

NUVEEN CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL VALUE FUND INC
Form 486BPOS
October 03, 2014

As filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on October 3, 2014

1933 Act File No. 333-187008

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U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form N-2

(Check appropriate box or boxes)

REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933	X
Pre-Effective Amendment No.	
Post-Effective Amendment No. 1	X
and/or	
REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT OF 1940	X
Amendment No. 6	X

Nuveen California Municipal Value Fund, Inc.

(Exact name of Registrant as Specified in Charter)

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333 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

(Number, Street, City, State, Zip Code)

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

Kevin J. McCarthy

Vice President and Secretary

333 West Wacker Drive

Chicago, Illinois 60606

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

Copy to:

Thomas S. Harman

Bingham McCutchen LLP

2020 K Street, NW

Washington, DC 20006

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

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

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

When declared effective pursuant to section 8(c)

Immediately upon filing pursuant to no-action relief granted to Registrant on June 26, 2013.

October 3, 2014

PROSPECTUS

2.5 Million Shares

Nuveen California Municipal Value Fund, Inc.

Common Stock

Nuveen California Municipal Value Fund, Inc. (the Fund) is a diversified, closed-end management investment company. The Fund's primary investment objective is to provide current income exempt from regular federal and California income taxes. The Fund's secondary investment objective is to enhance portfolio value relative to the California municipal bond market by investing in tax-exempt California municipal securities that Nuveen Asset Management, LLC (Nuveen Asset Management), the Fund's sub-adviser, believes are underrated or undervalued or that represent municipal market sectors that are undervalued. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objectives by investing, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its Managed Assets (as defined below under *Portfolio Content*) in municipal securities and other related investments the income from which is exempt from regular federal and California income tax. Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its Managed Assets in municipal securities that, at the time of investment, are investment grade quality. The Fund may invest up to 20% of its Managed Assets in municipal securities that at the time of investment are rated below investment grade or are unrated but judged to be of comparable quality by Nuveen Asset Management. 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 Nuveen Asset Management. The Fund cannot assure you that it will achieve its investment objectives.

Investing in the Fund's common stock involves certain risks that are described in the Risk Factors section of this Prospectus (the Prospectus).

Neither the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC) nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this Prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

You should read this Prospectus, which contains important information about the Fund, before deciding whether to invest and retain it for future reference. A Statement of Additional Information dated October 3, 2014, (the SAI), containing additional information about the Fund, has been filed with the SEC and is incorporated by reference in its entirety into this Prospectus. You may request a free copy of the SAI, the table of contents of which is on the last page of this Prospectus, annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders and other information about the Fund, and make shareholder inquiries by calling (800) 257-8787, by writing to the Fund or from the Fund's website (<http://www.nuveen.com>). The information contained in, or that can be accessed through, the Fund's website is not part of this Prospectus. You also may obtain a copy of the SAI (and other information regarding the Fund) from the SEC's web site (<http://www.sec.gov>).

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

Portfolio Contents. As a fundamental policy, under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its Managed Assets (as defined below) in municipal securities and other related investments the income from which is exempt from regular federal and California income tax. The Fund invests in tax-exempt municipal securities that Nuveen Asset Management believes are underrated or undervalued or that represent municipal

market sectors that are undervalued. The Fund has not established any limit on the percentage of its portfolio that may be invested in municipal bonds subject to the alternative minimum tax provisions of federal tax law, and the Fund expects that a substantial portion of the income it produces will be includable in alternative minimum taxable income. As a non-fundamental policy, under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its Managed Assets in municipal securities that at the time of investment are investment grade quality. Investment grade quality securities are those that are, at the time of investment, either (i) rated by one of the nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (NRSROs) that rate such securities within the four highest letter grades (by Standard & Poor's Corporation Ratings Group, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies (S&P), Moody's Investors Services, Inc. (Moody's) or Fitch Ratings, Inc. (Fitch) (BBB- or better for S&P and Fitch and Baa3 or better for Moody's)), or (ii) unrated by any NRSRO but judged to be of comparable quality by Nuveen Asset Management. Investment grade securities may include securities that, at the time of investment, are rated below investment grade by S&P, Moody's or Fitch, so long as at least one NRSRO rates such securities within the four highest grades (such securities are commonly referred to as split-rated securities). Also as a non-fundamental policy, the Fund may invest up to 20% of its Managed Assets in municipal securities that at the time of investment are rated below investment grade or are unrated but judged to be of comparable quality by Nuveen Asset Management. Additionally, as a non-fundamental policy, 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 Nuveen Asset Management. Municipal securities of below investment grade quality are regarded as having predominately speculative characteristics with respect to capacity to pay interest and repay principal, and are commonly referred to as junk bonds. 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 generally accepted accounting principles), such as, but not limited to, the portion of assets in special purpose trusts of which the Fund owns the inverse floater certificates that has been effectively financed by the trust's issuance of floating rate certificates. The Fund may invest up to approximately 15% of its Managed Assets in inverse floating rate securities. Currently, the Fund employs leverage through its investments in inverse floating rate securities. The Fund cannot assure you that it will achieve its investment objectives.

No Preferred Shares. Unless otherwise approved by shareholders, the Fund will not leverage its capital structure by issuing senior securities such as preferred shares or debt instruments. However, the Fund may borrow for temporary, emergency or other purposes as permitted by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. In addition, the Fund may invest in certain instruments, including inverse floating rate securities, that have the economic effect of financial leverage. The degree of economic leverage associated with the Fund's investment in such securities is generally greater than the percentage of the Fund's net assets invested in those securities.

Adviser and Sub-Adviser. Nuveen Fund Advisors, LLC, the Fund's investment adviser, is responsible for determining the Fund's overall investment strategies and their implementation. Nuveen Asset Management is the Fund's investment sub-adviser and oversees the day-to-day investment operations of the Fund.

The minimum price on any day at which shares of common stock may be sold will not be less than the current net asset value per share plus the per share amount of the commission to be paid to the Fund's distributor, Nuveen Securities, LLC (Nuveen Securities). The Fund and Nuveen Securities will suspend the sale of common stock if the per share price of the shares is less than the minimum price. The Fund currently intends to distribute the shares offered pursuant to this Prospectus primarily through at-the-market transactions, although from time to time it may also distribute shares through an underwriting syndicate or a privately negotiated transaction. To the extent shares are distributed other than through at-the-market transactions, the Fund will file a supplement to this Prospectus describing such transactions. For information on how common stock may be sold, see the Plan of Distribution section of this Prospectus.

Shares of Common Stock are listed on the New York Stock Exchange (the NYSE). The trading or ticker symbol of the Fund is NCA. The Fund's closing price on the NYSE on September 25, 2014 was \$10.55.

As of September 25, 2014, the Fund has sold in this offering an aggregate of 0 shares of Common Stock, representing net proceeds to the Fund of \$0, after payment of commissions of \$0 in the aggregate.

The date of this Prospectus is October 3, 2014

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

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This is only a summary. You should review the more detailed information contained elsewhere in this Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information (the SAI).

The Fund

Nuveen California Municipal Value Fund, Inc. (the Fund) is a diversified, closed-end investment management company. See The Fund. Shares of the Fund's common stock, \$0.01 par value (Common Stock), are traded on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) under the symbol NCA. See Description of Common Stock. As of August 31, 2014, the Fund had 25,283,751 shares of Common Stock outstanding and net assets applicable to Common Stock of \$263,985,080.

Investment Objectives and Policies

The Fund's primary investment objective is to provide current income exempt from regular federal and California income taxes. The Fund's secondary investment objective is to enhance portfolio value relative to the California municipal bond market by investing in tax-exempt California municipal securities that Nuveen Asset Management (defined below under Sub-Adviser), the Fund's sub-adviser, believes are underrated or undervalued or that represent municipal market sectors that are undervalued. Municipal securities are securities, including municipal bonds and notes, other securities issued to finance and refinance public projects, and related securities and derivative investments creating exposure to municipal bonds, notes and securities, that provide for the payment of interest income that is exempt from regular federal income tax. The Fund cannot assure you that it will achieve its investment objectives.

As a fundamental investment policy, under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its Managed Assets in municipal securities and other related investments the interest income from which is exempt from regular federal and California income tax (as used in this document, the term municipal securities refers to all such investments collectively). The Fund's investment objectives and certain investment policies identified as such are considered fundamental and may not be changed without stockholder approval.

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 generally accepted accounting principles), such as, but not limited to, the portion of assets in special purpose trusts of which the Fund owns the inverse floater certificates that has been effectively financed by the trust's issuance of floating rate certificates.

As a non-fundamental investment policy, under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its Managed Assets in investment grade securities. Investment grade quality securities are those that are, at the time of investment, either (i) rated by one of the nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (NRSROs) that rate such securities within the four highest letter grades (by Standard & Poor's Corporation Ratings Group, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies (S&P), Moody's Investors

Services, Inc. (Moody s) or Fitch Ratings, Inc. (Fitch) (BBB- or better for S&P and Fitch and Baa3 or better for Moody s), or (ii) unrated by any NRSRO but judged to be of comparable quality by Nuveen Asset Management. Investment grade securities may include securities that, at the time of investment, are rated below investment grade by S&P, Moody s or Fitch, so long as at least one NRSRO rates such securities within the four highest grades (such securities are commonly referred to as split-rated securities). Also as a non-fundamental investment policy, under normal circumstances, the Fund may invest up to 20% of its Managed Assets in municipal securities that at the time of investment are rated below investment grade or are unrated but judged to be of comparable quality by Nuveen Asset Management. Additionally, as a non-fundamental policy, 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 Nuveen Asset Management. Municipal securities of below investment grade quality are regarded as having predominately speculative characteristics with respect to capacity to pay interest and repay principal, and are commonly referred to as junk bonds.

As a fundamental policy, the Fund will not leverage its capital structure by issuing senior securities such as preferred shares or debt instruments. However, the Fund may borrow for temporary, emergency or other purposes as permitted by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the 1940 Act), and invest in certain instruments, including inverse floating rate securities, that have the economic effect of financial leverage.

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objectives by investing in tax-exempt California municipal securities that Nuveen Asset Management believes are underrated and undervalued or that represent municipal market sectors that are undervalued. The Fund will primarily invest in municipal securities with long-term maturities in order to maintain an average effective maturity of at least 15 years, but it may be shortened or lengthened, depending on market conditions. As of August 31, 2014, the average effective maturity of the Fund s portfolio was 19.00 years.

The Fund has not established any limit on the percentage of its portfolio that may be invested in municipal bonds subject to the alternative minimum tax provisions of federal tax law, and the Fund expects that a substantial portion of the income it produces will be includable in alternative minimum taxable income. For a discussion of how the federal alternative minimum tax may affect stockholders, see Tax Matters.

See The Fund s Investments and Risk Factors.

Investment Adviser

Nuveen Fund Advisors, LLC (NFALLC) serves as the Fund s investment adviser. NFALLC is responsible for determining the Fund s overall strategy and its implementation. NFALLC, a registered investment adviser, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Nuveen Investments, Inc. (Nuveen Investments). Founded in 1898, Nuveen Investments and its affiliates had approximately \$231 billion in assets as of June 30, 2014. See Management of the Fund Investment Adviser, Sub-Adviser and Portfolio Manager.

On April 14, 2014, TIAA-CREF, a national financial services organization, announced that it had entered into an agreement to acquire Nuveen Investments, the parent company of NFALLC, the adviser to the Fund and

Nuveen Asset Management, LLC, the sub-adviser to the Fund. The acquisition closed on October 1, 2014 and Nuveen Investments became an indirect subsidiary of TIAA-CREF.

Sub-Adviser

Nuveen Asset Management, LLC (Nuveen Asset Management) serves as the Fund's sub-adviser. Nuveen Asset Management, a registered investment adviser, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of NFALLC. Nuveen Asset Management oversees the day-to-day investment operations of the Fund.

Nuveen Securities, LLC (Nuveen Securities), a registered broker-dealer affiliate of NFALLC and Nuveen Asset Management, is involved in the offering of the Fund's Common Stock. See Plan of Distribution Distribution Through At-the-Market Transactions.

Use of Leverage

Financial leverage is created as a result of the Fund's investments in residual interest certificates of tender option bond trusts, also called inverse floating rate securities, because the Fund's investment exposure to the underlying bonds held by the trust have been effectively financed by the trust's issuance of floating rate certificates. The Fund's total effective leverage may be up to 15% of its Managed Assets. As of February 28, 2014, the Fund's total effective leverage was approximately 2% of its Managed Assets.

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

The Fund pays a management fee to NFALLC (which in turn pays a portion of its fee to the Fund's sub-adviser, Nuveen Asset Management) based on a percentage of Managed Assets. Managed Assets include the proceeds realized and managed from the Fund's use of leverage as set forth in the Fund's investment management agreement. NFALLC will be responsible for using leverage to pursue the Fund's investment objectives, and will base its decision regarding whether and how much leverage to use for the Fund based on its assessment of whether such use of leverage will advance the Fund's investment objectives. However, the fact that a decision to increase the Fund's leverage will have the effect, all other things being equal, of increasing Managed Assets and therefore NFALLC's and Nuveen Asset Management's fees means that NFALLC and Nuveen Asset Management may have a conflict of interest in determining whether to increase the Fund's use of leverage. NFALLC will seek to manage that potential conflict by only increasing the Fund's use of leverage when it determines that such increase is consistent with the Fund's investment objectives, and by periodically reviewing the Fund's performance and use of leverage with the Board.

Offering Methods

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

Distribution Through At-the-Market Transactions. The Fund from time to time may issue and sell its Common Stock through Nuveen Securities, to certain broker-dealers that have entered into selected dealer agreements with Nuveen Securities. Currently, Nuveen Securities has entered into a selected dealer agreement with Stifel, Nicolaus & Company, Incorporated (Stifel Nicolaus) pursuant to which Stifel Nicolaus will be acting as Nuveen Securities' s exclusive sub-placement agent with respect to at-the-market offerings of the shares of Common Stock. Common Stock will only be sold on such days as shall be agreed to by the Fund, Nuveen Securities and Stifel Nicolaus. Common Stock will be sold at market prices, which shall be determined with reference to trades on the NYSE, subject to a minimum price to be established each day by the Fund. The minimum price on any day will not be less than the current net asset value per share plus the per share amount of the commission to be paid to Nuveen Securities. The Fund and Nuveen Securities will suspend the sale of Common Stock if the per share price of the shares is less than the minimum price.

The Fund will compensate Nuveen Securities with respect to sales of the Common Stock at a commission rate of up to 1.0% of the gross proceeds of the sale of Common Stock. Nuveen Securities will compensate broker-dealers at a rate of up to 0.8% of the gross proceeds of the sale of Common Stock sold by that broker-dealer. Settlements of Common Stock sales will occur on the third business day following the date of sale.

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

The offering of Common Stock pursuant to the Distribution Agreement (defined below under Plan of Distribution Distribution Through At-The-Market Transactions) will terminate upon the earlier of (i) the sale of all shares of Common Stock subject thereto or (ii) termination of the Distribution Agreement. The Fund and Nuveen Securities each have the right to terminate the Distribution Agreement in its discretion at any time. See Plan of Distribution Distribution Through At-The-Market Transactions.

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

The Fund' s closing price on the NYSE on September 25, 2014 was \$10.55.

Distribution Through Underwriting Syndicates. The Fund from time to time may issue additional shares of Common Stock through a syndicated secondary offering. In order to limit the impact on the market price of the Fund' s Common Stock, underwriters will market and price the offering on

an expedited basis (e.g., overnight or similarly abbreviated offering period). The Fund will launch a syndicated offering on a day, and upon terms, mutually agreed upon between the Fund, Nuveen Securities and the underwriting syndicate.

The Fund will offer its shares at a price equal to a specified discount of up to 5% from the closing market price of the Fund's Common Stock on the day prior to the offering date. The applicable discount will be negotiated by the Fund and Nuveen Securities in consultation with the underwriting syndicate on a transaction-by-transaction basis. The Fund will compensate the underwriting syndicate out of the proceeds of the offering based upon a sales load of up to 4% of the gross proceeds of the sale of Common Stock. The minimum net proceeds per share to the Fund will not be less than the greater of (i) the Fund's latest net asset value per share of Common Stock or (ii) 91% of the closing market price of the Fund's Common Stock on the day prior to the offering date. See Plan of Distribution Distribution Through Underwriting Syndicates.

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

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

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

The principal business address of Nuveen Securities is 333 West Wacker Drive, Suite 3300, Chicago, Illinois 60606.

Special Risk Considerations

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

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

Fund, which generally trade in the over-the-counter markets. Your Common Stock at any point in time may be worth less than your original investment, even after taking into account the reinvestment of Fund dividends and distributions. See [Risk Factors Investment and Market Risk](#).

Recent Market Conditions. The financial crisis in the U.S. and many foreign economies over the past several years, including the European sovereign debt and banking crises, has resulted, and may continue to result, in an unusually high degree of volatility in the financial markets, both domestic and foreign. Liquidity in some markets has decreased; credit has become scarcer worldwide; and the values of some sovereign debt and of securities of issuers that hold that sovereign debt have fallen. These market conditions may continue or deteriorate further and may add significantly to the risk of short-term volatility in the Fund. 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. Because the situation is widespread and largely unprecedented, 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 these market conditions.

In response to the 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 are recovering, they are nevertheless perceived as still fragile. Withdrawal of government support, failure of efforts in response to the crisis, or investor perception that such efforts are not succeeding could adversely impact the value and liquidity of certain securities.

The severity or duration of these conditions may also be affected by policy changes made by governments or quasigovernmental organizations. Changes in market conditions will not have the same impact on all types of securities.

See [Risk Factors Recent Market Conditions](#) and [Risk Factors Municipal Securities Market Risk](#).

Economic and Political Events Risk. The Fund may be more sensitive to adverse economic, business or political developments if it invests a substantial portion of its assets in the bonds of similar projects (such as those relating to the education, health care, housing, transportation, or utilities industries), industrial development bonds, or in particular types of municipal securities (such as general obligation bonds, private activity bonds or moral obligation bonds). Such developments may adversely affect a specific industry or local political and economic conditions, and thus may lead to declines in the bonds' creditworthiness and value.

Market Discount from Net Asset Value. Shares of closed-end investment companies like the Fund have during some periods traded at prices higher than net asset value and have during other periods traded at prices lower than net asset value. The Fund cannot predict whether shares of Common Stock will trade at, above or below net asset value. This characteristic is a risk separate and distinct from the risk that the Fund's net asset value could

decrease as a result of investment activities. Investors bear a risk of loss to the extent that the price at which they sell their shares is lower in relation to the Fund's net asset value than at the time of purchase, assuming a stable net asset value. Proceeds from the sale of shares of Common Stock in this offering will be reduced by shareholder transaction costs (if applicable, which vary depending on the offering method used). The net asset value per share of Common Stock will be reduced by costs associated with any future issuances of Common Stock. Common Stock is designed primarily for long-term investors, and you should not view the Fund as a vehicle for trading purposes. See "Risk Factors" Market Discount from Net Asset Value.

Credit and Below Investment Grade Risk. Credit risk is the risk that one or more municipal securities in the Fund's portfolio will decline in price, or the issuer thereof will fail to pay interest or principal when due, because the issuer experiences a decline in its financial status. Credit risk is increased when a portfolio security is downgraded or the perceived creditworthiness of the issuer deteriorates. The Fund may invest up to 20% (measured at the time of investment) of its Managed Assets in municipal securities that are rated below investment grade or that are unrated but judged to be of comparable quality by Nuveen Asset Management; provided, that no more than 10% of the Fund's Managed Assets may be invested in municipal securities rated below B-/B3 or that are unrated but judged to be of comparable quality by Nuveen Asset Management. If a municipal security satisfies the rating requirements described above at the time of investment and is subsequently downgraded below that rating, the Fund will not be required to dispose of the security. If a downgrade occurs, Nuveen Asset Management will consider what action, including the sale of the security, is in the best interests of the Fund and its shareholders. This means that the Fund may invest in municipal securities that are involved in bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings or are experiencing other financial difficulties at the time of acquisition (such securities are commonly referred to as distressed securities). Municipal securities of below investment grade quality are predominately speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal when due, and are susceptible to default or decline in market value due to adverse economic and business developments, and are commonly referred to as junk bonds. Also, to the extent that the rating assigned to a municipal security in the Fund's portfolio is downgraded by any NRSRO, the market price and liquidity of such security may be adversely affected. The market values for municipal securities of below investment grade quality tend to be volatile, and these securities are less liquid than investment grade municipal securities. For these reasons, an investment in the Fund compared with a portfolio consisting solely of investment grade securities, may experience the following:

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

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

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

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

See Risk Factors Credit and Below Investment Grade Risk.

Interest Rate Risk. Generally, when market interest rates rise, bond prices fall, and vice versa. Interest rate risk is the risk that the municipal securities in the Fund's portfolio will decline in value because of increases in market interest rates. As interest rates decline, issuers of municipal securities may prepay principal earlier than scheduled, forcing the 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 Fund's value. Currently, market interest rates are at or near historically low levels. 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. In comparison to maturity (which is the date on which a debt instrument ceases and the issuer is obligated to repay the principal amount), duration is a measure of the price volatility of a debt instrument as a result of changes in market rates of interest, based on the weighted average timing of the instrument's expected principal and interest payments. Duration differs from maturity in that it considers a security's yield, coupon payments, principal payments and call features, in addition to the amount of time until the security finally matures. As the value of a security changes over time, so will its duration.

Prices of securities with longer durations tend to be more sensitive to interest rate changes than securities with shorter durations. In general, a portfolio of securities with a longer duration can be expected to be more sensitive to interest rate changes than a portfolio with a shorter duration. For example, the price of a bond with an effective duration of two years will rise (fall) two percent for every one percent decrease (increase) in its yield, and the price of a five-year duration bond will rise (fall) five percent for a one percent decrease (increase) in its yield.

Yield curve risk is associated with either a flattening or steepening of the yield curve, which is a result of changing yields among comparable bonds with different maturities. When market interest rates, or yields, increase, the price of a bond will decrease and vice versa. When the yield curve shifts, the price of the bond, which was initially priced based on the initial yield curve, will change in price. If the yield curve flattens, then the yield spread between long- and short-term interest rates narrows, and the price of the bond will change accordingly. If the bond is short-term and the yield decreases, the price of this bond will increase. If the yield curve steepens, this means that the spread between long- and short-term interest rates increases. Therefore, long-term bond prices, like the ones held by the Fund, will decrease relative to short-term bonds. Changes in the yield curve are based on bond risk premiums and expectations of future interest rates.

Because the Fund will invest primarily in long-term municipal securities, the Common Stock net asset value and market price per share will fluctuate

more in response to changes in market interest rates than if the Fund invested primarily in shorter-term municipal securities. Because the values of lower-rated and comparable unrated debt securities are affected both by credit risk and interest rate risk, the price movements of such lower grade securities in response to changes in interest rates typically have not been highly correlated to the fluctuations of the prices of investment grade quality securities in response to changes in market interest rates. The Fund's investments in interest rate floating securities, as described herein, will tend to increase Common Stock interest rate risk. See Risk Factors Interest Rate Risk.

Municipal Securities Market Risk. The municipal market is one in which dealer firms make markets in bonds on a principal basis using their proprietary capital, and during the recent market turmoil these firms' capital was severely constrained. As a result, some firms were unwilling to commit their capital to purchase and to serve as a dealer for municipal bonds.

Generally, when market interest rates rise, bond prices fall, and vice versa. Interest rate risk is the risk that the municipal securities in the Fund's portfolio will decline in value because of increases in market interest rates. Currently, market interest rates are at or near historically low levels which may be unsustainable. In typical market interest rate environments, the prices of longer-term municipal securities generally fluctuate more than prices of shorter-term municipal securities as interest rates change. Because the Fund will invest primarily in longer-term municipal securities, the Common Share net asset value and market price per share will fluctuate more in response to changes in market interest rates than if the Fund invested primarily in shorter-term municipal securities. See Risk Factors Municipal Securities Market Risk and Risk Factors Special Risks Related to Certain Municipal Obligations.

Concentration in California Issuers. The Fund's policy of investing in municipal securities of issuers located in California makes the Fund more susceptible to the adverse economic, political or regulatory occurrences affecting such issuers.

Risks Specific to California. See Risk Factors and Appendix A of this Prospectus (Factors Affecting Municipal Securities in California).

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

Tax Risk. To qualify for the favorable U.S. federal income tax treatment generally accorded to regulated investment companies, among other things, the Fund must derive in each taxable year at least 90% of its gross income from certain prescribed sources and satisfy a diversification test on a quarterly basis. If the 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

minimal failures of the diversification requirements where the 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 Fund may be required to dispose of certain assets. If these relief provisions were not available to the Fund and it were to fail to qualify for treatment as a regulated investment company for a taxable year, all of its taxable income (including its net capital gain) would be subject to tax at regular corporate rates without any deduction for distributions to stockholders, and such distributions would be taxable as ordinary dividends to the extent of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits.

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 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 Fund exceeds 50% of the Fund's total assets as of the close of any quarter of any Fund taxable year, the Fund will not, for that taxable year, satisfy the general eligibility test that otherwise permits it to pay exempt-interest dividends.

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

Leverage Risk. The use of financial leverage created through borrowing or any future issuance of preferred shares creates an opportunity for increased Common Stock net income and returns, but also creates special risks for Common Stockholders. There is no assurance that the Fund's leveraging strategy will be successful. The risk of loss attributable to the Fund's use of leverage is borne by Common Stockholders. The Fund's use of financial leverage can result in a greater decrease in net asset values in declining markets. The Fund's use of financial leverage similarly can magnify the impact of changing market conditions on Common Stock market prices. See *Risk Factors* *Leverage Risk*.

The Fund has issued preferred shares in the past, but as of the date of this Prospectus, no preferred shares were outstanding. The Fund may again in the future issue certain types of preferred securities to increase the Fund's leverage.

Furthermore, the amount of fees paid to NFALLC (which in turn pays a portion of its fees to Nuveen Asset Management) for investment advisory

services will be higher if the Fund uses leverage because the fees will be calculated based on the Fund's Managed Assets; this may create an incentive for NFALLC and Nuveen Asset Management to leverage the Fund.

The Fund may invest in the securities of other investment companies, which may themselves be leveraged and therefore present similar risks to those described above and magnify the Fund's leverage risk.

See Risk Factors Leverage Risk and Use of Leverage.

Inverse Floating Rate Securities Risk. The Fund may invest in inverse floating rate securities. Typically, inverse floating rate securities represent beneficial interests in a special purpose trust (sometimes called a tender option bond trust) formed by a third party sponsor for the purpose of holding municipal bonds. See The Fund's 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 Fund to the risks of reduced or eliminated interest payments and losses of principal. In addition, inverse floating rate securities may increase or decrease in value at a greater rate than the underlying interest rate, which effectively leverages the Fund's investment. As a result, the market value of such securities generally will be more volatile than that of fixed rate securities.

The Fund may invest in inverse floating rate securities issued by special purpose trusts that have recourse to the Fund. In Nuveen Asset Management's discretion, the Fund may enter into a separate shortfall and forbearance agreement with the third party sponsor of a special purpose trust. The Fund may enter into such recourse agreements (i) when the liquidity provider to the special purpose trust requires such an agreement because the level of leverage in the special purpose trust exceeds the level that the liquidity provider is willing to support absent such an agreement; and/or (ii) to seek to prevent the liquidity provider from collapsing the special purpose trust in the event that the municipal obligation held in the trust has declined in value. Such an agreement would require the Fund to reimburse the third-party sponsor of the trust, upon termination of the trust issuing the inverse floater, the difference between the liquidation value of the bonds held in the trust and the principal amount due to the holders of floating rate interests. In such instances, the Fund may be at risk of loss that exceeds its investment in the inverse floating rate securities.

The Fund's investments in inverse floating rate securities issued by special purpose trusts that have recourse to the Fund may be highly leveraged. The structure and degree to which the 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 security. An inverse floating rate security generally is considered highly leveraged if the principal amount of the short-term floating rate interests issued by the related special purpose trust is in excess of three times the principal amount of the inverse floating rate securities owned by the trust (the ratio of the principal amount of such short-term floating rate interests to the principal amount of the inverse floating rate securities is referred to as the gearing).

In the event of a significant decline in the value of an underlying security, the Fund may suffer losses in excess of the amount of its investment (up to an amount equal to the value of the municipal securities underlying the inverse floating rate securities) as a result of liquidating special purpose trusts or other collateral required to maintain the Fund's anticipated effective leverage ratio.

The Fund's investment in inverse floating rate securities will create effective leverage, which will create an opportunity for increased Common Stock net income and returns, but will also create the possibility that Common Stock long-term returns will be diminished if the cost of leverage exceeds the return on the inverse floating rate securities purchased by the Fund.

Inverse floating rate securities have varying degrees of liquidity based upon the liquidity of the underlying securities deposited in a special purpose trust. The market price of inverse floating rate securities is more volatile than the underlying securities due to leverage. The leverage attributable to such inverse floating rate securities may be called away on relatively short notice and therefore may be less permanent than more traditional forms of leverage. In certain circumstances, the likelihood of an increase in the volatility of net asset value and market price of the Common Stock may be greater for a fund (like the Fund) that relies primarily on inverse floating rate securities to achieve a desired effective leverage ratio. The 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 Fund has a need for cash and the securities in a special purpose trust are not actively trading due to adverse market conditions;

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

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

See Risk Factors Inverse Floating Rate Securities Risk.

Inflation Risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be worth less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the real value of the Common Stock and distributions can decline. See Risk Factors Inflation Risk.

Derivatives Risk, Including the Risk of Swaps. The Fund's use of derivatives involves risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in the investments underlying the derivatives. Whether the Fund's use of derivatives is successful will depend on, among other things, if Nuveen Asset Management correctly forecasts market values, interest rates and other applicable factors. If Nuveen Asset Management incorrectly forecasts these and other factors, the investment performance of the Fund will be unfavorably affected. In addition, the

derivatives market is largely unregulated. It is possible that developments in the derivatives market could adversely affect the Fund's ability to successfully use derivative instruments.

The Fund may enter into various types of derivatives transactions, including credit default swap contracts and interest rate swap contracts, among others. Like most derivative instruments, the use of derivatives 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 derivatives requires an understanding by Nuveen Asset Management not only of the referenced asset, rate or index, but also of the derivative contract itself and the markets in which they trade. Successful implementation of most hedging strategies would generate taxable income. 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 Fund's ability to successfully use derivative instruments. See *Risk Factors Derivatives Risk, Including the Risk of Swaps*, *Risk Factors Counterparty Risk*, *Risk Factors Hedging Risk*, *Risk Factors Tax Risk* and *SAI*.

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

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

Potential Conflicts of Interest

Risk. NFALLC and Nuveen Asset Management each provide a wide array of portfolio management and other asset management services to a mix of clients and may engage in ordinary course activities in which their respective interests or those of their clients may compete or conflict with those of the Fund. For example, NFALLC and Nuveen Asset Management may provide investment management services to other funds and accounts that follow investment objectives similar to those of the Fund. In certain circumstances, and subject to its fiduciary obligations under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, Nuveen Asset Management may have to allocate a limited investment opportunity

among its clients, which include closed-end funds, open-end funds and other commingled funds. NFALLC and Nuveen Asset Management have each adopted policies and procedures designed to address such situations and other potential conflicts of interests. For additional information about potential conflicts of interest, and the way in which NFALLC and Nuveen Asset Management address such conflicts, please see the SAI.

Anti-Takeover Provisions. The Fund's Articles of Incorporation (Articles) and the Fund's By-Laws (By-Laws) include provisions that could limit the ability of other entities or persons to acquire control of the Fund or convert the Fund to open-end status. These provisions could have the effect of depriving the Common Stockholders of opportunities to sell their shares of Common Stock at a premium over the then current market price of the Common Stock. See Certain Provisions in the Articles of Incorporation Anti-Takeover Provisions and Risk Factors Anti-Takeover Provisions.

In addition, an investment in the Fund's Common Stock raises other risks, which are more fully disclosed in this Prospectus. See Risk Factors.

Distributions

The Fund pays monthly distributions to Common Stockholders at a level rate (stated in terms of a fixed cents per share of Common Stock dividend rate) based on the projected performance of the Fund. The Fund's ability to maintain a level Common Stock dividend rate will depend on a number of factors. As portfolio and market conditions change, the rate of dividends on the Common Stock and the Fund's dividend policy could change. For each taxable year, the Fund will distribute all or substantially all of its net investment income (including any ordinary taxable income) and net capital gain (which is the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss) to Common Stockholders so long as the net investment income and net capital gain are not necessary to pay any interest and required principal payments on borrowings. While not currently anticipated, if the Fund makes total distributions for a taxable year in an amount that exceeds the Fund's earnings and profits, the excess would generally be treated by Common Stockholders as a return of capital for tax purposes. A return of capital reduces a shareholder's tax basis, which could result in higher taxes when the shareholder sells his or her shares because it may result in a larger gain or a smaller loss on the sale. You may elect to reinvest automatically some or all of your distributions in additional shares of Common Stock under the Fund's Dividend Reinvestment Plan.

The Fund might not distribute all or a portion of any net capital gain for a taxable year. If the Fund does not distribute all of its net capital gain for a taxable year, it will pay federal income tax on the retained gain. Each Common Stockholder of record as of the end of the Fund's taxable year (i) will include in income for federal income tax purposes, as long-term capital gain, his or her share of the retained gain, (ii) will be deemed to have paid his or her proportionate share of the tax paid by the Fund on such retained gain, and (iii) may be entitled to an income tax credit or refund for that share of the tax. The Fund will treat the retained capital gain amount as a substitute for equivalent cash distributions. See Distributions and Dividend Reinvestment Plan.

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

Custodian and Transfer Agent

State Street Bank and Trust Company serves as custodian and transfer agent of the Fund's assets. See Custodian and Transfer Agent.

Special Tax Considerations

The Fund has not established any limit on the percentage of its portfolio that may be invested in municipal bonds subject to the alternative minimum tax provisions of federal tax law, and the Fund expects that a substantial portion of the income it produces will be includable in alternative minimum taxable income. If you are, or as a result of investment in the Fund would become, subject to the federal alternative minimum tax, the Fund may not be a suitable investment for you. In addition, distributions of ordinary taxable income (including any net short-term capital gain) will be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income (and not eligible for favorable taxation as qualified dividend income), and capital gain dividends will be taxable as long-term capital gains. See Tax Matters.

Voting Rights

All shares of Common Stock have equal non-cumulative voting rights.

SUMMARY OF FUND EXPENSES

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

Stockholder Transaction Expenses (as a percentage of offering price)

Maximum Sales Charge	4.00%
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	As a Percentage of Net Assets Attributable to Common Stock(1)

Annual Expenses	
Management Fees	0.54%
Interest and Related Expenses from Inverse Floaters(2)	0.01%
Other Expenses(3)	0.07%

Annual Expenses	0.62%

(1) Stated as percentage of average net assets attributable to shares of Common Stock for the fiscal year ended February 28, 2014.

(2) Currently, the Fund employs leverage through its investments in inverse floating rate securities. For the fiscal year ended February 28, 2014, the Fund's total effective leverage was approximately 2% of the Fund's Managed Assets. Interest and Related Expenses from Inverse Floaters also includes interest expense that arises because accounting rules require the Fund to treat interest paid by trusts issuing certain inverse floating rate investments held by the Fund as having been paid (indirectly) by the Fund. Because the Fund also recognizes a corresponding amount of interest income (also indirectly), the Fund's net asset value, net investment income, and total return are not affected by this accounting treatment. The actual Interest and Related Expenses from Inverse Floaters incurred in the future may be higher or lower. The Fund's use of leverage will increase the amount of management fees paid to NFALLC and Nuveen Asset Management.

(3) Other Expenses are estimated based on actual expenses from the prior fiscal year.

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

Examples

The following examples illustrate the expenses that a stockholder would pay on a \$1,000 investment that is held for the time periods provided in the table. Each example assumes that all dividends and other distributions are reinvested in the Fund and that the Fund's Annual Expenses, as provided above, remain the same. The examples also assume a 5% annual return.(1)

Example # 1 (At-the-Market Transaction)

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The following example assumes a transaction fee of 1.00%, as a percentage of the offering price.

<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>	<u>5 Years</u>	<u>10 Years</u>
\$16	\$ 30	\$ 44	\$ 87

Example # 2 (Underwriting Syndicate Transaction)

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

<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>	<u>5 Years</u>	<u>10 Years</u>
\$46	\$ 59	\$ 73	\$ 114

Example # 3 (Privately Negotiated Transaction)

The following example assumes there is no transaction fee.

<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>	<u>5 Years</u>	<u>10 Years</u>
\$6	\$ 20	\$ 35	\$ 77

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

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

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The following Financial Highlights table is intended to help a prospective investor understand the Fund's financial performance for the periods shown. Certain information reflects financial results for a single share of Common Stock of the Fund. The total returns in the table represent the rate an investor would have earned or lost on an investment in shares of Common Stock of the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends). The Fund's annual financial statements for the fiscal year ended February 28, 2014, including each of the periods presented therein, have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm. A copy of the 2014 Annual Report may be obtained from www.sec.gov or by visiting www.nuveen.com. The information contained in, or that can be accessed through, the Fund's website is not part of this Prospectus. Past results are not indicative of future performance.

The following per share data and ratios have been derived from information provided in the financial statements.

Selected data for a share of Common Stock outstanding throughout each period:

	Year Ended February 28/29						Year Ended August 31				
	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009(b)	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Per Share Operating Performance											
Beginning Net Asset Value (NAV)	\$ 10.45	\$ 10.08	\$ 9.07	\$ 9.53	\$ 8.87	\$ 9.70	\$ 9.87	\$ 10.14	\$ 10.33	\$ 10.20	\$ 9.93
Investment Operations:											
Net Investment Income (Loss)	0.47	0.47	0.48	0.47	0.47	0.23	0.47	0.45	0.46	0.47	0.48
Net Realized/Unrealized Gain (Loss)	(0.42)	0.37	0.99	(0.47)	0.65	(0.70)	(0.18)	(0.23)	(0.13)	0.21	0.34
Total	0.05	0.84	1.47	0.00	1.12	(0.47)	0.29	0.22	0.33	0.68	0.82
Less Distributions:											
From Net Investment Income	(0.47)	(0.47)	(0.46)	(0.46)	(0.46)	(0.23)	(0.44)	(0.46)	(0.46)	(0.47)	(0.48)
From Accumulated Net Realized Gains	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(0.13)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.06)	(0.08)	(0.07)
Total	(0.47)	(0.47)	(0.46)	(0.46)	(0.46)	(0.36)	(0.46)	(0.49)	(0.52)	(0.55)	(0.55)
Ending NAV	\$ 10.03	\$ 10.45	\$ 10.08	\$ 9.07	\$ 9.53	\$ 8.87	\$ 9.70	\$ 9.87	\$ 10.14	\$ 10.33	\$ 10.20
Ending Market Value	\$ 9.57	\$ 10.45	\$ 10.13	\$ 8.36	\$ 9.00	\$ 8.39	\$ 9.63	\$ 9.65	\$ 9.67	\$ 9.92	\$ 9.27
Total Returns:											
Based on NAV(a)	0.62%	8.48%	16.58%	(0.13)%	12.85%	(4.73)%	2.94%	2.11%	3.34%	6.82%	8.40%
Based on Market Value(a)	(3.80)%	7.99%	27.44%	(2.32)%	12.83%	(9.08)%	4.70%	4.74%	2.85%	13.33%	8.02%
Ratios/Supplemental Data											
	\$ 253,639	\$ 264,094	\$ 254,563	\$ 228,948	\$ 240,598	\$ 223,949	\$ 244,985	\$ 249,022	\$ 255,868	\$ 260,782	\$ 257,550

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Ending Net Assets
(000)

Ratios to Average
Net Assets

Expenses(c)	0.62%	0.64%	0.65%	0.65%	0.68%	0.72%*	0.69%	0.65%	0.64%	0.63%	0.65%
Net Investment Income (Loss)	4.73%	4.55%	4.98%	4.92%	5.03%	5.30%*	4.71%	4.49%	4.51%	4.54%	4.70%
Portfolio Turnover Rate(d)	20%	16%	8%	14%	6%	12%	22%	8%	20%	4%	28%

- (a) Total Return Based on Market Value is the combination of changes in the market price per share and the effect of reinvested dividend income and reinvested capital gains distributions, if any, at the average price paid per share at the time of reinvestment. The last dividend declared in the period, which is typically paid on the first business day of the following month, is assumed to be reinvested at the ending market price. The actual reinvestment for the last dividend declared in the period may take place over several days, and in some instances may not be based on the market price, so the actual reinvestment price may be different from the price used in the calculation. Total returns are not annualized.

Total Return Based on NAV is the combination of changes in NAV, reinvested dividend income at NAV and reinvested capital gains distributions at NAV, 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 NAV. The actual reinvest price for the last dividend declared in the period may often be based on the Fund's market price (and not its NAV), and therefore may be different from the price used in the calculation. Total returns are not annualized.

- (b) For the six months ended February 28, 2009.
- (c) The expense ratios reflect, among other things, the interest expense deemed to have been paid by the Fund on the floating rate certificates issued by the special purpose trusts for the self-deposited inverse floaters held by the Fund, where applicable, as described in Footnote 3 Portfolio Securities and Investments in Derivatives, Inverse Floating Rate Securities, in the most recent shareholder report, as follows:
- (d) Portfolio Turnover Rate is calculated based on the lesser of long-term purchases or sales (as disclosed in Note 5 Investment Transactions in the most recent shareholder report) divided by the average long-term market value during the period.

Year Ended 2/28-2/29:

2014	0.01%
2013	0.01
2012	0.01
2011	0.01
2010	0.01
2009(b)	0.02*

Year Ended 8/31:

2008	0.04
2007	0.03
2006	
2005	
2004	

* Annualized.

TRADING AND NET ASSET VALUE INFORMATION

The following table shows for the periods indicated: (i) the high and low sales prices for the shares of Common Stock reported as of the end of the day on the NYSE, (ii) the high and low net asset values of the shares of Common Stock, and (iii) the high and low of the premium/(discount) to net asset value (expressed as a percentage) of the shares of Common Stock.

Fiscal Quarter Ended	Market Price		Net Asset Value		Premium/(Discount)	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
August 2014	\$ 10.34	\$ 9.76	\$ 10.44	\$ 10.21	0.19%	(5.42)%
May 2014	\$ 10.03	\$ 9.53	\$ 10.33	\$ 10.00	(1.68)%	(5.03)%
February 2014	\$ 9.62	\$ 9.09	\$ 10.03	\$ 9.66	(2.99)%	(6.10)%
November 2013	\$ 9.38	\$ 8.91	\$ 9.78	\$ 9.49	(3.58)%	(8.00)%
August 2013	\$ 10.00	\$ 8.76	\$ 10.33	\$ 9.52	(2.82)%	(8.37)%
May 2013	\$ 10.53	\$ 9.81	\$ 10.53	\$ 10.34	0.86%	(5.13)%
February 2013	\$ 10.59	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.62	\$ 10.37	0.96%	(4.03)%
November 2012	\$ 10.70	\$ 10.25	\$ 10.60	\$ 10.25	3.09%	(3.12)%
August 2012	\$ 10.82	\$ 10.07	\$ 10.36	\$ 10.17	4.54%	(1.18)%
May 2012	\$ 10.38	\$ 9.35	\$ 10.25	\$ 9.97	1.57%	(6.41)%

The net asset value per share, the market price and percentage of premium/(discount) to net asset value per share of the Fund's Common Stock on September 25, 2014 was \$10.43, \$10.55 and 1.15%, respectively. As of August 31, 2014, the Fund had 25,283,751 shares of Common Stock outstanding, and net assets applicable to Common Stock of \$263,985,080. See Repurchase of Fund Shares; Conversion to Open-End Fund.

THE FUND

The Fund is a diversified, closed-end management investment company registered under the 1940 Act. The Fund was organized as a Minnesota corporation on July 15, 1987 pursuant to the Articles and governed by the laws of the State of Minnesota. Currently, the Fund may issue only common stock. The Fund's Common Stock is traded on the NYSE under the symbol NCA.

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

The following provides information about the Fund's outstanding shares as of August 31, 2014:

Title of Class	Amount	Amount Held	Amount	Amount
	Authorized	by the Fund or for its Account	Redeemed	Outstanding
Common	250,000,000	0		25,283,751

USE OF PROCEEDS

The net proceeds from the issuance of Common Stock hereunder will be invested in accordance with the Fund's investment objectives and policies as stated below. It is presently anticipated that the Fund will be able to invest substantially all of the net proceeds in accordance with the Fund's investment objectives and policies within one month from the date on which the proceeds from an offering are received by the Fund. Pending such investment, it is anticipated that the proceeds will be invested in short-term or long-term securities issued by the U.S. Government and its agencies or instrumentalities or in high-quality, short-term money market instruments. See Risk Factors Leverage Risk and Use of Leverage.

THE FUND'S INVESTMENTS

Investment Objectives

The Fund's investment objectives are:

to provide current income exempt from regular federal and California income taxes; and

to enhance portfolio value relative to the California municipal bond market by investing in tax-exempt California municipal securities that Nuveen Asset Management believes are underrated or undervalued or that represent municipal market sectors that are undervalued.

Investment Philosophy

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

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

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

Opportunities for Diversification. As of June 30, 2014, the municipal securities market aggregated approximately \$3.7 trillion, with approximately 55,000 issuers, and a wide array of financing purposes, security terms, offering structures and credit quality.

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

Investment Process

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

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

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

Diversification. Nuveen Asset Management seeks to invest in a large number of sectors and specific issuers in order to help insulate a portfolio from events that affect any individual industry or credit.

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

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

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

Investment Policies

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest its Managed Assets in a portfolio of municipal securities that pay interest that is exempt from regular federal and California income tax. It is a fundamental policy that, 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 and California income taxes. The Fund has not established any limit on the percentage of its portfolio that may be invested in municipal bonds subject to the alternative minimum tax provisions of federal tax law, and the Fund expects that a substantial portion of the income it produces will be includable in alternative minimum taxable income. For a discussion of how the federal alternative minimum tax may affect shareholders, see *Tax Matters*. As a fundamental policy, the Fund will not leverage its capital structure by issuing senior securities such as preferred shares or debt instruments. However, the Fund may borrow for temporary, emergency or other purposes as permitted by the 1940 Act, and invest in certain instruments, including inverse floating rate securities, that have the economic effect of financial leverage.

As a non-fundamental policy, under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its Managed Assets that are, at the time of investment, investment grade securities. Investment grade quality securities are those that are, at the time of investment, either (i) rated by one of the nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (NRSROs) that rate such securities within the four highest letter grades (by S&P, Moody's or Fitch (BBB- or better for S&P and Fitch and Baa3 or better for Moody's)), or (ii) unrated by any NRSRO but judged to be of comparable quality by Nuveen Asset Management. Investment grade securities may include securities that, at the time of investment, are rated below investment grade by S&P, Moody's or Fitch, so long as at least one NRSRO rates such securities within the four highest grades (such securities are commonly referred to as split-rated securities).

As of February 28, 2014, approximately 84% of the Fund's Managed Assets were invested in municipal securities rated investment grade by an NRSRO. The relative percentages of the value of the investments attributable to investment grade municipal securities and to below investment grade municipal securities could change over time as a result of rebalancing the Fund's assets by Nuveen Asset Management, market value

fluctuations, issuance of additional shares and other events. Also, as a non-fundamental policy, the Fund may invest

up to 20% of its Managed Assets in municipal securities that at the time of investment are rated below investment grade or are unrated but judged to be of comparable quality by Nuveen Asset Management. Additionally, as a non-fundamental policy, 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 Nuveen Asset Management. The Fund may invest up to approximately 15% of its Managed Assets in inverse floating rate securities (discussed below). The economic effect of leverage through the Fund's purchase of inverse floating rate securities creates an opportunity for increased net income and returns, but also creates the possibility that the Fund's long-term returns will be diminished if the cost of leverage exceeds the return on the inverse floating rate securities purchased by the Fund. The Fund's policy of investing under normal market circumstances at least 80% of its Managed Assets in municipal securities that, at the time of investment, are investment grade quality is not considered to be fundamental by the Fund and can be changed without stockholder approval. However, this policy may only be changed by the Fund's Board following the provision of 60 days' prior notice to Common Stockholders.

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

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

The foregoing credit quality policies apply only at the time a security is purchased, and the Fund is not required to dispose of a security in the event that an NRSRO downgrades its assessment of the credit characteristics of a particular issuer, even if such downgrade causes the portfolio to fall below the 80% threshold. If at any time the Fund falls below the 80% threshold, the Fund's future investments will be made in a manner that will bring the Fund's portfolio back into compliance with this policy. In determining whether to retain or sell such a security, Nuveen Asset Management may consider such factors as Nuveen Asset Management's assessment of the credit quality of the issuer of such security, the price at which such security could be sold and the rating, if any, assigned to such security by other rating agencies. See "Municipal Securities" below. The Fund may also invest in securities of other open- or closed-end investment companies (up to 10% of its Managed Assets) that invest primarily in municipal bonds of the types in which the Fund may invest directly. See "Other Investment Companies" below.

Underrated municipal securities are those whose ratings do not, in Nuveen Asset Management's opinion, reflect their true value. Municipal securities may be underrated because of the time that has elapsed since their rating was assigned or reviewed, or because of positive factors that may not have been fully taken into account by rating agencies, or for other similar reasons. Municipal securities that are undervalued or that represent

undervalued municipal market sectors are municipal securities that, in Nuveen Asset Management's opinion, are worth more than the value assigned to them in the marketplace. Municipal securities of particular types or purposes (e.g., hospital bonds, industrial revenue bonds or bonds issued by a particular municipal issuer) may be undervalued because there is a temporary excess of supply in that market sector, or because of a general decline in the market price of municipal securities of the market sector for reasons that do not apply to the particular municipal securities that are considered undervalued. The Fund's investment in underrated or undervalued California municipal securities will be based on Nuveen Asset Management's belief that the prices of such municipal securities should ultimately reflect their true value. Accordingly, enhancement of portfolio value relative to the California municipal bond market refers to the Fund's objective of attempting to realize above-average capital appreciation in a rising market, and to experience less than average capital losses in a declining market. Thus, the Fund's secondary investment objective is not intended to suggest that capital appreciation is itself an objective of the Fund. Instead, the Fund seeks enhancement of portfolio value relative to the California municipal bond market by prudent selection of California municipal securities, regardless of which direction the market may move.

Any capital appreciation realized by the Fund will generally result in the distribution of taxable capital gains to Common Stockholders. The Fund has not established any limit on the percentage of its portfolio that may be invested in municipal bonds subject to the alternative minimum tax provisions of federal tax law, and the Fund expects that a substantial portion of the income it produces will be includable in alternative minimum taxable income.

Maturity and Duration. The Fund will generally invest in municipal securities with intermediate or long-term maturities. The average effective maturity of securities held by the Fund may be shortened or lengthened, depending on market conditions and on an assessment by the Fund's portfolio manager of which segments of the municipal securities market offer the most favorable relative investment values and opportunities for tax-exempt income and total return. As of August 31, 2014, the average effective maturity of the Fund's portfolio was 19.00 years. As a result, the Fund's portfolio at any given time may include both long-term and intermediate-term California municipal securities. Moreover, during temporary defensive periods (e.g., times when, in NFALLC's opinion, temporary imbalances of supply and demand or other temporary dislocations in the tax-exempt bond market adversely affect the price at which long-term or intermediate-term municipal securities are available), and in order to keep the Fund's cash fully invested, the Fund may invest any percentage of its net assets in short-term investments including high quality, short-term debt securities that may be either tax-exempt or taxable (or in securities of other open- or closed-end investment companies that invest primarily in municipal securities of the types in which the Fund may invest directly). The Fund may not achieve its investment objective during such period. Investment in taxable short-term investments would result in a portion of your dividends being subject to regular federal or California income tax, and if the proportion of taxable investments exceeds 50% of the Fund's total assets as of the close of any quarter of the Fund's taxable year, the Fund will not, for that taxable year, satisfy the general eligibility test that otherwise permits it to pay exempt-interest dividends. Such transactions will be used solely to reduce risk. In comparison to maturity (which is the date on which a debt instrument ceases and the issuer is obligated to repay the principal amount), duration is a measure of the price volatility of a debt instrument as a result of changes in market rates of interest, based on the weighted average timing of the instrument's expected principal and interest payments. Duration differs from maturity in that it considers a security's yield, coupon payments, principal payments and call features in addition to the amount of time until the security finally matures. As the value of a security changes over time, so will its duration. Prices of securities with longer durations tend to be more sensitive to interest rate changes than securities with shorter durations. In general, a portfolio of securities with a longer duration can be expected to be more sensitive to interest rate changes than a portfolio with a shorter duration. For example, the price of a bond with an effective duration of two years will rise (fall) two percent for every one percent decrease (increase) in its yield, and the price of a five-year duration bond will rise (fall) five percent for a one percent decrease (increase) in its yield. As of August 31, 2014, the effective duration of the Fund's portfolio was 7.41 years, which includes the effects of leverage and takes into account the effect of option call provisions of the municipal securities in the Fund's portfolio.

The Fund may purchase municipal securities that are additionally secured by insurance, bank credit agreements, or escrow accounts. The credit quality of companies which provide such credit enhancements may affect the value of those securities. Although the insurance feature may reduce certain financial risks, the premiums for insurance and the higher market price paid for insured obligations may reduce the Fund's income. The insurance feature does not guarantee the market value of the insured obligations, and the effectiveness and value of the insurance itself is dependent on the continued creditworthiness of the insurer.

Obligations of issuers of municipal securities are subject to the provisions of bankruptcy, insolvency and other laws affecting the rights and remedies of creditors, such as the Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1978. In addition, the obligations of such issuers may become subject to the laws enacted in the future by Congress, state legislatures or referenda extending the time for payment of principal or interest, or both, or imposing other constraints upon enforcement of such obligations or upon municipalities to levy taxes. There is also the possibility that, as a result of legislation or other conditions, the power or ability of any issuer to pay, when due, the principal of and interest on its municipal securities may be materially affected.

The Fund cannot change its investment objectives without the approval of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of Common Stock. See Description of Shares Common Stock.

The Fund is diversified for purposes of the 1940 Act. Consequently, as to 75% of its assets, the Fund may not invest more than 5% of its total assets in the securities of any single issuer.

Municipal Securities

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

California municipal securities are municipal securities that are issued by the State of California and cities and local authorities in the State of California, and bear interest that, in the opinion of bond counsel to the issuer, is exempt from both regular federal and California income taxes, although such interest may be subject to the Federal alternative minimum tax. The Fund will invest primarily in California municipal securities that are issued by the State of California and cities and local authorities in the State of California, except that the Fund may invest not more than 10% of its net assets in municipal securities issued by United States possessions or territories, which also bear interest that is exempt from both regular federal and California income taxes and are therefore considered to be California municipal securities.

Generally, municipal securities are either general obligation or revenue bonds and typically are issued to finance public projects (such as roads or public buildings), to pay general operating expenses, or to refinance outstanding debt. General obligation bonds are backed by the full faith and credit or taxing authority of the issuer and may be repaid from any revenue source. Revenue bonds may be repaid only from the revenues of a specific facility or source.

Municipal securities may also be issued on behalf of private entities or for private activities, such as housing, medical and educational facility construction, or for privately owned industrial development and pollution control projects. However, the obligation to repay the principal and interest rests with the private entity involved, not with the public entity that issues the bonds.

The Fund may also purchase other types municipal securities that represent lease obligations, municipal notes, pre-refunded municipal securities, private activity bonds, tender option bonds and other related securities and derivative instruments that create exposure to municipal bonds, notes and securities and that provide for the payment of interest income that is exempt from regular federal and California income tax.

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

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

The Fund will primarily invest in California municipal securities with long-term maturities in order to maintain a weighted average maturity of at least 15 years, but the weighted average maturity of obligations held by the Fund may be shorter, depending on market conditions. In comparison to maturity (which is the date on which a debt instrument ceases and the issuer is obligated to repay the principal amount), duration is a measure of the price volatility of a debt instrument as a result of changes in market rates of interest, based on the weighted average timing of the instrument's expected principal and interest payments. Duration differs from maturity in that it considers a security's yield, coupon payments, principal payments and call features in addition to the amount of time until the security finally matures. As the value of a security changes over time, so will its duration. Prices of securities with longer durations tend to be more sensitive to interest rate changes than securities with shorter durations. For example, the price of a bond with an effective duration of two years will rise (fall) two percent for every one percent decrease (increase) in its yield, and the price of a five-year duration bond will rise (fall) five percent for a one percent decrease (increase) in its yield. In general, a portfolio of securities with a longer duration can be expected to be more sensitive to interest rate changes than a portfolio with a shorter duration. As of August 31, 2014, the effective duration of the Fund's portfolio was 7.41 years.

Municipal Leases and Certificates of Participation. The Fund also may purchase municipal securities that represent lease obligations and certificates of participation in such leases. These carry special risks because the issuer of the securities may not be obligated to appropriate money annually to make payments under the lease. A municipal lease is an obligation in the form of a lease or installment purchase which is issued by a state or local government to acquire equipment and facilities. Income from such obligations is generally exempt from state and local taxes in the state of issuance. Leases and installment purchase or conditional sale contracts (which normally provide for title to the leased asset to pass eventually to the governmental issuer) have evolved as a means for governmental issuers to acquire property and equipment without meeting the constitutional and statutory requirements for the issuance of debt. The debt issuance limitations are deemed to be inapplicable because of the inclusion in many leases or contracts of non-appropriation clauses that relieve the governmental issuer of any obligation to make future payments under the lease or contract unless money is appropriated for such purpose by

the appropriate legislative body on a yearly or other periodic basis. In addition, such leases or contracts may be subject to the temporary abatement of payments in the event the issuer is prevented from maintaining occupancy of the leased premises or utilizing the leased equipment or facilities. Although the obligations may be secured by the leased equipment or facilities, the disposition of the property in the event of non-appropriation or foreclosure might prove difficult, time consuming and costly, and result in a delay in recovering, or the failure to recover fully, the Fund's original investment. To the extent that the Fund invests in unrated municipal leases or participates in such leases, the credit quality rating and risk of cancellation of such unrated leases will be monitored on an ongoing basis. In order to reduce this risk, the Fund will only purchase municipal securities representing lease obligations where Nuveen Asset Management believes the issuer has a strong incentive to continue making appropriations until maturity.

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

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

Pre-Refunded Municipal Securities. The principal of and interest on pre-refunded municipal securities are no longer paid from the original revenue source for the securities. Instead, the source of such payments is typically an escrow fund consisting of U.S. government securities. The assets in the escrow fund are derived from the proceeds of refunding bonds issued by the same issuer as the pre-refunded municipal securities. Issuers of municipal securities use this advance refunding technique to obtain more favorable terms with respect to securities that are not yet subject to call or redemption by the issuer. For example, advance refunding enables an issuer to refinance debt at lower market interest rates, restructure debt to improve cash flow or eliminate restrictive covenants in the indenture or other governing instrument for the pre-refunded municipal securities. However, except for a change in the revenue source from which principal and interest payments are made, the pre-refunded municipal securities remain outstanding on their original terms until they mature or are redeemed by the issuer.

Private Activity Bonds. Private activity bonds, formerly referred to as industrial development bonds, are issued by or on behalf of public authorities to obtain funds to provide privately operated housing facilities, airport, mass transit or port facilities, sewage disposal, solid waste disposal or hazardous waste treatment or disposal facilities and certain local facilities for water supply, gas or electricity. Other types of private activity

bonds, the proceeds of which are used for the construction, equipment, repair or improvement of privately operated industrial or commercial facilities, may constitute municipal securities, although the current federal tax laws place substantial limitations on the size of such issues. The Fund's distributions of its interest income from private activity bonds may subject certain investors to the federal alternative minimum tax.

Inverse Floating Rate Securities. The Fund may invest up to approximately 15% of its Managed Assets in inverse floating rate securities. Inverse floating rate securities (sometimes referred to as inverse floaters) are securities whose interest rates bear an inverse relationship to the interest rate on another security or the value of an index. Generally, inverse floating rate securities represent beneficial interests in a special purpose trust formed by a third party sponsor for the purpose of holding municipal bonds. The special purpose trust typically sells two classes of beneficial interests or securities: floating rate securities (sometimes referred to as short-term floaters or tender option bonds) and inverse floating rate securities (sometimes referred to as inverse floaters or residual interest securities). Both classes of beneficial interests are represented by certificates. The short-term floating rate securities have first priority on the cash flow from the municipal bonds held by the special purpose trust. Typically, a third party, such as a bank, broker-dealer or other financial institution, grants the floating rate security holders the option, at periodic intervals, to tender their securities to the institution and receive the face value thereof. As consideration for providing the option, the financial institution receives periodic fees. The holder of the short-term floater effectively holds a demand obligation that bears interest at the prevailing short-term, tax-exempt rate. However, the institution granting the tender option will not be obligated to accept tendered short-term floaters in the event of certain defaults or a significant downgrade in the credit rating assigned to the bond issuer. For its inverse floating rate investment, the Fund receives the residual cash flow from the special purpose trust. Because the holder of the short-term floater is generally assured liquidity at the face value of the security, the Fund as the holder of the inverse floater assumes the interest rate cash flow risk and the market value risk associated with the municipal security deposited into the special purpose trust. The volatility of the interest cash flow and the residual market value will vary with the degree to which the trust is leveraged. This is expressed in the ratio of the total face value of the short-term floaters in relation to the value of the residual inverse floaters that are issued by the special purpose trust. The Fund expects to make limited investments in inverse floaters, with leverage ratios that may vary at inception between one and three times. The Fund expects to make limited investments in inverse floaters, with leverage ratios that may vary between one and three times. In addition, all voting rights and decisions to be made with respect to any other rights relating to the municipal bonds held in the special purpose trust are passed through to the Fund, as the holder of the residual inverse floating rate securities.

Because increases in the interest rate on the short-term floaters reduce the residual interest paid on inverse floaters, and because fluctuations in the value of the municipal bond deposited in the special purpose trust affect the value of the inverse floater only, and not the value of the short-term floater issued by the trust, and because fluctuations in the value of the municipal bond deposited in the special purpose trust affect the value of the inverse floater only, and not the value of the short-term floater issued by the trust, inverse floaters' value is generally more volatile than that of fixed rate bonds. The market price of inverse floating rate securities is generally more volatile than the underlying securities due to the leveraging effect of this ownership structure. These securities generally will underperform the market of fixed rate bonds in a rising interest rate environment (*i.e.*, when bond values are falling), but tend to out-perform the market of fixed rate bonds when interest rates decline or remain relatively stable. Although volatile, inverse floaters typically offer the potential for yields exceeding the yields available on fixed rate bonds with comparable credit quality, coupon, call provisions and maturity. Inverse floaters have varying degrees of liquidity based upon, among other things, the liquidity of the underlying securities deposited in a special purpose trust.

The Fund may invest in inverse floating rate securities issued by special purpose trusts that have recourse to the Fund. In Nuveen Asset Management's discretion, the Fund may enter into a separate shortfall and forbearance agreement with the third party sponsor of a special purpose trust. The Fund may enter into such recourse agreements (i) when the liquidity provider to the special purpose 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 (ii) to seek to prevent the liquidity provider from collapsing the trust in the event that the municipal obligation held in the trust has declined in value. Such an agreement would require the Fund to reimburse the third party sponsor of such inverse floater, upon termination of the trust issuing the inverse floater, the difference between the liquidation value of the bonds held in the trust and the principal amount due to the holders of floating rate interests. Such agreements may expose the Fund to a risk of loss that exceeds its investment in the inverse floating rate securities. Absent a shortfall and forbearance agreement, the Fund would not be required to make such a reimbursement. If the Fund chooses not to enter into such an agreement, the special purpose trust could be liquidated and the Fund could incur a loss.

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

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

Investments in inverse floating rate securities create effective leverage. The use of leverage creates special risks for Common Stockholders. See Risk Factors Inverse Floating Rate Securities Risk.

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

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

Special Taxing Districts. Special taxing districts are organized to plan and finance infrastructure developments to induce residential, commercial and industrial growth and redevelopment. The bond financing methods such as tax increment finance, tax assessment, special services district and Mello-Roos bonds, are generally payable solely from taxes or other revenues attributable to the specific projects financed by the bonds without recourse to the credit or taxing power of related or overlapping municipalities. They often are exposed to real estate development-related risks and can have more taxpayer concentration risk than general tax-supported bonds, such as general obligation bonds. Further, the fees, special taxes, or tax allocations and other revenues that are established to secure such financings are generally limited as to the rate or amount that may be levied or assessed and are not subject to increase pursuant to rate covenants or municipal or corporate guarantees. The bonds could default if development failed to progress as anticipated or if larger taxpayers failed to pay the assessments, fees and taxes as provided in the financing plans of the districts.

When-Issued and Delayed Delivery Transactions. The Fund may buy and sell municipal securities on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis, making payment or taking delivery at a later date, normally within 15 to 45 days of the trade date. This type of transaction may involve an element of risk because no interest accrues on the bonds prior to settlement and, because bonds are subject to market fluctuations, the value of the bonds at time of delivery may be less (or more) than cost. A separate account of the Fund will be established with its custodian consisting of cash, cash equivalents, or liquid securities having a market value at all times at least equal to the amount of the commitment. Income generated by any such assets which provide taxable income for federal income tax purposes is includable in the taxable income of the Fund and, to the extent distributed, will be taxable distributions to shareholders. The Fund may enter into contracts to purchase municipal bonds on a forward basis (*i.e.*, where settlement will occur more than 60 days from the date of the transaction) only to the extent that the Fund specifically collateralizes such obligations with a security that is expected to be called or mature within sixty days before or after the settlement date of the forward transaction. The commitment to purchase securities on a when-issued, delayed delivery or forward basis may involve an element of risk because no interest accrues on the bonds prior to settlement and at the time of delivery the market value may be less than cost.

Zero Coupon Bonds. A zero coupon bond is a bond that typically does not pay interest either for the entire life of the obligation or for an initial period after the issuance of the obligation. When held to its maturity, the holder receives the par value of the zero coupon bond, which generates a return equal to the difference between the purchase price and its maturity value. A zero coupon bond is normally issued and traded at a deep discount from face value. This original issue discount (OID) approximates the total amount of interest the security will accrue and compound prior to its maturity and reflects the payment deferral and credit risk associated with the instrument. Because zero coupon securities and other OID instruments do not pay cash interest at regular intervals, the instruments' ongoing accruals require ongoing judgments concerning the collectability of deferred payments and the value of any associated collateral. As a result, these securities may be subject to greater value fluctuations and less liquidity in the event of adverse market conditions than comparably rated securities that pay cash on a current basis. Because zero coupon bonds, and OID instruments generally, allow an issuer to avoid or delay the need to generate cash to meet current interest payments, they may involve greater payment deferral and credit risk than coupon loans and bonds that pay interest currently or in cash. The Fund generally will be required to distribute dividends to shareholders representing the income of these instruments as it accrues, even though the Fund will not receive all of the income on a current basis or in cash. Thus, the Fund may have to sell other investments, including when it may not be advisable to do so, and use the cash proceeds to make income distributions to its shareholders. For accounting purposes, these cash distributions to shareholders will not be treated as a return of capital.

Further, NFALLC collects management fees on the value of a zero coupon bond or OID instrument attributable to the ongoing non-cash accrual of interest over the life of the bond or other instrument. As a result, NFALLC receives non-refundable cash payments based on such non-cash accruals while investors incur the risk that such non-cash accruals ultimately may not be realized.

Structured Notes. The Fund may utilize structured notes and similar instruments for investment purposes and also for hedging purposes. Structured notes are privately negotiated debt obligations where the principal

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

Special Considerations Relating to California Municipal Securities

As described above, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its Managed Assets in California municipal securities and other related investments, the income from which is exempt from regular federal and California personal income tax. The Fund is therefore susceptible to political, economic or regulatory factors affecting issuers of California municipal securities. See *Concentration Risk in California Issuers* and Appendix A of this Prospectus (*Factors Affecting Municipal Securities in California*). Information regarding the financial condition of the State of California is ordinarily included in various public documents issued thereby, such as the official statements prepared in connection with the issuance of general obligation bonds of the State of California. Such official statements may be obtained by contacting the State Treasurer's Office at 800-900-3873 or at www.treasurer.ca.gov. Complete text of the 2014-2015 budget and prior budgets, may be found at the electronic budget website of the Department of Finance (www.ebudget.ca.gov).

The State of California is a party to numerous legal proceedings, many of which normally occur in governmental operations. Information regarding some of the more significant litigation pending against the State would ordinarily be included in various public documents issued thereby, such as the official statements referred to above prepared in connection with the issuance of general obligation bonds of California.

The Legislative Analyst's Office (the LAO) has released several reports which include their estimates and assessments of State budget acts and associated fiscal and economic projections. Publications from the LAO can be read in full by accessing the LAO's website (www.lao.ca.gov) or by contacting the LAO at 916-445-4656. Complete text of the State Controller's monthly Summary Analysis may be accessed at the State Controller's website (www.sco.ca.gov).

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

None of the information on the above websites is incorporated herein by reference.

Derivatives

The Fund may invest in certain derivative instruments in pursuit of its investment objectives. Such instruments include financial futures contracts, swap contracts (including interest rate and credit default swaps), options on financial futures, options on swap contracts or other derivative instruments. The Fund may use also credit default swaps and interest rate swaps. Credit default swaps may require initial premium (discount) payments as well as periodic payments (receipts) related to the interest leg of the swap or to the default of a reference obligation. If

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the Fund is a seller of a contract, the Fund would be required to pay the par (or other agreed upon) value of a referenced debt obligation to the counterparty in the event of a default or other credit event by the reference issuer, such as a U.S. or foreign corporate issuer, with respect to such debt obligations. In

return, the Fund would receive from the counterparty a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract provided that no event of default has occurred. If no default occurs, the Fund would keep the stream of payments and would have no payment obligations. As the seller, the Fund would be subject to investment exposure on the notional amount of the swap. If the Fund is a buyer of a contract, the Fund would have the right to deliver a referenced debt obligation and receive the par (or other agreed-upon) value of such debt obligation from the counterparty in the event of a default or other credit event (such as a credit downgrade) by the reference issuer, such as a U.S. or foreign corporation, with respect to its debt obligations. In return, the Fund would pay the counterparty a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract provided that no event of default has occurred. If no default occurs, the counterparty would keep the stream of payments and would have no further obligations to the Fund. Interest rate swaps involve the exchange by the Fund with a counterparty of their respective commitments to pay or receive interest, such as an exchange of fixed-rate payments for floating rate payments. The Fund will usually enter into interest rate swaps on a net basis; that is, the two payment streams will be netted out in a cash settlement on the payment date or dates specified in the instrument, with the Fund receiving or paying, as the case may be, only the net amount of the two payments.

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

There is no assurance that these derivative strategies will be available at any time or that, if used, that the strategies will be successful.

Limitations on the Use of Futures, Options on Futures and Swaps. The Fund will limit its direct investments in futures, options on futures and swaps to the extent necessary for NFALLC to claim the exclusion from regulation as a commodity pool operator with respect to the Fund under Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) Rule 4.5, as such rule may be amended from time to time. Under Rule 4.5 as currently in effect, the Fund will limit its trading activity in futures, option on futures and swaps (excluding activity for bona fide hedging purposes, as defined by the CFTC) such that it meets one of the following tests:

Aggregate initial margin and premiums required to establish its futures, options on futures and swap positions do not exceed 5% of the liquidation value of the Fund's portfolio, after taking into account unrealized profits and losses on such positions; or

Aggregate net notional value of its futures, options on futures and swap positions does not exceed 100% of the liquidation value of the Fund's portfolio, after taking into account unrealized profits and losses on such positions.

NFALLC, with respect to the Fund, has filed a notice of eligibility for exclusion from the definition of the term commodity pool operator under the Commodity Exchange Act and therefore is not subject to registration or regulation as a commodity pool operator thereunder.

The requirements for qualification as a regulated investment company may also limit the extent to which the Fund may invest in futures, options on futures and swaps. See Tax Matters.

NFALLC and Nuveen Asset Management may use derivative instruments to seek to enhance return, to hedge some of the risk of the Fund's investments in municipal securities or as a substitute for a position in the underlying asset. These types of strategies may generate taxable income.

There is no assurance that these derivative strategies will be available at any time or that, if used, that the strategies will be successful.

Other Investment Companies

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. The Fund may invest in investment companies that are advised by NFALLC, Nuveen Asset Management or their respective affiliates to the extent permitted by applicable law and/or pursuant to exemptive relief from the SEC. The Fund has not received or applied for, nor does it currently intend to apply for, any such relief. As a stockholder in an investment company, the Fund will bear its ratable share of that investment company's expenses, and would remain subject to payment of the Fund's advisory and administrative fees with respect to assets so invested. Common Stockholders would therefore be subject to duplicative expenses to the extent the Fund invests in other investment companies.

Nuveen Asset Management will take expenses into account when evaluating the investment merits of an investment in an investment company relative to available municipal security investments. In addition, the securities of other investment companies may also be leveraged and will therefore be subject to the same leverage risks described herein. As described in the section entitled "Risk Factors," the net asset value and market value of leveraged shares will be more volatile and the yield to Common Stockholders will tend to fluctuate more than the yield generated by unleveraged shares.

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund may buy and sell municipal securities to accomplish its investment objectives in relation to actual and anticipated changes in interest rates. The Fund also may sell one municipal security and buy another of comparable quality at about the same time to take advantage of what Nuveen Asset Management believes to be a temporary price disparity between the two bonds that may result from imbalanced supply and demand. The Fund also may engage in a limited amount of short-term trading, consistent with its investment objectives. The Fund may sell securities in anticipation of a market decline (a rise in interest rates) or buy securities in anticipation of a market rise (a decline in interest rates) and later sell them, but the Fund will not engage in trading solely to recognize a gain. The Fund will attempt to achieve its investment objectives by prudently selecting California municipal securities with a view to holding them for investment. Although the Fund cannot accurately predict its annual portfolio turnover rate, the Fund expects, though it cannot guarantee, that its annual portfolio turnover rate generally will not exceed 25% under normal circumstances. For the fiscal year ended February 28, 2014, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 20%. However, there are no limits on the Fund's rate of portfolio turnover, and investments may be sold without regard to length of time held when, in Nuveen Asset Management's opinion, investment considerations warrant such action. A higher portfolio turnover rate would result in correspondingly greater brokerage commissions and other transactional expenses that are borne by the Fund. Although these commissions and expenses are not reflected in the Fund's Total Annual Expenses disclosed in this Prospectus, they will be reflected in the Fund's total return. In addition, high portfolio turnover may result in the realization of net short-term capital gains by the Fund which, when distributed to shareholders, will be taxable as ordinary income. See "Tax Matters."

USE OF LEVERAGE

Financial leverage is created through the Fund's investments in residual interest certificates of tender option bond trusts, also called inverse floating rate securities, because the Fund's investment exposure to the underlying bonds held by the trust have been effectively financed by the trust's issuance of floating rate certificates. See "The Fund's Investments - Municipal Securities - Inverse Floating Rate Securities" and "Risk Factors - Inverse Floating Rate Securities." Leverage involves special risks. There is no assurance that the Fund's leveraging strategy will be successful. The Fund will seek to invest the proceeds from financial leverage in a manner consistent with the Fund's objectives and policies.

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

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

The Fund pays NFALLC (which in turn pays a portion of its fees to Nuveen Asset Management) a management fee based on a percentage of Managed Assets. Managed Assets for this purpose includes the proceeds realized from the Fund's use of financial leverage. See Management of the Fund Investment Management Agreement. NFALLC and Nuveen Asset Management will base its decision whether and how much to leverage the Fund based solely on its assessment of whether such use of leverage will advance the Fund's investment objective. NFALLC and Nuveen Asset Management will be responsible for using leverage to achieve the Fund's investment objective. However, the fact that a decision to increase the Fund's leverage will have the effect of increasing Managed Assets and therefore NFALLC's management fee, as well as the portion payable to Nuveen Asset Management, means that NFALLC and Nuveen Asset Management may have an incentive to increase the Fund's use of leverage. NFALLC and Nuveen Asset Management will seek to manage that incentive by only increasing the Fund's use of leverage when it determines that such increase is consistent with the Fund's investment objective, and by periodically reviewing the Fund's performance and use of leverage with the Fund's Board of Directors.

RISK FACTORS

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

Investment and Market Risk

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

Recent Market Conditions

The financial crisis in the U.S. and many foreign economies over the past several years, including the European sovereign debt and banking crises, has resulted, and may continue to result, in an unusually high degree of volatility in the financial markets, both domestic and foreign. Liquidity in some markets has decreased; credit has become scarcer worldwide; and the values of some sovereign debt and of securities of issuers that hold that sovereign debt have fallen. These market conditions may continue or deteriorate further and may add significantly to the risk of short-term volatility in the Fund. 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. Because the situation is widespread and largely unprecedented, 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 these market conditions.

In response to the 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 are recovering, they are nevertheless perceived as still fragile. Withdrawal of government

support, failure of efforts in response to the crisis, or investor perception that such efforts are not succeeding could adversely impact the value and liquidity of certain securities.

The severity or duration of these conditions may also be affected by policy changes made by governments or quasigovernmental organizations. Changes in market conditions will not have the same impact on all types of securities.

Market Discount from Net Asset Value

Shares of closed-end investment companies like the Fund have during some periods traded at prices higher than net asset value and have during other periods traded at prices lower than net asset value. The Fund cannot predict whether shares of Common Stock will trade at, above or below net asset value. This characteristic is a risk separate and distinct from the risk that the Fund's net asset value could decrease as a result of investment activities. Investors bear a risk of loss to the extent that the price at which they sell their shares is lower in relation to the Fund's net asset value than at the time of purchase, assuming a stable net asset value. Proceeds from the sale of Common Stock in this offering will be reduced by transaction costs (if applicable, which vary depending on the offering method used). The net asset value per share of Common Stock will be reduced by costs associated with any future offerings of common stock. The Common Stock is designed primarily for long-term investors, and you should not view the Fund as a vehicle for trading purposes.

Credit and Below Investment Grade Risk

Credit risk is the risk that one or more municipal securities in the Fund's portfolio will decline in price, or the issuer thereof will fail to pay interest or principal when due, because the issuer of th