
(EACH, A FUND AND COLLECTIVELY, THE FUNDS)

[], 2015

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

Q. Why am I receiving the enclosed Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus?

A. You are receiving the Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus as a holder of common shares of a Fund or a holder of preferred shares of Nuveen Dividend Advantage Municipal Fund 3 (the Acquiring Fund) in connection with special shareholder meetings of the Acquiring Fund, Nuveen Municipal Advantage Fund, Inc. (Municipal Advantage), Nuveen Premium Income Municipal Fund 4, Inc. (Premium Income) and Nuveen Dividend Advantage Municipal Fund 2 (Dividend Advantage 2 and together with Municipal Advantage and Premium Income, the Target Funds or each individually, a Target Fund).

At the special meetings, common shareholders of the Funds and preferred shareholders of the Acquiring Fund will vote on the following proposals, as applicable:

(Common shareholders of the Target Funds and preferred shareholders of the Acquiring Fund only) the reorganization of each of Municipal Advantage, Premium Income and Dividend Advantage 2 into the Acquiring Fund (each, a Reorganization and together, the Reorganizations);

(Acquiring Fund only) the issuance of additional common shares by the Acquiring Fund in connection with the Reorganizations;

(Acquiring Fund only) the approval of a new investment management agreement for the Acquiring Fund; and

(Acquiring Fund only) the approval of a new sub-advisory agreement for the Acquiring Fund.

Your Fund's Board, including the independent Board members, unanimously recommends that you vote FOR each proposal applicable to your Fund.

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Nuveen Fund Advisors, LLC (Nuveen Fund Advisors), the Funds investment adviser, recommended the proposed Reorganizations as part of a broad initiative to restructure the product offerings of Nuveen s leveraged national municipal closed-end funds by creating fewer

funds with greater scale, eliminating overlapping investment mandates of the funds and differentiating the investment strategies of the funds by credit profile and emphasis on securities that generate income exempt from the federal alternative minimum tax applicable to individuals. The Board of each Target Fund and the Acquiring Fund has approved the Reorganizations.

As part of this initiative, the Board of the Acquiring Fund also approved the following proposals: (1) certain changes to the non-fundamental investment policies of the Acquiring Fund, which provide an expanded investment mandate that permits the Acquiring Fund to invest up to 55% of its managed assets in lower rated municipal securities; (2) a new investment management agreement and a new sub-advisory agreement with higher fees that reflect the increased level of credit research and surveillance resulting from the expanded investment mandate; and (3) a change of the name of the Acquiring Fund to Nuveen Enhanced Municipal Credit Opportunities Fund. See *How will the Acquiring Fund's expanded investment mandate differ from the Funds' current investment mandates?* below.

Q. How will the Acquiring Fund's expanded investment mandate differ from the Funds' current investment mandates?

- A.** Each Fund currently has non-fundamental investment policies requiring it to invest at least 80% of its managed assets in investment-grade municipal securities (which includes Baa/BBB-rated municipal securities) and permitting it to invest up to 20% of its managed assets in below-investment-grade municipal securities. Both investment-grade and below-investment-grade municipal securities may include unrated securities judged to be of comparable quality by the Fund's investment adviser or sub-adviser. Under the new investment mandate, the Acquiring Fund will adopt a non-fundamental investment policy permitting it to invest up to 55% of its assets in municipal securities rated, at the time of investment, Baa/BBB or below, including below-investment-grade municipal securities, or unrated securities judged to be of comparable quality by the Fund's sub-adviser.

The repositioning of the Acquiring Fund's portfolio will occur over time. Based on current market conditions, approximately 45% of the Acquiring Fund's managed assets are expected to be invested in lower rated municipal securities following the completion of the initial repositioning. Current market conditions may change, and the combined fund may not be able to reposition its portfolio as planned. The Acquiring Fund's allocation to lower rated municipal securities may vary over time, consistent with its investment objectives and policies. However, it is expected that a greater percentage of the Acquiring Fund's portfolio would be allocated to lower rated municipal securities relative to the historical allocations to such securities of each Target Fund and the Acquiring Fund. The Acquiring Fund's greater allocation to lower rated municipal securities is expected to result in meaningfully higher net earnings that may support higher common share distributions. However, as discussed on page 20 of the Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus, investments in lower rated securities are subject to higher risks than investments in higher rated securities, including a higher risk that the issuer will be unable to pay interest or principal when due. See *Proposal No. 1 B. Risk Factors*.

Proposals Regarding the Reorganizations

Q. Why has each Fund's Board recommended the Reorganization proposal(s)?

- A.** As noted above, Nuveen recommended the Reorganizations as part of a broad initiative to restructure its leveraged national municipal closed-end funds to eliminate funds with

overlapping investment mandates and to better differentiate Nuveen's product offerings. The reorganization of each Target Fund into the Acquiring Fund, together with the changes to the investment policies of the Acquiring Fund described above, are intended to create a combined fund with significantly greater scale and an expanded investment mandate. Among other things, the Board considered information provided by Nuveen Fund Advisors with respect to the return potential of the Acquiring Fund's new investment mandate, the higher risk profile of the new investment mandate, the impact of the increased management fee on the fees and expenses of the combined fund, and the impact of the larger size of the combined fund on fees and expenses. The Board determined that the Reorganizations were in the best interest of the Funds.

Q. What are the anticipated benefits of the proposed Reorganizations and the adoption of an expanded investment mandate of the combined fund?

A. Based on information provided by Nuveen Fund Advisors, each Fund's Board believes that the proposed Reorganizations and the expanded investment mandate of the combined fund may benefit the Funds in a number of ways, including, among other things:

Meaningfully higher net earnings, as a result of the Acquiring Fund's greater allocation of assets to lower rated securities, that may support higher common share distributions;

A more attractive yield and risk profile versus other national municipal closed-end funds in the marketplace, which may increase investor appeal and in turn enhance secondary market trading prices of common shares relative to net asset value;

Increased portfolio and leverage management flexibility due to a significantly larger asset base of the combined fund;

Greater liquidity and ease of trading due to substantially more common shares outstanding; and

Lower fund administrative costs (excluding the costs of leverage), as certain fixed costs are spread over a larger asset base, which would partially offset the increase in management fees of the Acquiring Fund.

Q. How will the Reorganizations impact Fund operating expenses?

A. The Board of the Acquiring Fund has recommended that shareholders of the Acquiring Fund approve a new investment management agreement. The new investment management agreement has a higher fee rate as a percentage of managed assets than the Fund's current investment management agreement at each breakpoint level; however, the proposed schedule has an additional breakpoint at over \$5 billion. The greater size of the combined fund also will result in lower administrative costs, which will partially offset the higher management fees. In addition, Nuveen Fund Advisors has agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee for the first year following the closing of the Reorganizations. The waiver will begin on the effective date of the Reorganizations and will be gradually phased out over the first year following the closing of the Reorganizations. The waiver is not expected to be continued.

If the management fee schedule under the new investment management agreement had been in effect for the twelve months ended October 31, 2014, pro forma management fees of the combined fund as a percentage of assets attributable to common shares would have been,

depending on the Fund, from five to ten basis points higher than the management fees paid by the Funds under their current investment management agreements. For the same period, the combined fund's pro forma expense ratio as a percentage of net assets attributable to common shares (excluding the cost of leverage) would have been, depending on the Fund, be the same to one basis point lower than the expense ratios of each Fund taking the fee waiver into account. After the expiration of the fee waiver, the combined fund's pro forma expense ratio as a percentage of net assets attributable to common shares (excluding the cost of leverage) would have been, depending on the Fund, from four basis points to five basis points higher than the expense ratios of the Funds. See the Comparative Fee Table on page 18 of the Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus for a detailed comparison of the fees and expenses of the Funds before and after the Reorganizations.

Q. Why has the Board recommended an increased management fee schedule?

A. Nuveen Fund Advisors recommended, and the Board of the Acquiring Fund approved, an increase in the management fee rate at each breakpoint to reflect the increased level of ongoing credit research and surveillance that the Acquiring Fund's expanded investment mandate will require. Nuveen Fund Advisors has agreed to waive a portion of its management fees for a period of one year following the closing of the Reorganizations. The purpose of the waiver is to phase in the new management fee over a period of one year. The waiver is not expected to be continued. See the Comparative Fee Table on page 18 of the Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus for the fund-level fee schedules of the Funds before and after the Reorganizations.

Q. What proposals will shareholders of the Funds be asked to vote on in connection with the proposed Reorganizations?

A. Shareholders of each Target Fund will be asked to vote on an Agreement and Plan of Reorganization, with common shareholders and preferred shareholders voting together as a single class and preferred shareholders also voting separately. Shareholders of the Acquiring Fund will be asked to vote on the issuance of additional common shares in connection with the Reorganizations, with common shareholders and preferred shareholders voting together as a single class and common shareholders also voting separately. In addition, preferred shareholders of the Acquiring Fund will be asked to vote on the Agreement and Plan of Reorganization. Each Target Fund is separately soliciting the votes of its holders of preferred shares through a separate proxy statement. The investment policies of the Acquiring Fund relating to credit quality are non-fundamental, and may be changed by the Board without shareholder approval. Accordingly, no shareholder vote is required for the Acquiring Fund to adopt the new investment mandate.

Q. As a result of the Reorganizations, will common shareholders of the Target Funds receive new shares in exchange for their current shares?

A. Yes. Upon the closing of the Reorganizations, Target Fund shareholders will become shareholders of the Acquiring Fund. Holders of common shares of each Target Fund will receive newly issued common shares of the Acquiring Fund, with cash being distributed in lieu of fractional common shares. The aggregate net asset value, as of the close of trading on the business day immediately prior to the closing of the Reorganizations, of the Acquiring Fund common shares received by Target Fund shareholders (including, for this purpose, fractional Acquiring Fund common shares to which shareholders would be entitled) will be equal to the aggregate net asset value of the common shares of such Target Fund held by its shareholders as

of such time. Fractional shares will be aggregated and sold on the open market and shareholders will receive cash in lieu of such fractional shares.

Shareholders of the Acquiring Fund will remain shareholders of the Acquiring Fund following the Reorganizations. Following the Reorganizations, common shareholders of the Funds will hold a smaller percentage of the outstanding common shares of the combined fund as compared to their percentage holdings of their respective Fund prior to the Reorganizations, and thus, a reduced percentage of ownership in the larger combined entity than they held in Acquiring Fund or Target Fund individually.

Q. How will preferred shareholders be affected by the Reorganizations?

- A.** The Acquiring Fund has one series of Institutional MuniFund Term Preferred Shares (iMTP Shares) and one series of Variable Rate MuniFund Term Preferred Shares (VMTP Shares) outstanding as of the date of the enclosed Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus, and these shares will remain outstanding following the Reorganizations. Each Target Fund has one series of Variable Rate Demand Preferred Shares (VRDP Shares) outstanding as of the date of the enclosed Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus. Upon the closing of the Reorganization of each Target Fund, holders of VRDP Shares of each Target Fund will receive, on a one-for-one basis, newly issued VRDP Shares of the Acquiring Fund having substantially similar terms, as of the closing of the Reorganizations, as the VRDP Shares of the applicable Target Fund exchanged therefor. The outstanding iMTP Shares and VMTP Shares of the Acquiring Fund and the VRDP Shares to be issued by the Acquiring Fund in the Reorganizations will have equal priority with each other and with any other preferred shares that the Acquiring Fund may issue in the future as to the payment of dividends and the distribution of assets upon the dissolution, liquidation or winding up of the affairs of the Acquiring Fund.

Following the Reorganizations, holders of preferred shares of the combined fund will hold a smaller percentage of the outstanding preferred shares of the combined fund as compared to their percentage holdings of their respective Fund prior to the Reorganizations. Additionally, the combined fund will have multiple series of preferred shares outstanding and multiple types of preferred shares outstanding. The different types of preferred shares have different characteristics and features, which are described in more detail in the Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus. See Proposal No. 1 C. Information About the Reorganizations Description of VRDP Shares to Be Issued by the Acquiring Fund on page 54, Additional Information About the Acquiring Fund Description of Outstanding Acquiring Fund iMTP Shares on page 93 and Additional Information About the Acquiring Fund Description of Outstanding Acquiring Fund VMTP Shares on page 95. In addition, the voting power of certain series of preferred shares may be more concentrated than others. All of the VMTP Shares of the Acquiring Fund are currently owned by a single institutional investor.

Q. Do the Reorganizations constitute a taxable event for the Target Funds' shareholders?

- A.** No. Each Reorganization is intended to qualify as a tax-free reorganization for federal income tax purposes. It is expected that Target Fund shareholders will recognize no gain or loss for federal income tax purposes as a direct result of the Reorganizations, except to the extent that a Target Fund shareholder receives cash in lieu of a fractional Acquiring Fund common share. Prior to the closing of the Reorganizations, each Target Fund expects to declare a distribution of all of its net investment income and net capital gains, if any. All or a portion of such distribution may be taxable to a Target Fund's shareholders for federal income tax purposes.

After the closing of the Reorganizations, the Acquiring Fund is expected to reposition the combined portfolio to take advantage of its ability to hold a greater percentage of lower rated municipal securities. To the extent that portfolio investments of the Acquiring Fund are sold before or after the closing of the Reorganizations, the Acquiring Fund may recognize gains or losses, which may result in taxable distributions to shareholders holding shares of the Acquiring Fund (including former Target Fund shareholders who hold shares of the Acquiring Fund following the Reorganizations). If such repositioning had been completed as of April 30, 2015, the repositioning would have resulted in net realized losses. Securities held by the Funds are purchased and sold on a principal basis rather than an agency basis, and such transactions are not subject to separate brokerage commissions.

Q. What will happen if the required shareholder approvals are not obtained?

A. The closing of each Reorganization is contingent upon the closing of all of the Reorganizations. The closing of each Reorganization is subject to the satisfaction or waiver of certain closing conditions, which include customary closing conditions as well as the effectiveness of the new investment management agreement and new sub-advisory agreement. In order for the Reorganizations to occur, all requisite shareholder approvals must be obtained at the Special Meetings, and certain other consents, confirmations and/or waivers from various third parties, including liquidity providers with respect to the outstanding VRDP Shares of the Target Funds, and holders of a majority of the Acquiring Fund's outstanding VMTP Shares, also must be obtained. Because the closing of the Reorganizations is contingent upon each of the Target Funds and the Acquiring Fund obtaining such shareholder approvals and satisfying (or obtaining the waiver of) other closing conditions, it is possible that the Reorganizations will not occur, even if shareholders of your Fund entitled to vote on your Fund's Reorganization proposal(s) approve such proposal(s) and your Fund satisfies all of its closing conditions, if one or more of the other Funds does not obtain its requisite shareholder approvals or satisfy (or obtain the waiver of) its closing conditions. If the Reorganizations are not consummated, each Fund's Board may take such actions as it deems in the best interests of its Fund.

Q. Will shareholders of the Funds have to pay any fees or expenses in connection with the Reorganizations?

A. Yes. Common shareholders will indirectly bear the costs of the Reorganizations, whether or not the Reorganizations are consummated. Preferred shareholders will not bear any costs of the Reorganizations. The total costs of the Reorganizations are estimated to be \$1,880,000 and each Fund's allocable share of such costs will be reflected in its net asset value at or before the close of trading on the business day immediately prior to the closing of the Reorganizations. The estimated allocation of the costs among the Funds is as follows: \$345,000 (0.06%) for the Acquiring Fund, \$570,000 (0.09%) for Municipal Advantage, \$265,000 (0.04%) for Premium Income and \$700,000 (0.15%) for Dividend Advantage 2 (all percentages are based on average net assets applicable to common shares for the twelve (12) months ended April 30, 2015). The allocation of the costs of the Reorganizations will be based on the relative expected benefits of the Reorganizations and the Acquiring Fund's expanded investment mandate, including forecasted increases to net earnings, improvements in the secondary trading market for common shares and administrative cost savings, if any, to each Fund following the Reorganizations.

A shareholder's broker, dealer or other financial intermediary (each, a Financial Intermediary) may impose its own shareholder account fees for processing corporate actions,

which could apply as a result of the Reorganizations. These shareholder account fees, if applicable, are not paid or otherwise remitted to the Funds or the Funds' investment adviser. The imposition of such fees is based solely on the terms of a shareholder's account agreement with his, her or its Financial Intermediary and/or is in the discretion of the Financial Intermediary. Questions concerning any such shareholder account fees or other similar fees should be directed to a shareholder's Financial Intermediary.

Q. What is the timetable for the Reorganizations?

A. If the requisite shareholder approvals are obtained and the other conditions to closing are satisfied (or waived), the Reorganizations are expected to take effect on or about December 7, 2015, or as soon as practicable thereafter. However, the repositioning of the Acquiring Fund's portfolio, to take advantage of its expanded investment mandate, is expected to occur over time and will depend on market conditions.

Q. How does each Fund's Board recommend that shareholders vote on the Reorganizations?

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

(Acquiring Fund Only) Proposals Regarding the New Investment Management and Sub-Advisory Agreements

Q. Why are shareholders voting on new investment management and sub-advisory agreements for the Acquiring Fund?

A. Shareholders are required to approve certain changes to an investment advisory agreement under applicable law. Nuveen Fund Advisors proposed, and the Board of the Acquiring Fund approved, certain changes to the Acquiring Fund's investment management agreement to standardize the investment management agreements of Nuveen's municipal closed-end funds and to reflect the increased level of ongoing credit research and surveillance resulting from the Acquiring Fund's expanded investment mandate. The new investment management agreement provides for (1) a higher management fee rate payable at each current breakpoint level in the Acquiring Fund's fund-level management fee schedule; and (2) a revised fund-level breakpoint schedule, standardized to conform to the breakpoint schedules of newer Nuveen municipal closed-end funds. For some Funds, this means a greater reduction in the fund-level management fee rate at \$2 billion in assets and for other Funds, it means a new breakpoint in the fund-level management fee schedule above \$5 billion of average daily managed assets. In addition, the Board approved increasing the portion of the management fee payable to Nuveen Asset Management, LLC, the Acquiring Fund's sub-adviser, under the Fund's sub-advisory agreement with respect to the Acquiring Fund.

Q. How does the Acquiring Fund's Board recommend that shareholders vote on the new investment management and sub-advisory agreements?

A. After careful consideration, the Acquiring Fund's Board has determined that the new investment management and sub-advisory agreements are in the best interests of the Fund and recommends that you vote FOR approval of each agreement.

General

Q. Who do I call if I have questions?

A. If you need any assistance, or have any questions regarding the proposal or how to vote your shares, please call Computershare Fund Services, the proxy solicitor hired by your Fund, at (866) 434-7510 weekdays during its business hours of 9:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. and Saturdays 12:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. Eastern time. Please have your proxy materials available when you call.

Q. How do I vote my shares?

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

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

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

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

Q. Will anyone contact me?

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

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

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

[], 2015

NUVEEN DIVIDEND ADVANTAGE MUNICIPAL FUND 3 (NZF)

NUVEEN MUNICIPAL ADVANTAGE FUND, INC. (NMA)

NUVEEN PREMIUM INCOME MUNICIPAL FUND 4, INC. (NPT)

AND

NUVEEN DIVIDEND ADVANTAGE MUNICIPAL FUND 2 (NXZ)

(EACH, A FUND AND COLLECTIVELY, THE FUNDS)

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

TO BE HELD ON NOVEMBER 9, 2015

To the Shareholders:

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of Shareholders (the Special Meeting) of Nuveen Dividend Advantage Municipal Fund 3 (the Acquiring Fund), Nuveen Municipal Advantage Fund, Inc. (Municipal Advantage), Nuveen Premium Income Municipal Fund 4, Inc. (Premium Income) and Nuveen Dividend Advantage Municipal Fund 2 (Dividend Advantage 2 and together with Municipal Advantage and Premium Income, the Target Funds or each individually, a Target Fund) will be held in the offices of Nuveen Investments, Inc., 333 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606, on Monday, November 9, 2015, at 2:00 p.m., Central time, for the following purposes:

1. Agreement and Plan of Reorganization. The shareholders of each Fund voting as set forth below for an Agreement and Plan of Reorganization pursuant to which each Target Fund would: (i) transfer substantially all of its assets to the Acquiring Fund in exchange solely for newly issued common shares and preferred shares of the Acquiring Fund, and the Acquiring Fund's assumption of substantially all of the liabilities of the Target Fund; (ii) distribute such newly issued shares of the Acquiring Fund to the common shareholders and preferred shareholders of the Target Fund (with cash being distributed in lieu of fractional common shares); and (iii) liquidate, dissolve and terminate in accordance with applicable law.
 - (a) *For the Acquiring Fund:*

The preferred shareholders voting separately to approve the Agreement and Plan of Reorganization.
 - (b) *For each Target Fund:*
 - (i) The common and preferred shareholders voting together as a single class to approve the Agreement and Plan of Reorganization.
 - (ii) The preferred shareholders voting separately to approve the Agreement and Plan of Reorganization.
2. Approval of Issuance of Additional Common Shares by the Acquiring Fund.

For the Acquiring Fund:

- (a) The common and preferred shareholders voting together as a single class to approve the issuance of additional common shares in connection with each reorganization pursuant to the Agreement and Plan of Reorganization.

- (b) The common shareholders voting separately to approve the issuance of additional common shares in connection with each reorganization pursuant to the Agreement and Plan of Reorganization.

3. Approval of New Investment Management and Sub-Advisory Agreements for the Acquiring Fund.

For the Acquiring Fund:

- (a) The common and preferred shareholders voting together as a single class to approve a new investment management agreement between the Acquiring Fund and Nuveen Fund Advisors, LLC.
- (b) The common and preferred shareholders voting together as a single class to approve a new sub-advisory agreement between Nuveen Fund Advisors, LLC and Nuveen Asset Management, LLC, with respect to the Acquiring Fund.

4. To transact such other business as may properly come before the Special Meeting.

Only shareholders of record of the Acquiring Fund and Dividend Advantage 2 as of the close of business on August 24, 2015 and shareholders of record of Municipal Advantage and Premium Income as of the close of business on September 10, 2015 are entitled to notice of and to vote at the Special Meeting and any adjournments or postponements thereof.

All shareholders are cordially invited to attend the Special Meeting. In order to avoid delay and additional expense for the Funds and to assure that your shares are represented, please vote as promptly as possible, regardless of whether or not you plan to attend the Special Meeting. You may vote by mail, by telephone or over the Internet. To vote by mail, please mark, sign, date and mail the enclosed proxy card. No postage is required if mailed in the United States. To vote by telephone, please call the toll-free number located on your proxy card and follow the recorded instructions, using your proxy card as a guide. To vote over the Internet, go to the Internet address provided on your proxy card and follow the instructions, using your proxy card as a guide.

If you intend to attend the Special Meeting in person and you are a record holder of a Fund's shares, in order to gain admission you must show photographic identification, such as your driver's license. If you intend to attend the Special Meeting in person and you hold your shares through a bank, broker or other custodian, in order to gain admission you must show photographic identification, such as your driver's license, and satisfactory proof of ownership of shares of a Fund, such as your voting instruction form (or a copy thereof) or broker's statement indicating ownership as of a recent date. If you hold your shares in a brokerage account or through a bank or other nominee, you will not be able to vote in person at the Special Meeting unless you have previously requested and obtained a legal proxy from your broker, bank or other nominee and present it at the Special Meeting.

Kevin J. McCarthy

Vice President and Secretary

The Nuveen Funds

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

SUBJECT TO COMPLETION,

DATED OCTOBER 2, 2015

NUVEEN FUNDS

333 WEST WACKER DRIVE

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60606

(800) 257-8787

JOINT PROXY STATEMENT/PROSPECTUS

NUVEEN DIVIDEND ADVANTAGE MUNICIPAL FUND 3 (NZF)

NUVEEN MUNICIPAL ADVANTAGE FUND, INC. (NMA)

NUVEEN PREMIUM INCOME MUNICIPAL FUND 4, INC. (NPT)

AND

NUVEEN DIVIDEND ADVANTAGE MUNICIPAL FUND 2 (NXZ)

(EACH, A FUND AND COLLECTIVELY, THE FUNDS)

[], 2015

This Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus is being furnished to common and preferred shareholders of Nuveen Dividend Advantage Municipal Fund 3 (the Acquiring Fund) and common shareholders of Nuveen Municipal Advantage Fund, Inc. (Municipal Advantage), Nuveen Premium Income Municipal Fund 4, Inc. (Premium Income) and Nuveen Dividend Advantage Municipal Fund 2 (Dividend Advantage 2) and together with Municipal Advantage and Premium Income, the Target Funds or each individually, a Target Fund), each a closed-end management investment company, in connection with the solicitation of proxies by each Fund's Board of Directors or Board of Trustees, as applicable (each, a Board or the Board and each Director or Trustee, a Board Member), for use at the Special Meeting of Shareholders of each Fund to be held in the offices of Nuveen Investments, Inc. (Nuveen or Nuveen Investments), 333 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606, on Monday, November 9, 2015, at 2:00 p.m., Central time, and at any and all adjournments or postponements thereof (each, a Special Meeting and collectively, the Special Meetings), to consider the proposals listed below and discussed in greater detail elsewhere in this Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus. Each of the Acquiring Fund and Dividend Advantage 2 is organized as a Massachusetts business trust. Each of Municipal Advantage and Premium Income is organized as a Minnesota corporation. The enclosed proxy card and this Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus are first being sent to shareholders of the Funds on or about [], 2015. Shareholders of record of the Acquiring Fund and Dividend Advantage 2 as of the close of business on August 24, 2015 and shareholders of record of Municipal Advantage and Premium Income as of the close of business on September 10, 2015 are entitled to notice of and to vote at the Special Meeting and any and all adjournments or postponements thereof.

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

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

On the matters coming before each Special Meeting as to which a choice has been specified by shareholders on the accompanying proxy card, the shares will be voted accordingly where such proxy

card is properly executed, timely received and not properly revoked (pursuant to the instructions below). If a proxy is returned and no choice is specified, the shares will be voted FOR the proposal(s). Shareholders of a Fund who execute proxies or provide voting instructions by telephone or by Internet may revoke them at any time before a vote is taken on the proposal by filing with that Fund a written notice of revocation, by delivering a duly executed proxy bearing a later date, or by attending the Special Meeting and voting in person. A prior proxy can also be revoked by voting again through the toll-free number or the Internet address listed in the proxy card. Merely attending the Special Meeting, however, will not revoke any previously submitted proxy.

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

Pursuant to this Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus, common shareholders of the Funds are being solicited to vote on the following proposals:

- Proposal No. 1. To approve the Agreement and Plan of Reorganization (common shareholders of each Target Fund);
- Proposal No. 2. To approve the issuance of additional common shares in connection with each reorganization pursuant to the Agreement and Plan of Reorganization (common shareholders of the Acquiring Fund only);
- Proposal No. 3(a). To approve a new investment management agreement between Nuveen Fund Advisors, LLC and the Acquiring Fund (common shareholders of the Acquiring Fund only); and
- Proposal No. 3(b). To approve a new sub-advisory agreement between Nuveen Fund Advisors, LLC and Nuveen Asset Management, LLC (common shareholders of the Acquiring Fund only).

In addition to its common shares, each Fund has preferred shares outstanding the Acquiring Fund has one series of Institutional MuniFund Term Preferred Shares (iMTP Shares) and one series of Variable Rate MuniFund Term Preferred Shares (VMTP Shares) outstanding and each Target Fund has one series of Variable Rate Demand Preferred Shares (VRDP Shares) outstanding. To be approved, the proposals described above must be approved by the Funds' common and preferred shareholders as follows:

- Proposal No. 1. With respect to each Target Fund, Proposal No. 1 must be approved by the Target Fund's common and preferred shareholders, voting together as a single class, and by the Target Fund's preferred shareholders, voting separately.
With respect to the Acquiring Fund, Proposal No. 1 must be approved by the Acquiring Fund's preferred shareholders, voting separately (but not by the Acquiring Fund's common shareholders).
- Proposal No. 2. Proposal No. 2 must be approved by the Acquiring Fund's common and preferred shareholders, voting together as a single class, and by the Acquiring Fund's common shareholders, voting separately.

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| Proposal No. 3(a). | Proposal No. 3(a) must be approved by the Acquiring Fund's common and preferred shareholders, voting together as a single class. |
| Proposal No. 3(b). | Proposal No. 3(b) must be approved by the Acquiring Fund's common and preferred shareholders, voting together as a single class. |

Only the common shareholders of the Funds and the preferred shareholders of the Acquiring Fund are being solicited to vote on the proposals described above pursuant to this Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus. The preferred shareholders of the Target Funds are being solicited to vote on the proposals described above by means of separate proxy statements.

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

Broker-dealer firms holding shares of a Fund in street name for the benefit of their customers and clients will request the instructions of such customers and clients on how to vote their shares before the Special Meeting. The Funds understand that, under the rules of the New York Stock Exchange (the NYSE), such broker-dealer firms may, for certain routine matters, grant discretionary authority to the proxies designated by each Board to vote without instructions from their customers and clients if no instructions have been received prior to the date specified in the broker-dealer firm's request for voting instructions. None of the proposals described in this Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus is considered a routine matter under the rules of the NYSE.

VRDP 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 or postponed, one business day before the day to which the Special Meeting is adjourned or postponed, and that would otherwise be treated as broker non-votes may, pursuant to Rule 452 of the NYSE, be voted by the broker on the proposal in the same proportion as the votes cast by all holders of VRDP Shares who have voted on the proposal. Rule 452 permits proportionate voting of a Fund's VRDP Shares with respect to a particular item if, among other things, (1) a minimum of 30% of that Fund's outstanding VRDP Shares has been voted by the holders of such shares with respect to such item, (2) less than 10% of that Fund's outstanding VRDP Shares has been voted by the holders of such shares against such item and (3) for any proposal as to which holders of common shares and preferred shares vote as a single class, holders of common shares approve the proposal. 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.

Broker-dealers who are not members of the NYSE may be subject to other rules, which may or may not permit them to vote your shares without instruction. We urge you to provide instructions to your broker or nominee so that your votes may be counted.

Those persons who were shareholders of record of the Acquiring Fund or Dividend Advantage 2 as of the close of business on August 24, 2015 and those persons who were shareholders of record of Municipal Advantage or Premium Income as of the close of business on September 10, 2015 will be entitled to one vote for each share held and, with respect to holders of common shares, a proportionate fractional vote for each fractional common share held.

As of August 24, 2015 (for the Acquiring Fund and Dividend Advantage 2) and September 10, 2015 (for Municipal Advantage and Premium Income), the shares of the Funds issued and outstanding are as follows:

Fund	Common Shares⁽¹⁾	iMTP Shares⁽¹⁾	VMTP Shares⁽¹⁾	VRDP Shares⁽¹⁾
(Ticker Symbol)				
Acquiring Fund (NZF)	36,312,525	30,000	810	
Municipal Advantage (NMA)	39,289,967			2,688
Premium Income (NPT)	43,338,451			2,622
Dividend Advantage 2 (NXZ)	29,453,512			1,960

(1) The common shares of the Acquiring Fund and Dividend Advantage 2 are listed on the NYSE MKT, and the common shares of Municipal Advantage and Premium Income are listed on the NYSE. Upon the closing of the reorganizations, it is expected that the Acquiring Fund will transfer the listing of its common shares to the NYSE. The Acquiring Fund has one series of iMTP Shares and one series of VMTP Shares outstanding. Each of the Target Funds has one series of VRDP Shares outstanding. Neither the iMTP Shares or VMTP Shares of the Acquiring Fund nor the VRDP Shares of Municipal Advantage, Premium Income or Dividend Advantage 2 are listed on any exchange.

The proposed reorganizations are part of a broad initiative to restructure the product offerings of Nuveen's leveraged national municipal closed-end funds by creating fewer funds with greater scale, eliminate overlapping investment mandates of the funds and differentiate the investment strategies of the funds by credit profile and emphasis on securities that generate income exempt from the federal alternative minimum tax applicable to individuals. As part of this initiative, the Board of the Acquiring Fund approved the following proposals: (1) certain changes to the non-fundamental investment policies of the Acquiring Fund, which provide an expanded investment mandate that permits the Acquiring Fund to invest up to 55% of its managed assets in lower rated municipal securities; (2) a new investment management agreement and a new sub-advisory agreement with higher fees that reflect the increased level of credit research and surveillance resulting from the expanded investment mandate; and (3) a change of the name of the Acquiring Fund to Nuveen Enhanced Municipal Credit Opportunities Fund.

The Acquiring Fund's current investment policies require, under normal circumstances, that the Fund invest at least 80% of its managed assets in investment-grade municipal securities (which includes Baa/BBB-rated municipal securities) and may invest no more than 10% of its managed assets in municipal securities rated below B3/B- or that are unrated but judged to be of comparable quality by the Fund's investment adviser or sub-adviser. Under the expanded investment mandate, the Acquiring Fund will adopt a non-fundamental investment policy permitting it to invest, under normal circumstances, up to 55% of its managed assets in municipal securities rated, at the time of investment, Baa/BBB or below, including below-investment-grade municipal securities or unrated securities judged to be of comparable quality by the Fund's investment adviser or sub-adviser.

The current and new investment policies set forth above are non-fundamental policies. Non-fundamental investment policies may be changed by the Board at any time without shareholder approval. Accordingly, shareholders are not being asked to approve these changes.

The terms of the reorganization of each Target Fund into the Acquiring Fund are set forth in an Agreement and Plan of Reorganization by and among the Acquiring Fund and each Target Fund. The Agreement and Plan of Reorganization provides for: (1) the Acquiring Fund's acquisition of substantially all of the assets of each Target Fund in exchange for newly issued common shares of the Acquiring Fund, par value \$0.01 per share, and newly issued VRDP Shares of the Acquiring Fund, with a par value of \$0.01 per share and a liquidation preference of \$100,000 per share, and the Acquiring Fund's assumption of substantially all of the liabilities of each Target Fund; and (2) the distribution of the newly issued Acquiring Fund common shares and Acquiring Fund preferred shares received by each Target Fund to its common and preferred shareholders, respectively, as part of the liquidation, dissolution and termination of each Target Fund in accordance with applicable law (each, a

Reorganization and together, the Reorganizations). The aggregate net asset value of the Acquiring Fund common shares as of the Valuation Time (as defined in the Agreement and Plan of Reorganization) received by each Target Fund in connection with a Reorganization will equal the aggregate net asset value of the Target Fund common shares held by shareholders of such Target Fund as of such time. Prior to the Valuation Time, the net asset value of each Target Fund and the Acquiring Fund will be reduced by the costs of the Reorganizations borne by such Fund. No fractional Acquiring Fund common shares will be distributed to a Target Fund's common shareholders in connection with a Reorganization and, in lieu of such fractional shares, each Target Fund's common shareholders will receive cash in an amount equal to a pro rata share of the proceeds from the sale of such fractional shares in the open market, which may be higher or lower than net asset value. Preferred shareholders of each Target Fund will receive the same number of Acquiring Fund VRDP Shares, having substantially similar terms as the outstanding VRDP Shares of the Target Fund held by such preferred shareholders immediately prior to the closing of the Reorganizations. The aggregate liquidation preference of the Acquiring Fund VRDP Shares received in connection with the Reorganizations will equal the aggregate liquidation preference of the corresponding Target Fund VRDP Shares held immediately prior to the closing of the Reorganization. The Agreement and Plan of Reorganization may be amended by the Funds, as specifically authorized by each Fund's Board, provided that following the Special Meeting, no such amendment may change the provisions for determining the number of Acquiring Fund shares to be issued to Target Fund shareholders to the detriment of such shareholders without their further approval.

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

With respect to the Reorganization of each Target Fund into the Acquiring Fund, the Reorganization is required to be approved by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the Target Fund's outstanding common and preferred shares, voting together as a single class, and by the affirmative vote of a majority of the Target Fund's outstanding preferred shares, voting separately. The affirmative vote of a majority of the common and preferred shareholders of the Acquiring Fund, voting together as a single class, and the affirmative vote of a majority of the common shareholders of the

Acquiring Fund, voting separately, are required to approve the issuance of additional common shares of the Acquiring Fund in connection with the Reorganizations. In addition, the Reorganizations are required to be approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of the Acquiring Fund's outstanding preferred shares, voting separately.

The closing of each Reorganization is contingent upon the closing of all of the Reorganizations. The closing of each Reorganization is also subject to the satisfaction or waiver of certain closing conditions, which include customary closing conditions as well as the effectiveness of the new investment management agreement and new sub-advisory agreement. In order for the Reorganizations to occur, all requisite shareholder approvals must be obtained at the Special Meetings, and certain other consents, confirmations and/or waivers from various third parties, including liquidity providers with respect to the outstanding VRDP Shares of the Target Funds, and holders of a majority of the Acquiring Fund's outstanding VMTP Shares, must also be obtained. Because the closing of the Reorganizations is contingent upon each of the Target Funds and the Acquiring Fund obtaining such shareholder approvals and satisfying (or obtaining the waiver of) other closing conditions, it is possible that the Reorganizations will not occur, even if shareholders of your Fund entitled to vote on your Fund's Reorganization proposal(s) approve such proposal(s) and your Fund satisfies all of its closing conditions, if one or more of the other Funds does not obtain its requisite shareholder approvals or satisfy (or obtain the waiver of) its closing conditions. If the requisite shareholder approvals are not obtained, each Fund's Board may take such actions as it deems in the best interests of its Fund.

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

- (1) the Statement of Additional Information relating to the proposed Reorganizations, dated [], 2015 (the Reorganization SAI);
- (2) 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, 2014 (File No. 811-10345);
- (3) the audited financial statements and related independent registered public accounting firm's report for each of Municipal Advantage, Premium Income and Dividend Advantage 2 and the financial highlights for such Target Fund contained in such Fund's Annual Report for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2014 (File Nos. 811-05957, 811-07432, 811-10255, respectively);
- (4) the unaudited financial statements for the Acquiring Fund contained in the Fund's Semi-Annual Report for the six-month period ended April 30, 2015 (File No. 811-10345); and
- (5) the unaudited financial statements for each of Municipal Advantage, Premium Income and Dividend Advantage 2 contained in such Fund's Semi-Annual Report for the six-month period ended April 30, 2015 (File Nos. 811-05957, 811-07432, 811-10255, respectively).

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

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

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

The common shares of the Acquiring Fund and Dividend Advantage 2 are listed on the NYSE MKT, and the common shares of Municipal Advantage and Premium Income are listed on the NYSE. Upon the closing of the Reorganizations, it is expected that the Acquiring Fund will transfer the listing of its common shares to the NYSE. Neither the iMTP Shares or the VMTP Shares of the Acquiring Fund nor the VRDP Shares of Municipal Advantage, Premium Income or Dividend Advantage 2 are listed on any exchange. Reports, proxy statements and other information concerning the Funds can be inspected at the offices of the NYSE and NYSE MKT, 11 Wall Street, New York, New York 10005.

This Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus serves as a prospectus of the Acquiring Fund in connection with the issuance of the Acquiring Fund common shares in each Reorganization. In this connection, no person has been authorized to give any information or make any representation not contained in this Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus and, if so given or made, such information or representation must not be relied upon as having been authorized. This Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy any securities in any jurisdiction in which, or to any person to whom, it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation.

IMPORTANT NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Any projections, forecasts and estimates contained or incorporated by reference in this Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus are forward-looking statements and are based upon certain assumptions. Projections, forecasts and estimates are necessarily speculative in nature, and some or all of the assumptions underlying any projections, forecasts or estimates may not materialize or may vary significantly from actual results. Actual results may vary from any projections, forecasts and estimates and the variations may be material. Some important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in any forward-looking statements include changes in interest rates, market, financial or legal uncertainties, the state of the market in municipal

securities, changes in the tax treatment of municipal securities, the funding and solvency of the governmental and municipal issuers of municipal securities, and the timing and frequency of defaults on underlying investments. Consequently, the inclusion of any projections, forecasts and estimates herein should not be regarded as a representation by any Fund or any of its affiliates or any other person or entity of the results that will actually be achieved by the Fund. None of the Funds or their affiliates has any obligation to update or otherwise revise any projections, forecasts and estimates including any revisions to reflect changes in economic conditions or other circumstances arising after the date hereof or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, even if the underlying assumptions do not come to fruition.

JOINT PROXY STATEMENT/PROSPECTUS

[], 2015

NUVEEN DIVIDEND ADVANTAGE MUNICIPAL FUND 3 (NZF)

NUVEEN MUNICIPAL ADVANTAGE FUND, INC. (NMA)

NUVEEN PREMIUM INCOME MUNICIPAL FUND 4, INC. (NPT)

AND

NUVEEN DIVIDEND ADVANTAGE MUNICIPAL FUND 2 (NXZ)

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PROPOSAL NO. 1 REORGANIZATION OF EACH TARGET FUND INTO

THE ACQUIRING FUND

(COMMON SHAREHOLDERS OF EACH TARGET FUND AND PREFERRED SHAREHOLDERS OF THE ACQUIRING FUND)

A. SYNOPSIS

The following is a summary of certain information contained elsewhere in this Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus with respect to the proposed Reorganizations. More complete information is contained elsewhere in this Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus and in the Reorganization SAI and the appendices hereto and thereto. Shareholders should read the entire Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus carefully.

Background and Reasons for the Reorganizations

The boards of directors/trustees of Nuveen's leveraged national municipal closed-end funds, including the Board of each of the Funds, have approved a series of proposals that are intended to benefit shareholders in a number of ways by streamlining and differentiating Nuveen's product offerings. The proposals included the Acquiring Fund's expanded investment mandate and the Reorganization of each Target Fund into the Acquiring Fund. Each Board has determined that the Reorganization proposed for its Fund would be in the best interests of such Fund. Each Fund's Board considered the Reorganization(s) in connection with these proposals. The Target Funds and the Acquiring Fund have substantially similar investment objectives and invest exclusively in municipal securities and other investments the income from which is exempt from regular federal income taxes.

Based on information provided by Nuveen Fund Advisors, LLC ("Nuveen Fund Advisors" or the "Adviser"), the investment adviser to each Fund, each Fund's Board believes that the Reorganizations and the expanded investment mandate of the Acquiring Fund may benefit shareholders in a number of ways, including, among other things:

Meaningfully higher net earnings, as a result of the Acquiring Fund's greater allocation of assets to lower rated securities, that may support higher common share distributions;

A more attractive yield and risk profile versus other national municipal closed-end funds in the marketplace, which may increase investor appeal and in turn enhance secondary market trading prices of common shares relative to net asset value;

Increased portfolio and leverage management flexibility due to a significantly larger asset base of the combined fund;

Greater liquidity and ease of trading due to substantially more common shares outstanding; and

Lower fund administrative costs (excluding the costs of leverage), as certain fixed costs are spread over a larger asset base, which would partially offset the increase in management fees of the Acquiring Fund.

Under its expanded investment mandate, it is expected that a greater percentage of the Acquiring Fund's portfolio would be allocated to lower rated municipal securities relative to the historical allocations to such securities of each Target Fund and the Acquiring Fund. The Acquiring

Fund's greater allocation to lower rated municipal securities is expected to result in meaningfully higher net earnings that may support higher common share distributions. However, as discussed on page 20, investments in lower rated securities are subject to higher risks than investments in higher rated securities, including a higher risk that the issuer will be unable to pay interest or principal when due. See B. Risk Factors.

The closing of each Reorganization is contingent upon the closing of all of the Reorganizations. The closing of each Reorganization is also subject to the satisfaction or waiver of certain closing conditions, which include customary closing conditions as well as the effectiveness of the new investment management agreement and new sub-advisory agreement. In order for the Reorganizations to occur, all requisite shareholder approvals must be obtained at the Special Meetings, confirmations and/or waivers from various third parties, including liquidity providers with respect to the outstanding VRDP Shares of the Target Funds, and holders of a majority of the Acquiring Fund's outstanding VMTP Shares, must also be obtained. Because the closing of the Reorganizations is contingent upon each of the Target Funds and the Acquiring Fund obtaining such shareholder approvals and satisfying (or obtaining the waiver of) other closing conditions, it is possible that the Reorganizations will not occur, even if shareholders of your Fund entitled to vote on your Fund's Reorganization proposal(s) approve such proposal(s) and your Fund satisfies all of its closing conditions, if one or more of the other Funds does not obtain its requisite shareholder approvals or satisfy (or obtain the waiver of) its closing conditions. If the Reorganizations are not consummated, each Fund's Board may take such actions as it deems in the best interests of its Fund. For a fuller discussion of the Boards' considerations regarding the approval of the Reorganizations, see Proposal No. 1 Information About the Reorganizations' Reasons for the Reorganizations.

Material Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Reorganizations

As a condition to closing, each Fund will receive, with respect to its proposed Reorganization(s), an opinion of Vedder Price P.C., subject to certain representations, assumptions and conditions, substantially to the effect that the proposed Reorganization(s) will qualify as a tax-free reorganization under Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code). Accordingly, it is expected that no Fund will recognize gain or loss for federal income tax purposes as a direct result of the Reorganizations. It is also expected that shareholders of a Target Fund who receive Acquiring Fund shares pursuant to a Reorganization will recognize no gain or loss for federal income tax purposes as a result of such exchange, except to the extent a common shareholder of a Target Fund receives cash in lieu of a fractional Acquiring Fund common share. Prior to the closing of the Reorganizations, each Target Fund expects to declare a distribution of all of its net investment income and net capital gains, if any. All or a portion of such a distribution may be taxable to a Target Fund's shareholders for federal income tax purposes. If shareholders of the Funds approve the Reorganizations, after the closing of the Reorganizations, the Acquiring Fund is expected to reposition the combined portfolio to take advantage of its ability to hold a greater percentage of lower rated municipal securities. After the closing of the Reorganizations, the Acquiring Fund is expected to reposition the combined portfolio to take advantage of its ability to hold a greater percentage of lower rated municipal securities. To the extent that portfolio investments of the Acquiring Fund are sold before or after the closing of the Reorganizations, the Acquiring Fund may recognize gains or losses, which may result in taxable distributions to shareholders holding shares of the Acquiring Fund (including former Target Fund shareholders who hold shares of the Acquiring Fund following the Reorganizations). If such repositioning had been completed as of April 30, 2015, the repositioning would have resulted in net realized losses. Securities held by the Funds are purchased and sold on a

principal basis rather than an agency basis, and such transactions are not subject to separate brokerage commissions.

The foregoing discussion and the tax opinion discussed above to be received by the Funds regarding certain aspects of the Reorganizations, including that the Reorganizations will qualify as tax-free reorganizations under the Code, will rely on the position that the Acquiring Fund preferred shares will constitute equity of the Acquiring Fund. In that regard, Sidley Austin LLP, as special tax counsel to the Acquiring Fund, will deliver an opinion to the Acquiring Fund, subject to certain representations, assumptions and conditions, substantially to the effect that the Acquiring Fund VRDP Shares received in the Reorganizations by the holders of VRDP Shares of the Target Funds will qualify as equity of the Acquiring Fund for federal income tax purposes. Distributions with respect to the preferred shares (other than distributions in redemption of preferred shares subject to Section 302(b) of the Code) will generally constitute dividends to the extent of the Acquiring Fund's allocable current or accumulated earnings and profits, as calculated for federal income tax purposes. Because the treatment of a corporate security as debt or equity is determined on the basis of the facts and circumstances of each case, and no controlling precedent exists for the VRDP Shares issued in the Reorganizations, there can be no assurance that the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") will not question special tax counsel's opinion and the Acquiring Fund's treatment of the VRDP Shares as equity. If the IRS were to succeed in such a challenge, holders of VRDP Shares could be characterized as receiving taxable interest income rather than exempt-interest or other dividends, possibly requiring them to file amended income tax returns and retroactively to recognize additional amounts of ordinary income and pay additional tax, interest and penalties, and the tax consequences of the Reorganizations could differ significantly from those described above.

Comparison of the Acquiring Fund and each Target Fund

General. The Acquiring Fund and each Target Fund are diversified, closed-end management investment companies. Set forth below is certain comparative information about the organization, capitalization and operation of each Fund.

Fund	Organization	Organization	State of	Entity Type
		Date	Organization	
Acquiring Fund		March 21, 2001	Massachusetts	business trust
Municipal Advantage		November 6, 1989	Minnesota	corporation
Premium Income		January 13, 1993	Minnesota	corporation
Dividend Advantage 2		June 1, 1999	Massachusetts	business trust

Fund	Capitalization		Common Shares		Preemptive, Conversion or Exchange Rights	Rights to Cumulative Voting	Exchange on which Common Shares are Listed
	Authorized Shares	Shares Outstanding ⁽¹⁾	Par Value Per Share				
Acquiring Fund	Unlimited	36,312,525	\$0.01		None	None	NYSE MKT
Municipal Advantage	200,000,000	39,289,967	\$0.01		None	None	NYSE
Premium Income	200,000,000	43,338,451	\$0.01		None	None	NYSE
Dividend Advantage 2	Unlimited	29,453,512	\$0.01		None	None	NYSE MKT

(1) As of August 24, 2015 (for the Acquiring Fund and Dividend Advantage 2) and September 10, 2015 (for Municipal Advantage and Premium Income).

Upon the closing of the Reorganizations, it is expected that the Acquiring Fund will transfer the listing of its common shares to the NYSE.

The Acquiring Fund currently has outstanding 30,000 iMTP Shares, with a par value of \$0.01 per share and a liquidation preference of \$5,000 per share, and 810 VMTP Shares, with a par value of \$0.01 per share and a liquidation preference of \$100,000 per share (together, the

Outstanding Preferred Shares), which will remain outstanding following the completion of the Reorganizations. Municipal Advantage currently has outstanding 2,688 VRDP Shares, with a par value of \$0.01 per share and a liquidation preference of \$100,000 per share; Premium Income currently has outstanding 2,622 VRDP Shares, with a par value of \$0.01 per share and a liquidation preference of \$100,000 per share; and Dividend Advantage 2 currently has outstanding 1,960 VRDP Shares, with a par value of \$0.01 per share and a liquidation preference of \$100,000 per share. iMTP Shares, VMTP Shares and VRDP Shares are entitled to one vote per share. The VRDP Shares of the Acquiring Fund to be issued in connection with the Reorganizations will have equal priority with each other and with the Acquiring Fund's other outstanding preferred shares as to the payment of dividends and the distribution of assets upon dissolution, liquidation or winding up of the affairs of the Acquiring Fund. In addition, the preferred shares of the Acquiring Fund, and the VRDP Shares of the Acquiring Fund to be issued in connection with the Reorganizations, will be senior in priority to the Acquiring Fund's common shares as to payment of dividends and the distribution of assets upon dissolution, liquidation or winding up of the affairs of the Acquiring Fund. The VRDP Shares of the Acquiring Fund to be issued in connection with the Reorganizations will have rights and preferences, including liquidation preferences, that are substantially similar to those of the outstanding Target Fund VRDP Shares for which they are exchanged.

Investment Objectives and Policies. The Funds have substantially similar investment objectives. The investment objectives of the Acquiring Fund, Municipal Advantage and Dividend Advantage 2 are to provide current income exempt from regular federal income tax and to enhance portfolio value relative to the municipal bond market by investing in tax-exempt municipal bonds that the Fund's investment adviser believes are underrated or undervalued or that represent municipal market sectors that are undervalued. Premium Income's primary investment objective is to provide, through investment in a professionally managed portfolio of tax-exempt municipal obligations, current income exempt from regular federal income tax, consistent with the Fund's investment policies. Premium Income's secondary investment objective is the enhancement of portfolio value relative to the municipal bond market through investments in tax-exempt 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 Acquiring Fund's current investment policies require that, under normal circumstances, the Fund invest at least 80% of its managed assets in investment-grade municipal securities (which includes Baa/BBB-rated municipal securities) and permit the Fund to invest no more than 10% of its managed assets in municipal securities rated below B3/B- or that are unrated but judged to be of comparable quality by the Fund's sub-adviser. These investment policies are substantially similar to those of each Target Fund.

The Board of the Acquiring Fund has approved certain changes to the non-fundamental investment policies of the Acquiring Fund. Non-fundamental investment policies may be changed by the Board at any time without shareholder approval. Accordingly, shareholders are not being asked to approve these changes.

Under the expanded investment mandate, the Acquiring Fund will adopt a non-fundamental investment policy permitting it to invest, under normal circumstances, up to 55% of its managed assets in municipal securities rated, at the time of investment, Baa/BBB or below, including below-investment-grade municipal securities or unrated securities judged to be of comparable quality by the Fund's sub-adviser. These changes to the Acquiring Fund's non-fundamental investment policies will result in the Acquiring Fund having investment policies, strategies and risks that differ in certain regards from those of the Target Funds.

The following summary compares the principal investment policies and strategies of the Acquiring Fund, giving effect to the new investment policies of the Acquiring Fund, to the current principal investment policies and strategies of the Target Funds. Unless otherwise indicated, descriptions of the Acquiring Fund's investment policies, strategies and risks in this Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus give effect to the new investment policies of the Acquiring Fund. *Managed Assets* includes the net assets of a Fund as well as assets of a Fund that are attributable to leverage.

Acquiring Fund (New Policies)	Municipal Advantage and Dividend Advantage 2	Premium Income	Differences
<i>Investment Objectives:</i>	<i>Investment Objectives:</i>	<i>Investment Objectives:</i>	
The Fund's investment objectives are to provide current income exempt from regular federal income tax and to enhance portfolio value relative to the municipal bond market by investing in tax-exempt municipal bonds that the Fund's investment adviser believes are underrated or undervalued or that represent municipal market sectors that are undervalued.	The Fund's investment objectives are to provide current income exempt from regular federal income tax and to enhance portfolio value relative to the municipal bond market by investing in tax-exempt municipal bonds that the Fund's investment adviser believes are underrated or undervalued or that represent municipal market sectors that are undervalued.	The Fund's primary investment objective is to provide, through investment in a professionally managed portfolio of tax-exempt municipal obligations, current income exempt from regular federal income tax, consistent with the Fund's investment policies. The Fund's secondary investment objective is the enhancement of portfolio value relative to the municipal bond market through investments in tax-exempt 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.	Identical with respect to Municipal Advantage and Dividend Advantage 2. Substantially similar with respect to Premium Income.

Acquiring Fund (New Policies)	Municipal Advantage and Dividend Advantage 2	Premium Income	Differences
<i>Principal Investment Strategy:</i>	<i>Principal Investment Strategy:</i>	<i>Principal Investment Strategy:</i>	Identical.
Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its Managed Assets in municipal securities and other related investments the income from which is exempt from regular federal income taxes.	Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its Managed Assets in municipal securities and other related investments the income from which is exempt from regular federal income taxes.	Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its Managed Assets in municipal securities and other related investments the income from which is exempt from regular federal income taxes.	
<i>Credit Quality:</i>	<i>Credit Quality:</i>	<i>Credit Quality:</i>	The Acquiring Fund expects to consistently allocate a greater percentage of its portfolio to lower rated municipal securities relative to the historical allocations to such securities of each Target Fund and the Acquiring Fund.
Under normal circumstances, the Fund may invest up to 55% of its Managed Assets in securities that, at the time of investment, are rated below the three highest grades (Baa or BBB or lower) by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization (NRSRO) or are unrated but judged to be of comparable quality by the Fund s sub-adviser.	Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its Managed Assets in securities that, at the time of investment, are rated within the four highest grades (Baa or BBB or better) by at least one NRSRO or are unrated but judged to be of comparable quality by the Fund s investment adviser. No more than 10% of the Fund s Managed Assets may be invested in municipal securities rated below B3/B- or that are unrated but judged to be of comparable quality by the Fund s investment adviser.	Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its Managed Assets in securities that, at the time of investment, are rated within the four highest grades (Baa or BBB or better) by at least one NRSRO or are unrated but judged to be of comparable quality by the Fund s investment adviser. No more than 10% of the Fund s Managed Assets may be invested in municipal securities rated below B3/B- or that are unrated but judged to be of comparable quality by the Fund s investment adviser.	

Acquiring Fund (New Policies)	Municipal Advantage and Dividend Advantage 2	Premium Income	Differences
<i>Leverage:</i>	<i>Leverage:</i>	<i>Leverage:</i>	Identical.
The Fund may employ leverage through the issuance of preferred shares or bank borrowings. In addition, the Fund may invest up to 15% of its Managed Assets in inverse floating rate securities, which produces effective leverage.	The Fund may employ leverage through the issuance of preferred shares or bank borrowings. In addition, the Fund may invest up to 15% of its Managed Assets in inverse floating rate securities, which produces effective leverage.	The Fund may employ leverage through the issuance of preferred shares or bank borrowings. In addition, the Fund may invest up to 15% of its Managed Assets in inverse floating rate securities, which produces effective leverage.	
<i>Illiquid Securities:</i>	<i>Illiquid Securities:</i>	<i>Illiquid Securities:</i>	Substantially similar with respect to Municipal Advantage and Dividend Advantage 2. Effectively similar with respect to Premium Income.
The Fund may invest in municipal securities and other instruments that, at the time of investment, are illiquid.	The Fund may invest in illiquid securities (i.e., securities that are not readily marketable), including, but not limited to, restricted securities (securities the disposition of which is restricted under the federal securities laws), securities that may be resold only pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Securities Act), that are deemed to be illiquid, and certain repurchase agreements with maturities in excess of seven days.	The Fund does not have a specific policy regarding investments in illiquid securities.	

Acquiring Fund (New Policies)	Municipal Advantage and Dividend Advantage 2	Premium Income	Differences
<i>Weighted Average Maturity Policy:</i>	<i>Weighted Average Maturity Policy:</i>	<i>Weighted Average Maturity Policy:</i>	Identical.
The Fund will primarily invest in municipal securities with long-term maturities in order to maintain a weighted average maturity of 15 to 30 years, but the weighted average maturity of obligations held by the Fund may be shortened, depending on market conditions.	The Fund will primarily invest in municipal securities with long-term maturities in order to maintain a weighted average maturity of 15 to 30 years, but the weighted average maturity of obligations held by the Fund may be shortened, depending on market conditions.	The Fund will primarily invest in municipal securities with long-term maturities in order to maintain a weighted average maturity of 15 to 30 years, but the weighted average maturity of obligations held by the Fund may be shortened, depending on market conditions.	
<i>Other Investment Companies:</i>	<i>Other Investment Companies:</i>	<i>Other Investment Companies:</i>	
The Fund may invest 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, to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations issued thereunder and applicable exemptive orders issued by the SEC. In addition, the Fund may invest a portion of its Managed Assets in pooled investment vehicles (other than investment companies) that invest primarily in municipal securities of the types in which the Fund may invest directly.	The Fund 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. In addition, Dividend Advantage 2 may invest a portion of its Managed Assets in pooled investment vehicles (other than investment companies) that invest primarily in municipal securities of the types in which the Fund may invest directly.	The Fund does not have a specific policy regarding investments in other investment companies.	Substantially similar with respect to Municipal Advantage and Dividend Advantage 2. Effectively similar with respect to Premium Income.

Acquiring Fund (New Policies)	Municipal Advantage and Dividend Advantage 2	Premium Income	Differences
<i>Use of Derivatives:</i>	<i>Use of Derivatives:</i>	<i>Use of Derivatives:</i>	
			Identical.
The Fund may enter into certain derivative instruments in pursuit of its investment objectives, including to seek to enhance return, to hedge certain risks of its investments in fixed-income securities or as a substitute for a position in the underlying asset. Such instruments include financial futures contracts, swap contracts (including interest rate and credit default swaps), options on financial futures, options on swap contracts or other derivative instruments.	The Fund may enter into certain derivative instruments in pursuit of its investment objectives, including to seek to enhance return, to hedge certain risks of its investments in fixed-income securities or as a substitute for a position in the underlying asset. Such instruments include financial futures contracts, swap contracts (including interest rate and credit default swaps), options on financial futures, options on swap contracts or other derivative instruments.	The Fund may enter into certain derivative instruments in pursuit of its investment objectives, including to seek to enhance return, to hedge certain risks of its investments in fixed-income securities or as a substitute for a position in the underlying asset. Such instruments include financial futures contracts, swap contracts (including interest rate and credit default swaps), options on financial futures, options on swap contracts or other derivative instruments.	

Credit Quality. A comparison of the credit quality (as a percentage of total investment exposure, which includes the leveraged effect of the Funds' investments in inverse floating rate securities of tender option bond trusts) of the portfolios of the Acquiring Fund and each Target Fund, as of April 30, 2015, is set forth in the table below.

Credit Rating⁽¹⁾	Acquiring Fund	Municipal Advantage	Premium Income	Dividend Advantage 2
AAA/U.S. Guaranteed	16.6%	13.6%	17.9%	16.5%
AA	43.9%	50.6%	31.0%	50.3%
A	20.1%	17.2%	28.2%	14.5%
BBB	9.7%	9.9%	15.2%	8.2%
BB or lower	4.3%	7.7%	3.6%	8.4%
N/R (not rated)	5.0%	1.0%	3.9%	2.1%
N/A (not applicable) ⁽²⁾	0.4%		0.2%	

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

(2) Relates to investment company holdings for the Acquiring Fund and common stock holdings for Premium Income.

Leverage. Each Fund may utilize the following forms of leverage: (1) the issuance of preferred shares, (2) bank borrowings, and (3) inverse floating rate securities (sometimes referred to as inverse

floaters), which have the economic effect of leverage. Each Fund currently engages in leverage through the issuance of preferred shares and the use of inverse floaters. Certain important ratios related to each Fund's use of leverage for the last three fiscal years are set forth below:

Acquiring Fund	2014	2013	2012
Asset Coverage Ratio ⁽¹⁾	348.80%	341.85%	370.06%
Regulatory Leverage Ratio ⁽²⁾	28.67%	29.25%	27.02%
Effective Leverage Ratio ⁽³⁾	34.56%	35.55%	32.71%
Municipal Advantage	2014	2013	2012
Asset Coverage Ratio ⁽¹⁾	325.40%	306.67%	332.08%
Regulatory Leverage Ratio ⁽²⁾	30.73%	32.61%	30.11%
Effective Leverage Ratio ⁽³⁾	34.89%	37.46%	34.79%
Premium Income	2014	2013	2012
Asset Coverage Ratio ⁽¹⁾	338.42%	314.35%	339.65%
Regulatory Leverage Ratio ⁽²⁾	29.55%	31.81%	29.44%
Effective Leverage Ratio ⁽³⁾	34.82%	38.22%	35.42%
Dividend Advantage 2	2014	2013	2012
Asset Coverage Ratio ⁽¹⁾	337.90%	319.07%	342.06%
Regulatory Leverage Ratio ⁽²⁾	29.59%	31.34%	29.23%
Effective Leverage Ratio ⁽³⁾	33.67%	35.54%	33.16%

- (1) A Fund's asset coverage ratio is defined under the 1940 Act as the ratio that the value of the total assets of the Fund, less all liabilities and indebtedness not represented by preferred shares or senior securities representing indebtedness, bears to the aggregate amount of preferred shares and senior securities representing indebtedness issued by the Fund.
- (2) Regulatory leverage consists of preferred shares or debt issued by the Fund. Both of these are part of a Fund's capital structure. Regulatory leverage is sometimes referred to as "1940 Act Leverage" and is subject to asset coverage limits set forth in the 1940 Act.
- (3) Effective leverage is a Fund's effective economic leverage, and includes both regulatory leverage and the leverage effects of certain derivative investments in the Fund's portfolio. Currently, the leverage effects of Tender Option Bond (TOB) inverse floater holdings, in addition to any regulatory leverage, are included in effective leverage ratios.

Board Members and Officers. The Acquiring Fund and each Target Fund have the same Board Members and officers. The management of each Fund, including general supervision of the duties performed by the Fund's investment adviser under an investment management agreement between the investment adviser and such Fund (each, an "Investment Management Agreement"), is the responsibility of its Board. Each Fund currently has eleven (11) Board Members, two (2) of whom are "interested persons" (as defined in the 1940 Act) and nine (9) of whom are not interested persons. The names and business addresses of the Board Members and officers of the Funds and their principal occupations and other affiliations during the past five years are set forth in the Reorganization SAI under "Management of the Funds."

While the Acquiring Fund and Target Funds have the same Board Members, the Acquiring Fund and Dividend Advantage 2, which are organized as Massachusetts business trusts (the "Massachusetts Funds"), have a board structure that is different from the structure for Municipal Advantage and Premium Income, which are organized as Minnesota corporations (the "Minnesota Funds"). All members of the boards of directors of the Minnesota Funds stand for election each year. In contrast to the Minnesota Funds' board structure, and pursuant to the Massachusetts Funds' by-laws, the boards of trustees of the Massachusetts Funds are divided into three classes (Class I, Class II and Class III) with staggered multi-year terms, such that only the members of one of the three classes stand

for election each year; provided, however, that holders of preferred shares are entitled as a class to elect two trustees of the Acquiring Fund at all times. The staggered board structure could delay for up to two years the election of a majority of the Board of a Massachusetts Fund. To the extent the preferred shares are held by a small number of institutional holders, a few holders could exert influence on the selection of the Board as a result of the requirement that holders of preferred shares be entitled to elect two trustees of the Acquiring Fund at all times. The Acquiring Fund's board structure will remain in place following the closing of the Reorganizations.

Investment Adviser. Nuveen Fund Advisors, LLC (previously defined as Nuveen Fund Advisors or the Adviser) is the investment adviser to each Fund and is responsible for overseeing each Fund's overall investment strategy, including the use of leverage, and its implementation. Nuveen Fund Advisors also is responsible for the ongoing monitoring of any sub-adviser to the Funds, managing each Fund's business affairs and providing certain clerical, bookkeeping and other administrative services to the Funds. Nuveen Fund Advisors is located at 333 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606.

Nuveen Fund Advisors, a registered investment adviser, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Nuveen Investments, Inc. (previously defined as Nuveen or Nuveen Investments). Founded in 1898, Nuveen Investments and its affiliates had approximately \$230 billion in assets under management as of June 30, 2015. Nuveen is a separate subsidiary of TIAA-CREF, a financial services organization based in New York, New York. TIAA-CREF acquired Nuveen on October 1, 2014.

Nuveen Fund Advisors has selected its wholly owned subsidiary, Nuveen Asset Management, LLC (Nuveen Asset Management or the Sub-Adviser), located at 333 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606, to serve as a sub-adviser to each of the Funds pursuant to a sub-advisory agreement between Nuveen Fund Advisors and Nuveen Asset Management (the Sub-Advisory Agreement). Nuveen Asset Management, a registered investment adviser, oversees day-to-day operations and manages the investment of the Funds' assets on a discretionary basis, subject to the supervision of Nuveen Fund Advisors. Pursuant to the Sub-Advisory Agreement, Nuveen Asset Management is compensated for the services it provides to the Funds with a portion of the management fee Nuveen Fund Advisors receives from each Fund. Nuveen Fund Advisors and Nuveen Asset Management retain the right to reallocate investment advisory responsibilities and fees between themselves in the future.

Unless earlier terminated as described below, each Fund's Investment Management Agreement with Nuveen Fund Advisors will remain in effect until August 1, 2016. Each Investment Management Agreement continues in effect from year to year so long as such continuation is approved at least annually by: (1) the Board or the vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund; and (2) a majority of the Board Members who are not interested persons of any party to the Investment Management Agreement, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. Each Investment Management Agreement may be terminated at any time, without penalty, by either the Fund or Nuveen Fund Advisors upon 60 days' written notice and is automatically terminated in the event of its assignment as defined in the 1940 Act.

Pursuant to each Investment Management Agreement, each Fund has agreed to pay an annual management fee for the overall advisory and administrative services and general office facilities provided by Nuveen Fund Advisors. Each Fund's management fee consists of two components: a complex-level fee, based on the aggregate amount of all eligible fund assets managed by Nuveen Fund

Advisors, and a specific fund-level fee, based only on the amount of assets within such Fund. This pricing structure enables the Funds shareholders to benefit from growth in assets within each individual Fund as well as from growth of complex-wide assets managed by Nuveen Fund Advisors.

For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2014, the effective management fee rates of the Acquiring Fund, Municipal Advantage, Premium Income and Dividend Advantage 2, expressed as a percentage of average total daily net assets (including assets attributable to leverage), were 0.59%, 0.59%, 0.59% and 0.60%, respectively.

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

Current Fund-Level Fee Schedule for the Acquiring Fund and Dividend Advantage 2

Average Total Daily Net Assets*	Fund-Level Fee Rate
For the first \$125 million	0.4500%
For the next \$125 million	0.4375%
For the next \$250 million	0.4250%
For the next \$500 million	0.4125%
For the next \$1 billion	0.4000%
For net assets over \$2 billion	0.3750%

* For this purpose, average total daily net assets include net assets attributable to preferred shares and residual interest certificates (also called inverse floating rate securities) in tender option bond (TOB) trusts.

Fund-Level Fee Schedule for Municipal Advantage and Premium Income

Average Total Daily Net Assets*	Fund-Level Fee Rate
For the first \$125 million	0.4500%
For the next \$125 million	0.4375%
For the next \$250 million	0.4250%
For the next \$500 million	0.4125%
For the next \$1 billion	0.4000%
For the next \$3 billion	0.3875%
For net assets over \$5 billion	0.3750%

* For this purpose, average total daily net assets include net assets attributable to preferred shares and residual interest certificates (also called inverse floating rate securities) in tender option bond (TOB) trusts.

As part of the Acquiring Fund's expanded investment mandate, shareholders of the Acquiring Fund are being asked to approve a new Investment Management Agreement for the Fund. The new Investment Management Agreement provides for a higher management fee rate payable at each current breakpoint level. The increased management fee schedule under the new Investment Management Agreement reflects the increased level of ongoing credit research and surveillance resulting from the Acquiring Fund's expanded investment mandate and is intended to standardize the Acquiring Fund's Investment Management Agreement with the investment management agreements of Nuveen's newer municipal closed-end funds. See Proposal No. 3.

The annual fund-level fee rate for the Acquiring Fund under the New Investment Management Agreement, payable monthly, will be calculated according to the following schedule:

Proposed Fund-Level Fee Schedule for the Acquiring Fund

Average Daily Managed Assets*	Fund-Level Fee Rate
For the first \$125 million	0.5000%
For the next \$125 million	0.4875%
For the next \$250 million	0.4750%
For the next \$500 million	0.4625%
For the next \$1 billion	0.4500%
For the next \$3 billion	0.4250%
For managed assets over \$5 billion	0.4125%

* For this purpose, managed assets means the total assets of the Fund, minus the sum of its accrued liabilities (other than Fund liabilities incurred for the express purpose of creating leverage). Total assets for this purpose shall include assets attributable to the Fund's use of effective leverage (whether or not those assets are reflected in the Fund's financial statements for purposes of U.S. generally accepted accounting principles).

For each Fund, the fee rate under the proposed new Investment Management Agreement is higher than the current fee rate at each comparable breakpoint. With respect to the Acquiring Fund, the new fund-level fee schedule includes an additional breakpoint at over \$5 billion in assets. With respect to certain Funds, the new fund-level fee schedule includes a greater reduction in the fund-level management fee rate at \$2 billion in assets under management.

The management fee compensates the Adviser for overall investment advisory and administrative services and general office facilities. Each Fund pays all of its other costs and expenses of its operations, including compensation of its Board Members (other than those affiliated with the Adviser), custodian, transfer agency and dividend disbursing expenses, legal fees, expenses of independent auditors, expenses of repurchasing shares, expenses of issuing any preferred shares, expenses of preparing, printing and distributing shareholder reports, notices, proxy statements and reports to governmental agencies, listing fees and taxes, if any. For the services provided pursuant to each Fund's Sub-Advisory Agreement, Nuveen Fund Advisors currently pays Nuveen Asset Management a fee, payable monthly, equal to 38.4615% of the management fee (net of applicable waivers and reimbursements) paid by the Fund to Nuveen Fund Advisors. At the Special Meeting, shareholders of the Acquiring Fund are being asked to approve a new Sub-Advisory Agreement for the Fund that will have a revised fee. See Proposal No. 3. Under the new Sub-Advisory Agreement, Nuveen Fund Advisors would pay Nuveen Asset Management a fee, payable monthly, equal to 42.8572% of the management fee (net of applicable waivers and reimbursements) paid by the Acquiring Fund to Nuveen Fund Advisors.

If the management fee schedule under the new Investment Management Agreement had been in effect for the twelve (12) months ended October 31, 2014, pro forma management fees of the combined fund would have been approximately five to ten basis points higher than the management fees paid by the Funds under the current Investment Management Agreements, as a percentage of managed assets, and approximately five to ten basis points higher than the management fees paid by the Funds under the current Investment Management Agreements, as a percentage of assets attributable to common shares. The combined fund's pro forma expense ratio (excluding the costs of leverage) is projected to be approximately the same to one basis point lower than the current expense ratios.

(excluding the costs of leverage) of the Funds during the first year following the closing of the Reorganizations and approximately four to five basis points higher than the current expense ratios (excluding the costs of leverage) of the Funds thereafter. See Comparative Expense Information on page 18.

Each Fund also pays a complex-level fee to Nuveen Fund Advisors, which is payable monthly and is in addition to the fund-level fee. The complex-level fee is based on the aggregate daily amount of eligible assets for all Nuveen sponsored funds in the United States, as stated in the table below. As of October 31, 2014, the complex-level fee rate for each Fund was 0.1643%. Because all Nuveen Funds pay the same complex-level fee rate, the rate paid by each Fund will not change as a result of the proposed Reorganizations.

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

Complex-Level Fee Rates

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

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

A discussion of the basis for the Board's most recent approval of each Fund's current Investment Management Agreement and Sub-Advisory Agreement will be included in the Fund's Annual Report for the fiscal year ending October 31, 2015. A discussion of the basis for the Board's approval of the Acquiring Fund's new Investment Management Agreement and Sub-Advisory Agreement appears under Proposal 3 C. Board Considerations below.

Portfolio Management. Subject to the supervision of Nuveen Fund Advisors, Nuveen Asset Management is responsible for execution of specific investment strategies and day-to-day investment operations. Nuveen Asset Management manages the portfolios of the Funds using a team of analysts and a portfolio manager that focuses on a specific group of funds. Paul L. Brennan, CFA, CPA, is the portfolio manager of the Acquiring Fund, Thomas C. Spalding, CFA, is the portfolio manager of Municipal Advantage and Dividend Advantage 2 and Christopher L. Drahn, CFA, is the portfolio manager of Premium Income. Additional information regarding the portfolio managers' compensation, other accounts managed and ownership of securities is contained in the Reorganization SAI. Mr. Brennan assumed portfolio management responsibility for the Acquiring Fund in 2006, Mr. Spalding assumed portfolio management responsibility for Municipal Advantage in 2003 and has managed Dividend Advantage 2 since its inception in 2001, and Mr. Drahn assumed portfolio management responsibility for Premium Income in 2011. Upon the effectiveness of the new investment management agreement, Scott R. Romans, Ph.D. is expected to become the portfolio manager of the Acquiring Fund.

Paul L. Brennan, CFA, CPA, is a Senior Vice President of Nuveen Investments. He manages several Nuveen municipal national and state mutual funds and closed-end bond funds. Mr. Brennan began his career in the investment business in 1991, as a municipal credit analyst for Flagship Financial, before becoming a portfolio manager in 1994. He joined Nuveen Investments in 1997, when Nuveen acquired Flagship Financial that year. He earned his B.S. in Accountancy and Finance from Wright State University. He is a Certified Public Accountant (CPA), has earned the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) designation, and currently sits on the Nuveen Asset Management Investment Management Committee.

Thomas C. Spalding, CFA, is a Senior Vice President and Senior Investment Officer of Nuveen Investments. He has direct investment responsibility for the National Long Term funds. He joined Nuveen in 1976 as assistant portfolio manager and has been the portfolio manager of the Nuveen Municipal Value Fund, Nuveen's first closed-end exchange traded fund, since its inception in 1987. Currently, he manages investments for 16 Nuveen-sponsored investment companies.

Christopher L. Drahn, CFA, is a Senior Vice President of Nuveen Investments. He manages several municipal funds and portfolios. He began working in the financial industry when he joined FAF Advisors in 1980. Chris became a portfolio manager in 1988. He received a B.A. from Wartburg College and an M.B.A. in finance from the University of Minnesota. Mr. Drahn holds the CFA designation.

Scott R. Romans, Ph.D., is a Senior Vice President of Nuveen Asset Management. He has direct responsibility for managing approximately \$9.03 billion of securities in 16 Nuveen-sponsored investment companies as of May 31, 2015. He joined Nuveen Investments in 2000 as a senior analyst in the education sector. He has been a portfolio manager at Nuveen since 2003 and a Senior Vice President since 2011. Mr. Romans earned his undergraduate degree from the University of Pennsylvania, an M.S.F. from the Illinois Institute of Technology Stuart School of Business, and an M.A. and Ph.D. from the University of Chicago.

Comparative Risk Information

Because the Funds have substantially similar investment objectives and each Fund invests exclusively in municipal securities and other investments the income from which is exempt from

regular federal income taxes, the principal risks of the Funds are similar. Each Fund is subject to various risks associated with investing primarily in a portfolio of municipal securities and employing leverage, which include:

Investment, Market and Price Risk. An investment in a Fund's common shares is subject to investment risk, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount that you invest. Your investment in common shares represents an indirect investment in the municipal securities owned by the Funds, which generally trade in the over-the-counter (OTC) markets. Shares of closed-end investment companies like the Funds frequently trade at a discount to their net asset value. Your common shares at any point in time may be worth less than your original investment, even after taking into account the reinvestment of Fund dividends and distributions.

Municipal Securities Risk. Special factors may adversely affect the value of municipal securities and have a significant effect on the yield or value of a Fund's investments in municipal securities. These factors include economic conditions, political or legislative changes, regulatory developments or enforcement actions, uncertainties related to the tax status of municipal securities, or the rights of investors.

Tax Risk. The tax treatment of Fund distributions may be affected by new IRS interpretations of the Code and future changes in tax laws and regulations.

Leverage Risk. Each Fund's use of leverage creates the possibility of higher volatility for the Fund's per share net asset value, market price, distributions and returns. There is no assurance that a Fund's leveraging strategy will be successful.

Inverse Floater Risk. The Funds may invest in inverse floaters. Due to their leveraged nature, these investments can greatly increase a Fund's exposure to interest rate risk and credit risk. In addition, investments in inverse floaters involve the risk that the Fund could lose more than its original principal amount.

Issuer Credit Risk. This is the risk that a security in a Fund's portfolio will fail to make dividend or interest payments when due. Investments in lower rated securities are subject to higher risks than investments in higher rated securities; accordingly, the Acquiring Fund will be subject to heightened issuer credit risk under its new investment mandate.

Interest Rate Risk. Fixed-income securities such as bonds, preferred, convertible and other debt securities will decline in value if market interest rates rise.

Reinvestment Risk. If market interest rates decline, income earned from a Fund's portfolio may be reinvested at rates below that of the original bond that generated the income.

Call Risk or Prepayment Risk. Issuers may exercise their option to prepay principal earlier than scheduled, forcing a Fund to reinvest in lower yielding securities.

Derivatives Risk. The Funds may use derivative instruments which involve a high degree of financial risk, including the risk that the loss on a derivative may be greater than the principal amount invested.

Municipal Bond Market Liquidity Risk. Inventories of municipal bonds held by brokers and dealers have decreased in recent years, lessening their ability to make a market in these securities. This reduction in market making capacity has the potential to decrease a Fund's ability to buy or sell bonds, and increase bond price volatility and trading costs, particularly during periods of economic or market stress. In addition, recent federal banking regulations may cause certain dealers to reduce their inventories of municipal bonds, which may further decrease a Fund's ability to buy or sell bonds. As a result, a Fund may be forced to accept a lower price to sell a security, to sell other securities to raise cash, or to give up an investment opportunity, any of which could have a negative effect on performance. If a Fund needed to sell large blocks of bonds, those sales could further reduce the bonds prices and hurt performance.

High Yield Securities Risk. High yield securities, which are rated below investment grade and commonly referred to as junk bonds, are speculative and high risk investments that may cause income and principal losses for the Fund. They generally have greater credit risk, involve greater risks of default, downgrade, or price declines, are less liquid and have more volatile prices than investment-grade securities. Issuers of high yield securities are less financially strong, are more likely to encounter financial difficulties, and are more vulnerable to adverse market events and negative sentiments than issuers with higher credit ratings.

While each Fund may currently invest in high yield securities, following the restructuring, the Acquiring Fund expects to consistently allocate a greater percentage of its portfolio to lower rated municipal securities relative to the historical allocations to such securities of each Target Fund and the Acquiring Fund.

The principal risks of investing in the Acquiring Fund are described in more detail below.

Comparative Expense Information

The purpose of the comparative fee table is to assist you in understanding the various costs and expenses of investing in common shares of the Funds. The information in the table reflects the fees and expenses for each Fund's fiscal year ended October 31, 2014, except as described in footnotes 1 and 5 below, and the pro forma expenses for the twelve (12) months ended October 31, 2014, for the combined fund. The figures in the Example are not necessarily indicative of past or future expenses, and actual expenses may be greater or less than those shown. The Funds actual rates of return may be greater or less than the hypothetical 5% annual return shown in the Example.

Comparative Fee Table⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

	Acquiring Fund	Municipal Advantage	Premium Income	Dividend Advantage 2	Combined Fund Pro Forma ⁽³⁾
Annual Expenses (as a percentage of net assets applicable to common shares)					
Management Fees	0.90%	0.91%	0.91%	0.86%	0.96%
Fees on Preferred Shares and Interest and Related Expenses from Inverse Floaters ⁽⁴⁾	0.44%	0.56%	0.55%	0.52%	0.54%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.01%				
Other Expenses ⁽⁵⁾	0.09%	0.10%	0.10%	0.14%	0.09%
Total Annual Expenses	1.44%	1.57%	1.56%	1.52%	1.59%
Less Fee Waiver					(0.05%) ⁽⁶⁾
Net Annual Expenses	1.44%	1.57%	1.56%	1.52%	1.54%

- (1) Annual Expenses (as a percentage of net assets applicable to common shares), excluding Fees on Preferred Shares and Interest and Related Expenses from Inverse Floaters, are based on the expenses of the Acquiring Fund and Target Funds for the twelve (12) months ended October 31, 2014. Fees on Preferred Shares and Interest and Related Expenses from Inverse Floaters have been restated and are based on the annualized expenses as a percentage of net assets applicable to common shares of the Acquiring Fund and Target Funds for the six (6) months ended April 30, 2015.
- (2) The purpose of the comparative fee table below, which is presented with the same adjustments and for the same period as the table above, is to assist you in understanding the impact of the Reorganizations on the Funds' operating expenses, which do not include the costs of leverage.

	Acquiring Fund	Municipal Advantage	Premium Income	Dividend Advantage 2	Combined Fund Pro Forma
Operating Expenses (as a percentage of net assets applicable to common shares)					
Management Fees	0.90%	0.91%	0.91%	0.86%	0.96%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.01%				
Other Expenses	0.09%	0.10%	0.10%	0.14%	0.09%
Total Operating Expenses	1.00%	1.01%	1.01%	1.00%	1.05%
Less Fee Waiver					(0.05%)
Net Operating Expenses	1.00%	1.01%	1.01%	1.00%	1.00%

- (3) The Combined Fund Pro Forma figures reflect the impact of applying the Acquiring Fund's post-restructuring fund-level management fee rate to the Combined Fund Pro Forma assets and the anticipated reduction of certain duplicative expenses eliminated as a result of the Reorganizations. Combined Fund Pro Forma assumes additional leverage in an amount expected to be incurred by the Acquiring Fund following the Reorganizations to achieve a leverage ratio equal to the highest leverage ratio of the Target Funds and the Acquiring Fund as of April 30, 2015. Combined Fund Pro Forma expenses do not include the expenses to be borne by the common shareholders of the Funds in connection with the Reorganizations, which are estimated to be \$345,000 (0.06%) for the Acquiring Fund, \$570,000 (0.09%) for Municipal Advantage, \$265,000 (0.04%) for Premium Income and \$700,000 (0.15%) for Dividend Advantage 2. All percentages are based on average net assets applicable to common shares for the twelve (12) months ended April 30, 2015.
- (4) Fees on Preferred Shares assume annual dividends paid and amortization of offering costs for iMTP, VMTP and VRDP Shares, where applicable, and annual liquidity and remarketing fees for VRDP Shares, where applicable. Interest and Related Expenses from Inverse Floaters include interest expense that arises because accounting rules require each Fund to treat interest paid by trusts issuing certain inverse floating rate investments that may be held by a Fund as having been paid (indirectly) by the Fund. Because the Fund would also recognize a corresponding amount of interest income (also indirectly), the Fund's net asset value, net investment income, and total return are not affected by this accounting treatment. The actual fees on preferred shares and interest and related expenses from inverse floaters incurred in the future may be higher or lower. The Funds' use of leverage will increase the amount of management fees paid to

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the Adviser and Sub-Adviser.

- (5) Other Expenses are estimated based on actual expenses from the prior fiscal year. Other Expenses for the Acquiring Fund and Municipal Advantage have been restated to exclude one-time expenses related to the Tender Offers which were effective September 19, 2014, and increased actual expenses of each Fund for the most recent fiscal year.

(6) The Combined Fund Pro Forma net annual expense assumes the fee waiver agreement described below had been in place during the twelve (12) month period ended October 31, 2014. The Adviser has agreed to implement a fee waiver which would begin on the effective date of the Reorganizations and will be phased out over the first year following the effective date of the Reorganizations. The waiver would be applied according to the following schedule and annual rates: (i) 0.05% of Managed Assets for the first 90 day period following the Reorganizations; (ii) 0.0375% of Managed Assets for the 91st through 180th day period following the Reorganizations; (iii) 0.025% of Managed Assets for the 181st through 270th day period following the Reorganizations; and (iv) 0.0125% of Managed Assets for the 271st through 365th day period following the Reorganizations. The fee waiver agreement may not be discontinued prior to the expiration of the one-year period unless authorized by the Board of the Acquiring Fund or the Acquiring Fund's Investment Management Agreement terminates. The fee waiver of 0.05% set forth in the table above reflects the weighted-average value of the waiver over the twelve (12) month period ended October 31, 2014 as a percentage of net assets applicable to common shares. The purpose of the fee waiver is to phase in the new management fee over a period of one year. The fee waiver is not expected to be continued.

Example: The following examples illustrate the expenses that a common shareholder would pay on a \$1,000 investment that is held for the time periods provided in the table. The examples assume that all dividends and other distributions are reinvested and that Total Annual Expenses remain the same. The examples also assume a 5% annual return. The examples should not be considered a representation of future expenses. Actual expenses may be greater or lesser than those shown.

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Acquiring Fund	\$ 15	\$ 46	\$ 79	\$ 172
Municipal Advantage	\$ 16	\$ 50	\$ 86	\$ 187
Premium Income	\$ 16	\$ 49	\$ 85	\$ 186
Dividend Advantage 2	\$ 15	\$ 48	\$ 83	\$ 181
Combined Fund Pro Forma	\$ 16	\$ 50	\$ 86	\$ 189

Comparative Performance Information

Comparative total return performance for the Funds for periods ended April 30, 2015:

	Average Annual Total Return on Net Asset Value			Average Annual Total Return on Market Value		
	One Year	Five Years	Ten Years	One Year	Five Years	Ten Years
Acquiring Fund	9.93%	7.83%	6.26%	11.27%	6.33%	6.25%
Municipal Advantage	9.71%	8.04%	6.01%	9.91%	6.10%	5.62%
Premium Income	11.50%	8.70%	6.49%	12.99%	7.94%	7.27%
Dividend Advantage 2	9.30%	7.77%	6.28%	8.25%	6.07%	5.72%

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

B. RISK FACTORS

An investment in the Acquiring Fund may not be appropriate for all investors. The Acquiring Fund is not intended to be a complete investment program and, due to the uncertainty inherent in all investments, there can be no assurance that the Acquiring 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 shares of the Acquiring Fund. An investment in the Acquiring Fund is intended to be a long-term investment, and you should not view the Fund as a trading vehicle. Your shares at any point in time may be worth less than your original investment, even after taking into account the reinvestment of Fund dividends and distributions, if applicable.

The principal risks of investing in the Acquiring Fund are described below. The risks and special considerations listed below should be considered by shareholders of each Fund in their evaluation of the Reorganizations. An investment in a Target Fund is also generally subject to each of these principal risks. Under its expanded investment mandate, it is expected that a greater percentage of the Acquiring Fund's portfolio would be allocated to lower rated municipal securities relative to the historical allocations to such securities of each Target Fund and the Acquiring Fund. The Acquiring Fund's greater allocation to lower rated municipal securities is expected to result in meaningfully higher net earnings that may support higher common share distributions. However, investments in lower rated securities are subject to higher risks than investments in higher rated securities, including a higher risk that the issuer will be unable to pay interest or principal when due.

General Risks of Investing in the Acquiring Fund

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

Market Discount from Net Asset Value. The market price of shares of closed-end investment companies may fluctuate and during certain periods trade at prices lower than net asset value. The Acquiring Fund cannot predict whether its common shares will trade at, above or below net asset value. This characteristic is a risk separate and distinct from the risk that the Acquiring 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 Acquiring 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 Acquiring Fund as a vehicle for trading purposes.

Credit and Below-Investment-Grade Risk. Credit risk is the risk that one or more municipal securities in the Acquiring Fund's portfolio will decline in price, or the issuer thereof will fail to pay interest or principal when due, because the issuer of the security experiences a decline in its financial status. In general, lower-rated municipal securities carry a greater degree of risk that the issuer will lose its ability to make interest and principal payments, which could have a negative impact on the

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The ability of municipal issuers to make timely payments of interest and principal may be diminished during general economic downturns and as governmental cost burdens are reallocated among federal, state and local governments. In addition, laws enacted in the future by Congress or state legislatures or by 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. Further, some state and local governments have been and in the future may be subject to direct ballot referenda that could limit their financial flexibility, or their ability to levy taxes or raise tax revenues, which may adversely affect the marketability of notes and bonds issued by those state and local governments. Issuers of municipal securities might seek protection under the bankruptcy laws. In the event of bankruptcy of such an issuer, the Acquiring Fund could experience delays in collecting principal and interest and the Fund may not, in all circumstances, be able to collect all principal and interest to which it is entitled. To enforce its rights in the event of a default in the payment of interest or repayment of principal, or both, the Acquiring Fund may take possession of and manage the assets securing the issuer's obligations on such securities, which may increase the Fund's operating expenses. Any income derived from the Acquiring Fund's ownership or operation of such assets may not be tax-exempt and may not be of the type that would allow the Fund to continue to qualify as a regulated investment company for federal income tax purposes.

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

Special Risks Related to Certain Municipal Obligations. 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 that the governmental issuer is prevented from maintaining occupancy of the leased premises or utilizing the leased equipment. Although the obligations may be secured by the leased equipment or facilities, the disposition of the property in the event of non-appropriation or foreclosure might prove difficult, time consuming and costly, and may result in a delay in recovering or the failure to fully recover the Acquiring Fund's original investment. In the event of non-appropriation, the issuer would be in default and taking ownership of the assets may be a remedy available to the Acquiring Fund, although the Fund does not anticipate that such a remedy would normally be pursued. To the extent that the Acquiring Fund invests in unrated municipal leases or participates in such leases, the credit quality rating and risk of cancellation of such unrated leases will be monitored on an ongoing basis. Certificates of participation, which represent interests in unmanaged pools of municipal leases or installment contracts, involve the same risks as the underlying municipal leases. In addition, the Acquiring 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.

Tender Option Bond Regulatory Risk. The federal banking regulators, the SEC and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) in recent years have adopted rules and regulations that have impacted or may impact tender option bond trusts (referred to herein as TOB trusts) and securities issued by such trusts, including most notably the so-called Volcker Rule, added to the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 with the adoption of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the Dodd-Frank Act). The Volcker Rule places certain restrictions on the ability of any banking entity to sponsor, acquire interests in and engage in certain activities with a TOB trust. As a result, certain activities to support the remarketing of floating rate certificates undertaken by banking entities, in their role as remarketing agents or liquidity providers to TOB trusts, before the compliance date for the Volcker Rule, are no longer permitted under the TOB trust structure. To be compliant with the Volcker Rule, the TOB trust structure has been modified since the Rule's adoption to (i) shift certain rights and responsibilities from the remarketing agent and liquidity provider to the owners of the inverse floating rate securities such as the Acquiring Fund itself, and (ii) change the way in which liquidity is provided to support remarketing of the floating rate securities. Holders of inverse floating rate securities, including the Acquiring Fund, may delegate many of these responsibilities to a third party administrator, which would generate additional costs relative to the traditional TOB trust structure. The total impact of these modifications remains to be fully seen, but the operational and structural changes associated with these modifications may make early unwinds of TOB trusts in adverse market scenarios more likely, may make the use of TOB trusts more expensive and, overall, may make it more difficult to use TOB trusts to effectively leverage municipal investments to the extent that the Acquiring Fund may desire. In addition, these modifications have raised or may raise other regulatory issues that may require further refinement to the structure, may impede the future use of TOB trusts as a means of financing leverage, or may increase future costs of TOB-based leverage.

Interest Rate Risk. Generally, when market interest rates rise, bond prices fall, and vice versa. Interest rate risk is the risk that the municipal securities in the Acquiring Fund's portfolio will decline in value because of increases in market interest rates. As interest rates decline, issuers of municipal securities may prepay principal earlier than scheduled, forcing the Acquiring Fund to reinvest in lower yielding securities and potentially reducing the Fund's income. As interest rates increase, slower-than-expected principal payments may extend the average life of securities, potentially locking-in a below-market interest rate and reducing the Acquiring Fund's value. 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 Acquiring Fund primarily invests in longer-term municipal securities, the common share net asset value and market price per share will fluctuate more in response to changes in market interest rates than if the Acquiring Fund invested primarily in shorter-term municipal securities. Because the values of lower-rated and comparable unrated debt securities are affected both by credit risk and interest rate risk, the price movements of such lower grade securities typically have not been highly correlated to the fluctuations of the prices of investment-grade-quality securities in response to changes in market interest rates. The Acquiring Fund's use of leverage, as described herein, will tend to increase common share interest rate risk. There may be less governmental intervention in the securities markets in the near future. The negative impact on fixed-income securities if interest rates increase as a result could negatively impact the Acquiring Fund's net asset value.

Market Conditions. The 2007-2009 financial crisis in the United States and global economies and the ongoing European sovereign debt crisis resulted in an unusually high degree of volatility in the financial markets, both domestic and foreign, and in the net asset values of many investment companies, including to some extent the Acquiring Fund. A financial crisis of a similar nature in the future may result in fixed-income instruments again experiencing unusual liquidity issues, increased price volatility and, in some cases, credit downgrades and increased likelihood of default. The financial condition of federal, state and local governments may be sensitive to market events, which may, in turn, adversely affect the marketability of notes and bonds they issue. In the event of a general economic downturn, declines in real estate prices and general business activity may reduce tax revenues of many state and local governments and could affect the economic viability of projects that are the sole source of revenue to support various municipal securities. In addition, global economies and financial markets are becoming increasingly interconnected, which increases the possibilities that conditions in one country or region might adversely impact issuers in a different country or region. As a result, it may be unusually difficult to identify both risks and opportunities using past models of the interplay of market forces, or to predict the duration of unfavorable market conditions.

In response to the 2007-2009 financial crisis and its aftermath and the ongoing European sovereign debt crisis, the U.S. and other governments and the Federal Reserve and certain foreign central banks have taken steps to support the financial markets. Where economic conditions in the United States and elsewhere have been recovering for several years, they are nevertheless perceived in many regards as still fragile. Withdrawal of government support, failure of efforts in response to a future crisis, or investor perception that such efforts are not succeeding could adversely affect the value and liquidity of certain securities. The severity or duration of unfavorable economic conditions may also be affected by policy changes made by governments or quasi-governmental organizations. See [Municipal Securities Market Risk](#).

Inverse Floating Rate Securities Risk. Typically, inverse floating rate securities represent beneficial interests in special purpose trusts (referred to herein as "TOB trusts") that hold municipal

bonds. See D. Additional Information About the Investment Policies Portfolio Investments 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 Funds to the risks of reduced or eliminated interest payments and losses of principal in respect of the underlying municipal bonds.

In the case of certain TOB trusts, neither the holders of the associated floating rate securities nor the TOB trust itself have recourse to the holder of the inverse floating rate securities for losses on the underlying municipal bonds. In that case, the risk of loss to a Fund that holds inverse floating rate securities generally is limited to its investment in such securities. However, in certain circumstances and in the Adviser's and/or the Sub-Adviser's discretion, the Acquiring Fund may enter into a recourse arrangement with the liquidity provider to a TOB trust in the form of a separate shortfall and forbearance agreement by which the Acquiring Fund will agree to reimburse the liquidity provider for any amounts paid by it under the liquidity facility. The Acquiring Fund may enter into such recourse agreements: (1) when the liquidity provider to the TOB trust requires such an agreement because the level of leverage in the trust exceeds the level that the liquidity provider is willing to support absent such an agreement; and/or (2) to seek to prevent the liquidity provider from collapsing the trust in the event that the underlying municipal bond held in the trust has declined in value to the point where it may cease to exceed the face amount of outstanding short-term floaters. Such an agreement would require the Acquiring Fund to reimburse the liquidity provider, among other amounts, upon termination of the TOB trust for the shortfall of the liquidation value of the bonds held in the trust relative to the amount of principal and unpaid interest due to the holders of floating rate securities. In such instances, the Acquiring Fund may be at risk of loss that exceeds its investment in the inverse floating rate securities.

Inverse floating rate securities may increase or decrease in value at a greater rate than the underlying municipal bonds, which effectively leverages the Acquiring Fund's investment. As a result, the market value of such securities generally will be more volatile than that of otherwise comparable municipal bonds held on an unleveraged basis outside a TOB trust.

The Acquiring Fund may invest in inverse floating rate securities issued by TOB trusts in which the liquidity provider has recourse to the Fund (a recourse TOB trust) to the extent that the value of the bonds deposited in the TOB trust may fall in value below the principal amount of the short-term floating rate securities issued by that trust. The inverse floating rate securities issued by such recourse TOB trusts may be highly leveraged. The structure and degree to which the Acquiring Fund's inverse floating rate securities are highly leveraged will vary based upon a number of factors, including the size of the trust itself and the terms of the underlying municipal bonds. An inverse floating rate security generally is considered highly leveraged if the ratio of (i) the principal amount of the short-term floating rate securities issued by the TOB trust to (ii) the principal amount of that TOB trust's inverse floating rate securities equals or exceeds 3:1. In the event of a significant decline in the value of an underlying municipal bond held in a recourse TOB trust, the Acquiring Fund may suffer losses in excess of the amount of its investment in the inverse floating securities (typically up to an amount equal to the outstanding face amount of such municipal bonds) as a result of liquidating the trust.

The Acquiring Fund's investment in inverse floating rate securities will create effective leverage, used in pursuit of increased common share net income and returns. But such effective leverage could reduce common share income (such as if the interest rate paid on the short-term floating

rate securities were to exceed the interest rate being received on the municipal bonds underlying the TOB trust, net of trust expenses, for a meaningful period of time), and could also diminish common share long-term returns (such as if the value of the municipal bonds underlying the TOB trust were to decline in value by more than any positive differential between the income being earned on those underlying bonds, net of trust expenses, relative to the interest being paid to the holders of the short-term floating rate securities issued by that trust).

The amount of fees paid to the Adviser (which in turn pays a portion of its fees to the Sub-Adviser) for investment advisory services will be higher when the Acquiring Fund uses leverage because the advisory fees are calculated based on the Fund's Managed Assets. This may create an incentive for the Adviser and/or the Sub-Adviser to leverage the Fund. Managed Assets means the total assets of the Acquiring Fund, minus the sum of its accrued liabilities (other than liabilities incurred for the express purpose of creating effective leverage). Total assets for this purpose shall include assets attributable to the Acquiring Fund's use of effective leverage (whether or not those assets are reflected in the Fund's financial statements for purposes of generally accepted accounting principles), such as, but not limited to, the portion of assets in TOB trusts of which the Fund owns the inverse floater certificates that has been effectively financed by the trust's issuance of floating rate certificates.

Inverse floating rate securities have varying degrees of liquidity based, among other things, upon the liquidity of the underlying municipal bonds deposited in the TOB trust.

The leverage attributable to inverse floating rate securities may be called away on relatively short notice and therefore may be less permanent than more traditional forms of leverage. In certain circumstances, the likelihood of an increase in the volatility of net asset value and market price of the common shares may be greater for a fund (like the Acquiring Fund) that relies primarily on inverse floating rate securities to achieve a desired effective leverage ratio. The Acquiring Fund may be required to sell its inverse floating rate securities at less than favorable prices, or liquidate other Fund portfolio holdings in certain circumstances, including, but not limited to, the following:

If the Acquiring Fund has a need to reduce leverage by reducing or eliminating the amount of short-term floating rate securities issued by a TOB trust, and the municipal bonds in the TOB trust are not actively trading due to adverse market conditions; or

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

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

Leverage Risk. Leverage risk is the risk associated with the use of borrowings, the issuance of preferred shares or the use of inverse floating rate securities to leverage the common shares. There can be no assurance that the Acquiring Fund's leveraging strategy will be successful. Through the use of financial leverage, the Acquiring Fund seeks to enhance potential common share earnings over time by borrowing, issuing preferred shares or holding inverse floating rate securities 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 Acquiring Fund invests generally pay fixed rates of interest while the Fund's costs of leverage generally fluctuate with short- to intermediate-term

yields, the incremental earnings from leverage will vary over time. However, the Acquiring Fund may use derivatives, such as interest rate swaps, to fix the effective rate paid on all or a portion of the Fund's leverage, in an effort to lower leverage costs over an extended period. Accordingly, the Acquiring Fund provides no assurance that the use of leverage will result in a higher yield or return to common shareholders. The income benefit from leverage will be reduced (increased) to the extent that the difference narrows (widens) between the net earnings on the Acquiring Fund's portfolio securities and its cost of leverage. If short- or intermediate-term rates rise and the Acquiring Fund's leverage costs fluctuate, the Fund's cost of leverage could exceed the fixed rate of return on longer-term bonds held by the Fund that were acquired during periods of lower interest rates, reducing returns to common shareholders. This could occur even if short- or intermediate-term and long-term municipal rates rise. Because of the costs of leverage, the Acquiring Fund may incur losses even if the Fund has positive returns, if they are not sufficient to cover the costs of leverage. The Acquiring Fund's cost of leverage includes the interest rate paid on its borrowings or dividends on preferred shares, the expenses relating to the issuance of preferred shares and ongoing maintenance of any borrowings, and/or the interest attributable to tender option bonds, as well as any other ongoing fees and expenses associated with those borrowings or preferred shares. The Acquiring Fund also bears the one-time costs associated with establishing borrowing facilities, issuing preferred shares and refinancing such leverage. To the extent that the Acquiring Fund issues preferred shares with relatively short terms to redemption in the future (e.g., iMTP Shares and VMTP Shares), refinancing risk will increase. To the extent that the Acquiring Fund issues preferred shares with a liquidity provider feature (e.g., VRDP Shares), the Fund is subject to refinancing risk if a liquidity provider acquires VRDP Shares pursuant to its purchase obligation and holds them for six months of unsuccessful remarketings, triggering a mandatory redemption. Refinancing risk is the risk that the Acquiring Fund is unable to replace existing leverage at all or on favorable terms. If the Acquiring Fund is unable to replace its leverage upon a redemption of preferred shares, it may be forced to reduce leverage and sell portfolio securities when it otherwise would not do so. More frequent refinancings may also increase the one-time costs of establishing leverage. The Acquiring Fund may seek to refinance its leverage over time, in the ordinary course, as current forms of leverage mature or it is otherwise desirable to refinance; however, the form that such leverage will take cannot be predicted at this time. If the Acquiring Fund is unable to replace existing leverage on comparable terms, its costs of leverage will increase. Accordingly, there is no assurance that the use of leverage may result in a higher yield or return to common shareholders.

The Acquiring Fund's use of financial leverage also creates incremental common share net asset value risk because the full impact of price changes in the Fund's investment portfolio, including assets attributable to leverage, is borne by common shareholders. This can lead to a greater increase in net asset values in rising markets than if the Acquiring Fund were not leveraged, but it also can result in a greater decrease in net asset values in declining markets. The Acquiring Fund's use of financial leverage similarly can magnify the impact of changing market conditions on common share market prices. The Acquiring Fund is required to maintain certain regulatory asset coverage requirements in connection with its outstanding preferred shares, in order to be able to maintain the ability to declare and pay common share distributions. The Acquiring Fund is not and will not be required under its statements of preferences with respect to iMTP Shares, VMTP Shares or VRDP Shares to maintain any particular long-term ratings for such shares. However, a downgrade or termination of one or more ratings of the Acquiring Fund's preferred shares, whether a long-term rating or, in the case of VRDP Shares, one or more short-term ratings, which primarily reflect the short-term credit rating or ratings of the associated liquidity provider, could result in higher dividend rates and result in the Fund redeeming the preferred shares at what might be an inopportune time in the market. These factors may result in reduced net earnings or returns to common shareholders. In order to maintain required asset coverage

levels, the Acquiring Fund may be required to alter the composition of its investment portfolio or take other actions, such as redeeming preferred shares with the proceeds from portfolio transactions, at what might be an inopportune time in the market. Such actions could reduce the net earnings or returns to common shareholders over time.

The Acquiring Fund may invest in the securities of other investment companies, which may themselves be leveraged and therefore present similar risks to those described above. See **Other Investment Companies Risk**. In addition, the Acquiring Fund's investments in leveraged investment companies magnify the Fund's leverage risk.

As noted above, the amount of fees paid to the Adviser (which in turn pays a portion of its fees to the Sub-Adviser) for investment advisory services will be higher when the Acquiring Fund uses financial leverage because the advisory fees are calculated based on the Fund's Managed Assets; this may create an incentive for the Adviser and/or the Sub-Adviser to leverage the Fund.

Multiple Series Risk. Following the Reorganizations, the Acquiring Fund will have one series of iMTP Shares, one series of VMTP Shares and three series of VRDP Shares outstanding. While the preferred shares issued by the Acquiring Fund in connection with the Reorganizations will have equal priority with each other and with the Fund's other outstanding preferred shares as to the payment of dividends and the distribution of assets upon dissolution, liquidation or winding up of the affairs of the Fund, there are certain differences between the terms applicable to each series. iMTP Shares and VMTP Shares each have a short-term mandatory redemption date while VRDP Shares have a long-term mandatory redemption with a liquidity feature. To the extent that the terms of the various series or types of preferred shares differ, there is a risk that market or other events may impact one series of preferred shares differently from other series. If market or other events cause the Acquiring Fund to breach covenants applicable to one series or type of preferred shares but not others, the Fund may nevertheless be granted discretion to redeem shares of any series of preferred shares, including the affected series, in order to restore compliance, subject to the redemption terms of each series. Shareholders are urged to review the terms of each series of preferred shares described elsewhere in this Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus.

Insurance Risk. The Acquiring 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. During and following the 2007-2009 financial crisis, certain significant providers of insurance for municipal securities incurred significant losses as a result of exposure to sub-prime mortgages and other lower credit quality investments that experienced defaults or otherwise suffered extreme credit deterioration. Such losses reduced the insurers' capital and called into question their continued ability to perform their obligations under such insurance should they be called upon to do so. While an insured municipal security will typically be deemed to have the rating of its insurer, if the insurer of a municipal security suffers a downgrade in its credit rating or the market discounts the value of the insurance provided by the insurer, the rating of the underlying municipal security will be more relevant and the value of the municipal security would more closely, if not entirely, reflect such rating. In such a case, the value of insurance associated with a municipal security would decline and may not add any value. The insurance feature of a municipal security does not guarantee the full payment of principal and interest through the life of an insured obligation, the market value of the insured obligation or the net asset value of the common shares represented by such insured obligation.

Tax Risk. To qualify for the favorable U.S. federal income tax treatment generally accorded to regulated investment companies, among other things, the Acquiring Fund must derive in each taxable

year at least 90% of its gross income from certain prescribed sources and satisfy a diversification test on a quarterly basis. If the Acquiring Fund fails to satisfy the qualifying income or diversification requirements in any taxable year, the Fund may be eligible for relief provisions if the failures are due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect and if a penalty tax is paid with respect to each failure to satisfy the applicable requirements. Additionally, relief is provided for certain *de minimis* failures of the diversification requirements where the Acquiring Fund corrects the failure within a specified period. In order to be eligible for the relief provisions with respect to a failure to meet the diversification requirements, the Acquiring Fund may be required to dispose of certain assets. If these relief provisions are not available to the Acquiring Fund and it fails to qualify for treatment as a regulated investment company, all of its taxable income (including its net capital gain) would be subject to federal income tax at regular corporate rates without any deduction for distributions to shareholders, and all distributions from the Fund (including underlying distributions attributable to tax exempt interest income) would be taxable to shareholders as ordinary dividends to the extent of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits.

To qualify to pay exempt-interest dividends, which are treated as items of interest excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes, at least 50% of the value of the total assets of the Acquiring Fund must consist of obligations exempt from regular income tax as of the close of each quarter of the Fund's taxable year. If the proportion of taxable investments held by the Acquiring Fund exceeded 50% of the Fund's total assets as of the close of any quarter of the Fund's taxable year, the Fund would not satisfy the general eligibility test that would permit it to pay exempt-interest dividends for that taxable year.

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

Taxability Risk. The Acquiring Fund will invest in municipal securities in reliance at the time of purchase on an opinion of bond counsel to the issuer (or on the basis of other authority believed by the Adviser and/or the Sub-Adviser to be reliable) that the interest paid on those securities will be excludable from gross income for regular federal income tax purposes, and neither the Adviser nor the Sub-Adviser will independently verify that opinion. Subsequent to the Acquiring 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 Acquiring Fund as exempt-interest dividends could be adversely affected, subjecting the Fund's shareholders to increased federal income tax liabilities. In certain circumstances, the Acquiring Fund will make payments to holders of preferred shares to offset the tax effects of a taxable distribution.

Under highly unusual circumstances, the IRS may determine that a municipal bond issued as tax-exempt should in fact be taxable. If the Acquiring Fund held such a bond, it might have to

distribute taxable ordinary income dividends or reclassify as taxable amounts previously distributed as exempt-interest dividends. In addition, future legislation may change the tax treatment of municipal bond interest.

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

Borrowing Risk. Borrowing may exaggerate changes in the net asset value of the Acquiring Fund's common shares and may affect the Fund's net income. When the Acquiring 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 is the reduction in the purchasing power of money resulting from the increase in the price of goods and services. Inflation risk is the risk that the inflation-adjusted (or real) value of assets or income from investment will be worth less in the future. As inflation increases, the real value of common shares and distributions can decline. In addition, during any period of rising inflation, interest rates on borrowings would likely increase, which would tend to further reduce returns to common shareholders.

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

Derivatives Risk, including the Risk of Swaps. The Acquiring 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, including: the imperfect correlation between the value of such instruments and the underlying assets of the Fund, which creates the possibility that the loss on such instruments may be greater than the gain in the value of the underlying assets in the Fund's portfolio; the loss of principal; the possible default of the other party to the transaction; and illiquidity of the derivative investments. If the Acquiring Fund enters into a derivative transaction, it could lose more than the principal amount invested. Whether the Acquiring Fund's use of derivatives is successful will depend on, among other things, if the Adviser and/or Sub-Adviser correctly forecast market values, interest rates and other applicable factors. If the Adviser and/or Sub-Adviser incorrectly forecast these and other factors, the investment performance of the Acquiring Fund will be unfavorably affected.

The Acquiring Fund may enter into debt-related derivatives instruments including credit default swap contracts and interest rate swaps. Like most derivative instruments, the use of swaps is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. In addition, the use of swaps requires an understanding by the Adviser and/or Sub-Adviser of not only the referenced asset, rate or index, but also of the swap itself. The derivatives market is subject to a changing regulatory environment. It is possible that regulatory or other developments in the derivatives market could adversely affect the Acquiring Fund's ability to successfully use derivative instruments.

Furthermore, the derivative investments may be illiquid. Although both OTC and exchange-traded derivatives markets may experience the lack of liquidity, OTC non-standardized derivative transactions are generally less liquid than exchange-traded instruments. The illiquidity of the derivatives markets may be due to various factors, including congestion, disorderly markets, limitations on deliverable supplies, the participation of speculators, government regulation and intervention, and technical and operational or system failures. In addition, the liquidity of a secondary market in an exchange-traded derivative contract may be adversely affected by daily price fluctuation limits established by the exchanges which limit the amount of fluctuation in an exchange-traded contract price during a single trading day. Once the daily limit has been reached in the contract, no trades may be entered into at a price beyond the limit, thus preventing the liquidation of open positions. Prices have in the past moved beyond the daily limit on a number of consecutive trading days. If it is not possible to close an open derivative position entered into by the Acquiring Fund, the Fund would continue to be required to make cash payments of variation (or mark-to-market) margin in the event of adverse price movements. In such a situation, if the Acquiring Fund has insufficient cash, it may have to sell portfolio securities to meet variation margin requirements at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so. The absence of liquidity may also make it more difficult for the Acquiring Fund to ascertain a market value for such instruments. The inability to close futures or derivatives positions also could have an adverse impact on the Acquiring Fund's ability to effectively hedge its portfolio.

Derivatives Regulatory Risk. Future regulatory developments could impact the Acquiring Fund's ability to invest in certain derivatives. It is possible that government regulation of various types of derivative instruments, including futures, options and swap agreements, may limit or prevent the Acquiring Fund from using such instruments as a part of its investment strategies, and could ultimately prevent the Fund from being able to achieve its investment objectives. It is impossible to fully predict the effects of past, present or future legislation and regulation in this area, but the effects could be substantial and adverse. There is a likelihood of future regulatory developments altering, perhaps to a material extent, the nature of an investment in the Acquiring Fund or the ability of the Fund to continue to implement its investment strategies. It is possible that legislative and regulatory activity could limit or restrict the ability of the Acquiring Fund to use certain instruments as a part of its investment strategies. Limits or restrictions applicable to the counterparties with which the Acquiring Fund engages in derivative transactions (for example, the Volcker Rule) could also prevent the Fund from using certain instruments.

The Dodd-Frank Act sets forth a regulatory framework for OTC derivatives, including financial instruments, such as swaps, in which the Acquiring Fund may invest. The Dodd-Frank Act grants significant authority to the SEC and the CFTC to regulate OTC derivatives and market participants, and requires clearing and exchange trading of many current OTC derivatives transactions. The implementation of the provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act by the SEC and the CFTC could adversely affect the Acquiring Fund's ability to pursue its investment strategies. The Dodd-Frank Act and the rules promulgated thereunder could, among other things, adversely affect the value of the investments held by the Acquiring Fund, restrict the Fund's ability to engage in derivatives transactions and/or increase the costs of such derivatives transactions.

Further, in February 2012, the CFTC issued a final rule rescinding and amending certain exemptions from registration requirements under the U.S. Commodity Exchange Act of 1936 (the "CEA") previously available to investment advisers registered with the SEC under the 1940 Act, including the exemption available under CFTC Rule 4.5. In the event that the Acquiring Fund's

investments in derivative instruments regulated under the CEA, including futures, swaps and options, exceed a certain threshold, the Adviser and/or Sub-Adviser may be required to register as a commodity pool operator and/or commodity trading advisor with the CFTC. In the event the Adviser and/or Sub-Adviser is required to register with the CFTC, it will become subject to additional recordkeeping and reporting requirements with respect to the Acquiring Fund, which may increase the Fund's expenses.

Clearing Broker and Central Clearing Counterparty Risk. The CEA requires swaps and futures clearing brokers registered as futures commission merchants to segregate all funds received from customers with respect to any orders for the purchase or sale of U.S. domestic futures contracts and cleared swaps from the brokers' proprietary assets. Similarly, the CEA requires each futures commission merchant to hold in a separate secure account all funds received from customers with respect to any orders for the purchase or sale of foreign futures contracts and segregate any such funds from the funds received with respect to domestic futures contracts. However, all funds and other property received by a clearing broker from its customers are held by the clearing broker on a commingled basis in an omnibus account and may be freely accessed by the clearing broker, which may also invest any such funds in certain instruments permitted under the applicable regulation. There is a risk that assets deposited by the Acquiring Fund with any swaps or futures clearing broker as margin for futures contracts or cleared swaps may, in certain circumstances, be used to satisfy losses of other clients of the Fund's clearing broker. In addition, the assets of the Acquiring Fund might not be fully protected in the event of the Fund's clearing broker's bankruptcy, as the Fund would be limited to recovering only a pro rata share of all available funds segregated on behalf of the clearing broker's combined domestic customer accounts.

Similarly, the CEA requires a clearing organization approved by the CFTC as a derivatives clearing organization to segregate all funds and other property received from a clearing member's clients in connection with domestic cleared futures and derivative contracts from any funds held at the clearing organization to support the clearing member's proprietary trading. Nevertheless, all customer funds held at a clearing organization in connection with any futures and derivative contracts are held in a commingled omnibus account and are not identified to the name of the clearing member's individual customers. With respect to futures and options contracts, a clearing organization may use assets of a non-defaulting customer held in an omnibus account at the clearing organization to satisfy payment obligations of a defaulting customer of the clearing member to the clearing organization. As a result, in the event of a default or the clearing broker's other clients or the clearing broker's failure to extend own funds in connection with any such default, the Acquiring Fund would not be able to recover the full amount of assets deposited by the clearing broker on behalf of the Fund with the clearing organization.

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

Other Investment Companies Risk. An investment in the securities of another investment company will expose the Acquiring Fund to the risks of investing in the securities held in such other investment company's portfolio. In addition, Acquiring Fund shareholders will bear their proportionate

share of the fees and expenses of such other investment company in addition to the fees and expenses of the Fund. The securities of other investment companies may also be leveraged. As a result, the Acquiring Fund may be indirectly exposed to leverage through an investment in such securities. Utilization of leverage is a speculative investment technique and involves certain risks. An investment in securities of other investment companies that are leveraged may expose the Acquiring Fund to higher volatility in the market value of such securities and the possibility that the Fund's long-term returns on such securities will be diminished.

Counterparty Risk. Changes in the credit quality of the companies that serve as the Acquiring 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 incurred or may incur in the future significant financial hardships including bankruptcy and losses as a result of exposure to sub-prime mortgages and other lower-quality credit investments that have experienced recent defaults or otherwise suffered extreme credit deterioration. As a result, such hardships have reduced these entities' capital and called into question their continued ability to perform their obligations under such transactions. By using such derivatives or other transactions, the Acquiring Fund assumes the risk that its counterparties could experience similar financial hardships. In the event of insolvency of a counterparty, the Acquiring Fund may sustain losses or be unable to liquidate a derivatives position.

Illiquid Securities Risk. Illiquid securities are securities that are not readily marketable and may include restricted securities, which are securities that may not be resold unless they have been registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Securities Act), or can be sold in a private transaction pursuant to an exemption from registration. Illiquid securities involve the risk that the securities will not be able to be sold at the time desired by the Acquiring 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, war and other geopolitical events. The Acquiring Fund cannot predict the effects of similar events in the future on the U.S. economy. Below-investment-grade securities tend to be more volatile than higher rated securities so that these events and any actions resulting from them may have a greater impact on the prices and volatility of below-investment-grade securities than on higher rated securities.

Municipal Bond Market Liquidity Risk. Inventories of municipal bonds held by brokers and dealers have decreased in recent years, lessening their ability to make a market in these securities. This reduction in market making capacity has the potential to decrease the Acquiring Fund's ability to buy or sell bonds, and increase bond price volatility and trading costs, particularly during periods of economic or market stress. In addition, recent federal banking regulations may cause certain dealers to reduce their inventories of municipal bonds, which may further decrease the Acquiring Fund's ability to buy or sell bonds. As a result, the Acquiring Fund may be forced to accept a lower price to sell a security, to sell other securities to raise cash, or to give up an investment opportunity, any of which could have a negative effect on performance. If the Acquiring Fund needed to sell large blocks of bonds, those sales could further reduce the bonds' prices and hurt performance.

Income Risk. The Acquiring 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, the Acquiring Fund's income available over time to make dividend payments could drop as well if the Fund purchases securities with lower interest coupons.

Call Risk or Prepayment Risk. During periods of declining interest rates or for other purposes, issuers of callable bonds with higher interest coupons may exercise their option to call (or prepay) bonds before their maturity date, forcing the Acquiring Fund to reinvest in lower yielding securities.

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

Economic Sector Risk. The Acquiring Fund may invest 25% or more of its total assets in municipal securities in the same economic sector. This may make the Acquiring Fund more susceptible to adverse economic, political or regulatory occurrences affecting an economic sector. As concentration increases, so does the potential for fluctuation in the value of the Acquiring Fund's assets. In addition, the Acquiring Fund may invest a significant portion of its net assets in certain sectors of the municipal securities market, such as hospitals and other health care facilities, charter schools and other private educational facilities, special taxing districts and start-up utility districts, and private activity bonds including industrial development bonds on behalf of transportation companies such as airline companies, whose credit quality and performance may be more susceptible to economic, business, political, regulatory and other developments than other sectors of municipal issuers. If the Acquiring 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 Acquiring 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.

Reliance on Investment Adviser and Sub-Adviser. The Acquiring Fund is dependent upon services and resources provided by the Adviser and the Sub-Adviser, and therefore the Adviser's parent, Nuveen Investments. Nuveen Investments, through its own business or the financial support of its affiliates, may not be able to generate sufficient cash flow from operations or ensure that future borrowings will be available in an amount sufficient to enable it to pay its indebtedness or to fund its other liquidity needs.

Certain Affiliations. Certain broker-dealers may be considered to be affiliated persons of the Acquiring Fund, the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser, Nuveen Investments and/or TIAA-CREF. Absent an exemption from the SEC or other regulatory relief, the Acquiring Fund generally is precluded from

effecting certain principal transactions with affiliated brokers, and its ability to purchase securities being underwritten by an affiliated broker or a syndicate including an affiliated broker, or to utilize affiliated brokers for agency transactions, is subject to restrictions. This could limit the Acquiring Fund's ability to engage in securities transactions and take advantage of market opportunities.

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

C. INFORMATION ABOUT THE REORGANIZATIONS

General

The boards of directors/trustees of Nuveen's leveraged national municipal closed-end funds, including the Board of each of the Funds, have approved a series of proposals that are intended to benefit shareholders in a number of ways by streamlining and differentiating Nuveen's product offerings. As part of this initiative, the Board of the Acquiring Fund approved an expanded investment mandate for the Acquiring Fund, and the Board of each Target Fund and the Acquiring Fund approved the Reorganizations. Each Board has determined that the Reorganization(s) proposed for its Fund would be in the best interests of its Fund. Each Fund's Board considered the Reorganization(s) as part of a broad initiative to restructure the product offerings of Nuveen's leveraged national municipal closed-end funds by creating fewer funds with greater scale, eliminating overlapping investment mandates of the funds and differentiating the investment strategies of the funds by credit profile and emphasis on securities that generate income exempt from the federal alternative minimum tax applicable to individuals. The Reorganizations and the expanded investment mandate of the Acquiring Fund are intended to provide meaningfully higher net earnings, as a result of the Acquiring Funds greater allocation of assets to lower rated securities, that may support higher common share distributions; a more attractive yield and risk profile versus other national municipal closed-end funds in the marketplace, which may increase investor appeal and in turn enhance secondary market trading prices of common shares relative to net asset value; increased portfolio and leverage management flexibility due to a significantly larger asset base of the combined fund; greater liquidity and ease of trading due to substantially more common shares outstanding; and lower fund administrative costs (excluding the costs of leverage), as certain fixed costs are spread over a larger asset base, which would partially offset the increase in management fees of the Acquiring Fund.

The closing of each Reorganization is contingent upon the closing of all of the Reorganizations. The closing of each Reorganization is subject to the satisfaction or waiver of certain closing conditions, which include customary closing conditions as well as the effectiveness of the new investment management agreement and new sub-advisory agreement. In order for the Reorganizations to occur, all requisite shareholder approvals must be obtained at the Special Meetings, confirmations and/or waivers from various third parties, including liquidity providers with respect to the outstanding VRDP Shares of the Target Funds, and holders of a majority of the Acquiring Fund's outstanding VMTP Shares, must also be obtained. Because the closing of the Reorganizations is contingent upon each of the Target Funds and the Acquiring Fund obtaining such shareholder approvals and satisfying (or obtaining the waiver of) other closing conditions, it is possible that the Reorganizations will not occur, even if shareholders of your Fund entitled to vote on your Fund's Reorganization proposal(s) approve such proposal(s) and your Fund satisfies all of its closing conditions, if one or more of the other Funds does not obtain its requisite shareholder approvals or satisfy (or obtain the waiver of) its

closing conditions. If the requisite shareholder approvals are not obtained, each Fund's Board may take such actions as it deems in the best interests of its Fund.

Terms of the Reorganizations

General. The Agreement and Plan of Reorganization by and among the Acquiring Fund and each Target Fund (the Agreement), in the form attached as Appendix A, provides for: (1) the Acquiring Fund's acquisition of substantially all of the assets of each Target Fund in exchange for newly issued common shares of the Acquiring Fund, par value \$0.01 per share, and newly issued VRDP Shares, with a par value of \$0.01 per share and a liquidation preference of \$100,000 per share, of the Acquiring Fund, and the Acquiring Fund's assumption of substantially all of the liabilities of each Target Fund; and (2) the distribution of the newly issued Acquiring Fund common shares and Acquiring Fund VRDP Shares received by each Target Fund to its common and preferred shareholders, respectively, as part of the liquidation, dissolution and termination of each Target Fund in accordance with applicable law. No fractional Acquiring Fund common shares will be distributed to a Target Fund's common shareholders in connection with a Reorganization and, in lieu of such fractional shares, each Target Fund's common shareholders will receive cash in an amount equal to a pro-rata share of the proceeds from the sale by the Acquiring Fund's transfer agent of the aggregated fractional shares in the open market (as described further below), which may be higher or lower than net asset value. Preferred shareholders of each Target Fund will receive the same number of Acquiring Fund VRDP Shares having substantially similar terms as the outstanding VRDP Shares of the Target Fund held by such preferred shareholders immediately prior to the closing of the Reorganizations. The aggregate liquidation preference of the Acquiring Fund VRDP Shares received in connection with a Reorganization will equal the aggregate liquidation preference of the corresponding Target Fund VRDP Shares held immediately prior to the closing of the Reorganization. The VRDP Shares of the Acquiring Fund to be issued in connection with the Reorganizations will have equal priority with each other and with the Acquiring Fund's other outstanding preferred shares as to the payment of dividends and the distribution of assets upon dissolution, liquidation or winding up of the affairs of the Acquiring Fund. In addition, the preferred shares of the Acquiring Fund, including the preferred shares of the Acquiring Fund to be issued in connection with the Reorganizations, will be senior in priority to the Acquiring Fund's common shares as to the payment of dividends and the distribution of assets upon dissolution, liquidation or winding up of the affairs of the Acquiring Fund.

As a result of the Reorganizations, the assets of the Acquiring Fund and each Target Fund would be combined, and the shareholders of each Target Fund would become shareholders of the Acquiring Fund. The closing date is expected to be on or about December 7, 2015, or such other date as the parties may agree (the Closing Date). Following the Reorganizations, each Target Fund would terminate its registration as an investment company under the 1940 Act. The Acquiring Fund will continue to operate after the Reorganizations as a registered closed-end management investment company, with the investment objectives and policies described in this Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus. The repositioning of the Acquiring Fund's portfolio to reflect its new investment policies is expected to occur over time and will depend on market conditions.

The aggregate net asset value, as of the Valuation Time (as defined below), of the Acquiring Fund common shares received by each Target Fund in connection with a Reorganization will equal the aggregate net asset value of the Target Fund common shares held by shareholders of such Target Fund as of the Valuation Time. See Proposal No. 1 Information About the Reorganizations Description of Common Shares to Be Issued by the Acquiring Fund; Comparison to Target Funds for a description of

the rights of Acquiring Fund common shareholders. No fractional Acquiring Fund common shares, however, will be distributed to a Target Fund's common shareholders in connection with the Reorganizations. The Acquiring Fund's transfer agent will aggregate all fractional Acquiring Fund common shares that may be due to Target Fund shareholders as of the Closing Date and will sell the resulting whole shares for the account of holders of all such fractional interests at a value that may be higher or lower than net asset value, and each such holder will be entitled to a pro rata share of the proceeds from such sale. With respect to the aggregation and sale of fractional common shares, the Acquiring Fund's transfer agent will act directly on behalf of the shareholders entitled to receive fractional shares and will accumulate fractional shares, sell the shares and distribute the cash proceeds net of brokerage commissions, if any, directly to shareholders entitled to receive the fractional shares (without interest and subject to withholding taxes). For federal income tax purposes, shareholders will be treated as if they received fractional share interests and then sold such interests for cash. The holding period and the aggregate tax basis of the Acquiring Fund shares received by a shareholder, including fractional share interests deemed received by a shareholder, will be the same as the holding period and aggregate tax basis of the Target Fund common shares previously held by the shareholder and exchanged therefor, provided the Target Fund shares exchanged therefor were held as capital assets. As a result of the Reorganizations, common shareholders of the Funds will hold a smaller percentage of the outstanding common shares of the combined fund as compared to their percentage holdings of their respective Fund prior to the Reorganizations and thus, common shareholders will hold reduced percentages of ownership in the larger combined entity than they held in the Acquiring Fund or Target Fund individually.

Following the Reorganizations, each holder of VRDP Shares of a Target Fund would own the same number of Acquiring Fund VRDP Shares with the same aggregate liquidation preference as the VRDP Shares of the Target Fund held by such shareholder immediately prior to the closing of the Reorganizations, with substantially similar terms as the outstanding VRDP Shares of the Target Fund held by such preferred shareholder immediately prior to the closing of the Reorganizations. As a result of the Reorganizations, preferred shareholders of the Funds would hold reduced voting percentages of preferred shares in the combined fund than they held in the Acquiring Fund or Target Fund individually. In addition, all of the VMTP Shares of the Acquiring Fund are currently owned by a single institutional investor.

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

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

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

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

Conditions. Under the terms of the Agreement, the closing of the Reorganizations is subject to the satisfaction or waiver of the following closing conditions: (1) the requisite approval by the shareholders of each Fund of the proposals with respect to the Reorganization in this Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus, (2) each Fund's receipt of an opinion substantially to the effect that its Reorganization(s) will qualify as a reorganization under the Code (see Material Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Reorganizations), (3) the absence of legal proceedings challenging the Reorganizations, (4) the Funds' receipt of certain customary certificates and legal opinions and (5) the effectiveness of the new investment management agreement and new sub-advisory agreement. Additionally, in order for the Reorganizations to occur, each Fund must obtain certain consents, confirmations and/or waivers from various third parties, including liquidity providers with respect to the outstanding VRDP Shares of the Target Funds and holders of a majority of the Acquiring Fund's outstanding VMTP Shares. The Funds are not required under the respective statements of preferences with respect to iMTP Shares, VMTP Shares or VRDP Shares to maintain any particular (or particular level of) long-term ratings for the iMTP Shares, VMTP Shares or VRDP Shares.

Termination. The Agreement may be terminated by the mutual agreement of the parties and such termination may be effected by each Fund's Chief Administrative Officer or a Vice President without further action by the Board. In addition, any Fund may at its option terminate the Agreement at or before the closing due to: (1) a breach by any other party of any representation, warranty or agreement contained therein to be performed at or before the closing, if not cured within 30 days of the breach and prior to the closing; (2) a condition precedent to the obligations of the terminating party that has not been met and it reasonably appears it will not or cannot be met; or (3) a determination by its Board that the consummation of the transactions contemplated by the Agreement is not in the best interests of the Fund.

The foregoing summary of the Agreement is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the Agreement, a form of which is attached hereto as Appendix A.

Reasons for the Reorganizations

Based on the considerations below, the Board of each Fund, including the independent Board Members, has determined that its Fund's Reorganization would be in the best interests of its Fund and that the interests of the existing shareholders of such Fund would not be diluted as a result of such Reorganization. At a meeting held on August 24, 2015 (the August Meeting), the Boards approved the Reorganizations and recommended that shareholders of the respective Funds approve the Reorganizations.

Since the beginning of the year, the Adviser has been evaluating the national municipal closed-end fund market and, in particular, its leveraged national municipal closed-end funds and their position in the market. As part of this broad initiative, the Adviser has proposed to restructure the product offerings of Nuveen's leveraged national municipal closed-end funds to create fewer funds with greater scale, eliminate overlapping investment mandates of the funds and to better differentiate the investment strategies of the funds by credit profile and emphasis on securities that generate income exempt from the federal alternative minimum tax applicable to individuals. Consistent with this initiative, the Adviser proposed certain changes to non-fundamental investment policies which included an expanded investment mandate of the Acquiring Fund and proposed the approval of the Reorganization of each Target Fund into the Acquiring Fund. The expanded investment mandate of the Acquiring Fund coupled with the Reorganizations were intended, among other things, to create a combined fund with significantly greater scale and an expanded investment mandate and to provide various benefits to shareholders as outlined in further detail below.

During the course of the year, the Adviser had made presentations, and the Boards had received a variety of materials relating to the proposed expanded investment mandate and Reorganizations, including the rationale therefore. Prior to approving the Reorganizations and related proposals, the independent Board Members reviewed the foregoing information with their independent legal counsel and with management, reviewed with independent legal counsel applicable law and their duties in considering such matters, and met with independent legal counsel in private sessions without management present. The Boards considered a number of principal factors presented at the time of the August Meeting or prior meetings in reaching their determinations, including the following:

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

consistency of portfolio management;

the potential for improved economies of scale over time and the effect on fees and total expenses;

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

the anticipated federal income tax-free nature of the Reorganizations;

the expected costs of the Reorganizations;

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

the effect of the Reorganizations on shareholder rights; and

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

Compatibility of Investment Objectives, Policies and Related Risks. The Boards noted that each Fund is a diversified closed-end fund. Based on the information presented, the Boards noted that the investment objectives of the Acquiring Fund and each Target Fund are substantially similar and that each Fund invests exclusively in municipal securities and other investments the income from which is exempt from regular federal income taxes.

The Boards noted that each of the Funds have a non-fundamental investme